





OF MY HEADACHES

"Fruit-a-lives"

Shawly, Ont., Sept. 23, 1910. You certainly have the Greatest Discovered Headache Cure in the world. Before "Fruit-a-lives" came before the public, I suffered tortures from headaches, caused mostly from stomach disorders. I tried many different remedies without any relief. One of your travellers called on me shortly after you started selling "Fruit-a-lives" and on that day I had my head almost in a raw sore from external applications. I hated to see any person coming into the store (I am a general store keeper at the above address and have been in the same store 25 years) much less a commercial traveller, and I told him, very curtly, that I had a headache and "want none of your patent medicine," but he very good-naturedly offered me a sample of "Fruit-a-lives," and insisted on my trying them. They completely cured me and I was necessary for me to take one occasionally. I was 65 years old yesterday. O'Dell and my photo if you think it would be of any use. (Signed) WM. PITT.

MANHOOD

Belt Men" One the Other 30

IT THE YOUNGER?



our youth and how to keep it. A old; he must be young forever. Years ago as you have great vitality. Weak conditions to be laughed at by the in- come to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

Let Me Send You These Two Books Free

They fully describe my Health Belt, and contain much valuable information. One is called "Health in Nature," and deals with various ailments common to both men and women, such as rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, etc. The other, "Strength," is a private treatise for men only. Both sent upon application, free sealed, by mail.

Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

Christmas here, returned to Halifax this morning. Mrs. Hewitt will remain until the New Year. George L. Vessey, of St. John, spent Christmas with his family here. Miss Jennie Manchester is home for the holidays, from Fredericton, where she is attending the P. N. school. Percy Manchester, of Baddeck (C. B.), is staying a week at his old home here. Miss Grace Secord is home from Shediac where she has been teaching. Miss Belyea, primary teacher of the school, went to her home in Jemseg to spend the Yuletide. Miss Curry, of Jones Bros., left for home in Barnesville on Saturday. Dr. Herbert Johnson, of Boston, was here last week attending the funeral of his father, the late W. H. Johnson. Howard Johnson, of Fort William, is spending a few days at his home here. Mrs. Harriet Fenwick went to Fredericton to spend the Christmas season with her daughter. The funeral of the late William Johnson took place from his residence on Friday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Bell officiating. The pallbearers were Dr. Herbert Johnson, Howard Johnson, Frank South and Elbert Kenedy. Interment was at Berwick cemetery. Mr. Johnson was a man who will be much missed, being of a sterling character, and his demise leaves a vacancy which will be hard to fill. If leather in chair seats sticks to the clothing, sponge with a mixture of ether and alcohol, dampening the cloth lightly and following it up with a clean flannel, dampened with pure chloroform.

FINISHED AN ENORMOUS INCOME AND WENT IN DEBT

Financial Statement of Province Shows Lavish Expenditure and Little Results

Alleged Surplus Likely a Deficit When Bills, Held Back, Are Presented--Hazen Government Has Nearly \$400,000 More Income Than Late Administration, and Can't Make Ends Meet--Hon. C. W. Robinson and A. B. Copp, M. P. P., See Cause for Alarm in Auditor General's Report.

Moncton, Dec. 28--Hon. C. W. Robinson, after examining the provincial secretary's statement of the provincial accounts for the last fiscal year, said in regard to them: "The auditor-general's report for the province for the year ended October 31, 1910, tells the same story of extravagance and manipulation of accounts as last year, and in an aggravated form. It shows that only in an aggravated form, it seems to have sapped the healthy professions of economy so often made by the members of the present government, only a few months back. The statement professes to show a surplus on ordinary account of \$6,963. One of the first questions which occurs to one is why the amount set aside for sinking fund is only \$33,500 instead of \$24,836, as voted by the legislature and required by law. If the additional \$11,000 had been set aside the surplus would have become a deficit. "The next question that arises is, what is the amount of the unpaid bills of the different departments which have been carried forward to be paid out of the current year? It is a matter of common notoriety that thousands of dollars were owing and unpaid and in some cases cheques were issued just before Christmas and pay for bills outstanding since last summer. "Under the peculiar system adopted by the government it is impossible to arrive at a true estimate of the conditions of our provincial finances. The much vaunted system of bookkeeping leaves too much to be imagined. In my opinion the crown lands should be divided into districts and a correct account of the revenue and expenses of each district kept separately. There is, for instance, no means of knowing what has been the revenue of the Blue Bell tract so called. "No well managed private institution would allow such a system to exist. We should know where the land is, and the yield, as distinguished from the Miramichi lands. The same with the lands tributary to the Newbiggin and Bathurst, as distinguished from the lands tributary to the Beauséjour and Miramichi. "A new item of considerable proportions seems to have crept into the past year's expenditure under the heading 'contingencies, departments, and legals' amounting to \$17,629.88. The amount voted for legal contingencies, which are well established, was \$7,000. The balance of \$10,629.88 is apparently for contingencies of departments. It is rather a large amount and open to the accounts and is open to suspicion. "Much Over-expenditure. "The school-board account continues to roll up a deficit in proportions ever increasing. This year the provincial secretary told the house the sales would amount to \$1,000,000 and the account would come out square. He seems to have known very little about his pet scheme. The expenditure was \$23,157 and the receipts only \$17,162. "The public works department seems to have paid very little heed to the voice of the legislature, as it has over-exceeded to the tune of \$63,600. The chief items of over-expenditure are: School books, \$11,157; public works, \$63,000; stampage collection, \$7,900; immigration, \$3,540; liquor licenses, \$5,138; education, \$5,448; contingencies, \$10,629.88; provincial hospital, \$2,300. "The only department which did not exceed the full amount voted is agriculture. The vote for agriculture was \$53,815, the expenditure, including exhibitions, was \$50,857. Our commissioner of agriculture seems to have neglected his opportunities; it was not the case with contingencies and public printing. "The total expenditure exceeds the amount voted by the sum of \$27,336, and I take it there is a tale still untold. "The partial cost of the survey of the St. John valley for a railway, \$10,200, is not included in the ordinary expenditure. This will have to be charged somewhere, and it seems reasonable that out of the magnificent revenues afforded the present government a little ordinary care in the management of affairs would have provided the means for the revenue of the late making a loan. The same is true of the N. B. Coal & Railway repairs. "Taken all in all the accounts are not healthy. There never was a time in our history as a province when such an opportunity was provided for meeting all reasonable requirements without so much borrowing and discounting the future. It seems to me that we are missing our opportunity. By reason of the reduction in the size of logs allowed to be cut on crown lands we are depleting the forests, our mainstay. A time will necessarily come when we will have exhausted nature's efforts to provide us with funds. When will we turn when our forests are cut away and our expenditures have continued to increase at the present alarming rate? It is time for thoughtful men to consider our position seriously."

Depleting the Crown Lands

"As a matter of fact the Hazen government is actually depleting our crown lands, the most valuable asset of which the province boasts. If you consider this matter carefully you will find that no credit is due the present administration for this increase. "In my opinion, it would be much better to guard our expenditure more closely and save and conserve our forest lands, than to follow the policy of the Hazen government, which does not look into the future. "The second item I wish to refer to is the extraordinary amount of succession duties collected during the last fiscal year and the surplus in the probate fee fund. In 1907 there was only \$14,803.33 succession duties collected, while last year the large amount of \$33,432.90 was levied, an increase of \$18,629.57. This amount, together with the surplus fee fund, which was always kept by itself, and not made a part of the ordinary receipts, would make a total, which may well be termed extraordinary, of \$20,000. If the receipts from these sources had not been unusually large last year there would be a deficit of several thousands dollars. "The statement of the auditor general showing the position of our financial affairs is, in my opinion, sufficient to cause everyone in the province, irrespective of his political faith, much anxious thought. The question is: 'Whether are we drifting through the carelessness and indifference of those entrusted with the management of provincial affairs?'"

Public Accounts

Table with columns for Administration of Justice, Agriculture, Audit General, etc., and their respective amounts.

A. B. Copp, M. P. P.

Sackville, N. B., Dec. 28--(Special)--A. B. Copp, M. P. P., was interviewed this afternoon in reference to the statement of the provincial accounts, which appeared in today's Telegraph. "The statement of the provincial receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, ended Oct. 31, last, which appeared today, must be very disappointing to the public at large. "The present administration, when in opposition, denounced the old government for what they termed wasteful extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys of the province. We find, however, upon examining the statement, which appeared today, that the expenditure has increased in almost every branch of the public service. This is very apparent when we refer to the auditor general's report for the year 1907, the last year of the late government's regime, which shows that the

Table listing various government departments and their financial figures, such as Honorary Bonds Gov. Officials, Immigration, etc.

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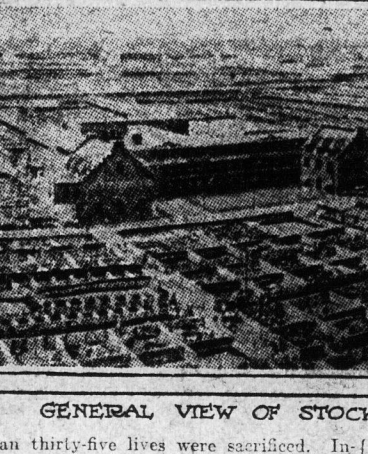
Receipts, 1910

Table listing various government receipts and their amounts, such as Balance from 1909, Dominion Subsidies, etc.

Expenditure 1910

Table listing various government expenditures and their amounts, such as Administration of Justice, Agriculture, etc.

SCENE OF RECENT CHICAGO HOLOCAUST



GENERAL VIEW OF STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO

MINISTER MAKES A SUGGESTION TO COMMITTEE

In Regard to Shipping Facilities Owned by the City on the West Side

AT MEETING HELD YESTERDAY

Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works, yesterday met a strong committee representing the city council and the board of trade and discussed a project for the government to take over the shipping facilities owned by the city on the west side. The meeting was at 11 a. m. The committee, led by the minister, presented a statement of the cost of the wharves and warehouses, etc., and arguments in favor of the government taking hold of the property. After the matter had been fully gone into, the minister asked for a detailed statement of the matter which he promised to lay before his colleagues. The members of the committee were Mayor Frink, Ald. Hayes, Smith and Recorder Baxter in behalf of the city, and T. H. Estabrook, W. E. Foster, W. H. Thorne, H. B. Schofield and W. S. Fisher in behalf of the board of trade. During the discussion the question was raised as to the application of the proceeds of sale in case the proposition were favorably considered by the government--to the redemption of the debentures issued by the city for the west side improvements, and the minister suggested that it could be, perhaps, arranged that if the government took over the property it could be on a rental based upon the interest on the cost of construction. Payments would be made from time to time as the business developed, in which case the rental would be proportionately reduced. While making this suggestion, the minister wished it clearly understood that he could not say what view the government would take of the matter until a full statement is prepared for submission to his colleagues. "The minister expressed his pleasure to find that there did not seem now to be any but indifferent questions hindering the completion of the west side transfer to the C. P. R. There were only two points now left for consideration by the board and the board of the U. P. R. These related to the maintenance of the proposed severals and to the filling in and utilization of the property by the company. These differences between the lawyers were not assumed to be entirely capable of satisfactory adjustment. He was glad to observe that in the matter of the sale of the west side facilities to the government the committee seemed up to the mark and he was willing to give way in any essential points for the protection of the city's interests. "The dealing of the foreborders of Courtenay Bay to the federal government in order to advance the proposed development work there, was also touched upon and it is believed that this matter will go through without any hitch."

IN THE COURTS

In Chambers. Thursday, Dec. 29. Before Chief Justice Barker in the Chancery Court yesterday at 11 a. m. the trial of the case of J. J. McGaffigan vs. The Willett Fruit Company was continued. This is a suit to determine the ownership of a wall between the buildings in Dock street, occupied by both parties to the suit. Hon. Wm. Pugsley, who had charge of the building a few years ago, was this morning called by the plaintiff, Mr. Pugsley said that he did not know who owned the wall. The case will be continued this morning at 10 o'clock. M. G. Teed, K. C., appears for the plaintiff, and A. Wilson, K. C., and J. King Kelley for the defendant. Summons for directions were signed by Mr. Justice McLeod in the chambers of the chancery division yesterday morning. Dr. S. Alward, K. C., W. A. Ewing, K. C., W. B. Jonah, F. R. Taylor, R. St. J. Freeze and G. E. Logan were the lawyers interested. Probate Court. In the probate court yesterday in the matter of the estate of Mary Sloan, spinster, a further hearing was had upon the proof of claim filed by Julia Lane, which was contested, and which by consent was left to the judge of the probate court for decision. The deceased lived with James Lane for more than two years before her death and paid her board. The claim is that of his wife for \$899.85 for nursing and special care during this period. After hearing the evidence of the husband and wife, further hearing was adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 5. E. T. C. Knowles is advocate for the administrator; J. A. Barry advocate for the claimant.

DIGBY MAN BUYS FAMOUS SCHOONER

Portland, Me., Dec. 27--The little two-masted schooner Hattie Loring, which has the remarkable record of having covered 31,000 miles of water in the sixteen years she has been built, was sold today by her owner, Captain Loring E. Rice, to a Mr. Porter, of Digby (N. S.), and she will hereafter fly the British flag. Outside of one trip to Boston, the Loring has been wholly engaged in the packet business between Portland and Washington county points.

LIBERAL PRIMARIES TO BE HELD JANUARY 12

WOMAN STABBED IN NECK BY SON

Mrs. Jennie O'Dell Taken to Hospital in Unconscious Condition

Wednesday, Dec. 28. A serious stabbing affray in which Mrs. Jennie O'Dell was brutally assaulted by her son, Fred, aged 20, took place in their home in Harmon street, about 6 o'clock last evening. Using a jack-knife for a weapon the youth inflicted several nasty gashes across the back of his mother's neck. The wounds were deep and blood flowed freely. The police say that the cutting occurred during a drunken brawl in which mother and son, who, the police say, were both intoxicated participated. Consequently the police were called and the mother lying in a heap on the floor. An hour later she was discovered in this condition by her husband, who according to the police, had also been drinking. The police were notified and after sending the injured woman to the hospital in the ambulance, set out to hunt for her son. Up to a late hour last evening they were not successful in capturing him. The news of the affair caused considerable excitement as it was at first believed that a murder had been committed. When the police arrived on the scene they discovered the woman lying in a pool of blood. When taken to the hospital four stitches had to be put in the wound. On regaining consciousness the woman told of having quarrelled with her son. After a heated argument she said she snatched a jack-knife from her son and he stabbed her in the back of the neck with a jack-knife. She remembered nothing after that. Charles O'Dell, her husband, claimed to know nothing of the affair. He said that he and his son intended going to work in the woods last evening. They both had been drinking during the afternoon, the police say. After establishing his mother, young O'Dell made his way towards the Marsh road and it is thought that he is at present in hiding somewhere in that vicinity. As the hospital it is not felt that Mrs. O'Dell's life will be in great danger. She is of an easy nature, however, and, in any case, will be some time before she completely recovers. Members of the O'Dell family have figured in the police circles before.

HERE IS MORE TROUBLE FOR MR. HAZEN

John E. Wilson's Friends Insist on Place in the Government for Him--Premier Worried. (The Evening Times-Star.) Will the Hon. Robert Maxwell follow his friends, J. King Kelley and J. B. M. Baxter into comfortable quarters as a municipal officer, free from the turmoil of elections? This question is being asked because there is again a rumor that John E. Wilson must be taken into the government and that it is proposed to make Hon. Mr. Maxwell director of public safety in St. John. It is well known that Mr. Wilson's friends want him in the government, but Mr. Maxwell would not be expected to climb down without prospects of some sort. It is said that the affair has reached an acute stage, and that something must be done. Mr. Hazen is greatly worried over the situation for his government has been steadily losing popularity in St. John. Naturally Mr. Wilson would not desire to follow his friends in taking the office before being taken into the government, and his friends are disposed to resent delay. Hence, the proposal to get an officer for Mr. Maxwell and thus open the way for Mr. Wilson. Those who are on the inside assert that unless Mr. Wilson is at once taken into the government he will not again be a candidate.

Canada's Great Progress

After referring briefly to the great advance made in Canada's trade, which now amounted to \$800,000,000 annually, and the revenue which, this year, would approach \$120,000,000, he pointed out that the latter was three times as great as when the Liberal party came into power in 1896. If they would consider these wonderful evidences of the prosperity of the country and remember that the rate of taxation was so much lower, they must conclude that it was possible because of the increased purchasing and consuming power of the people. The minister touched briefly upon the transportation policy of the Liberal government, of what was being done in constructing the Transcontinental, in improving the terminal facilities at Pacific and Atlantic ports as well as the harbors of the Great Lakes. In this connection he reminded them of what had been done at West St. John and of the fact that even in the Conservative party today there were no doubters as to the probability of Courtenay Bay improvements.

Warm Tribute to Mr. Robinson

In conclusion, he dwelt upon the object of the meeting and paid a warm tribute to the leader of the local opposition, Hon. Mr. Robinson, and strongly advised that steps should be taken to select four government candidates to represent the city of St. John and support him. Dr. Pugsley was very emphatic in his statements that the local opposition should receive the support of the Liberal party and his remarks were greeted with hearty applause. At the same time he said that when candidates were selected for the provincial house the convention should choose candidates to run for the city and the city and county in the federal contest. Speaking for himself, he said he would be in the hands of the party. He thanked them heartily for the support they had given him. Without that support he would have been unable to do what he had for the city of St. John and if any credit was attached to that, the electors were entitled to share in it with him. He did not expect an election for some time, probably within two years, but it was always well to be ready, and to know who would carry the party standard. The speaker was heartily applauded throughout and at the close of his address. He spoke in the most courteous and great assistance Mr. Pender had given since the election in adjusting many matters of importance to the electors. The Local Opposition Leader. Hon. Mr. Robinson was given a warm welcome and in his brief speech pointed out the importance of the city of St. John, by reason of its being the business center and the commercial capital of New Brunswick, showing an example to the rest of the province by placing candidates in the field at an early date. He remarked that his experience had been that the candidates who were chosen early had better chances of winning in the fight. The local opposition was not large but it was larger than after the election of March, 1908, and had improved in this respect upon every opportunity given to it. He was entirely in agreement with the Nationalist party in advocating at one time a direct contribution of millions toward the support of the British navy, at another a contribution of two Dreadnaughts, and finally his support of the amendment of Mr. Monk, formerly the Conservative leader, but now of the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec--a support which the Liberal party felt would be repaid by the loyal supporters of the empire throughout all Canada. Quebec Conservatives Merged With Nationalists. "I speak of the former Conservative leader in Quebec," he said, "because the Conservative party there is now dead and has become merged in the Nationalist party with which I am sure results will prove that a majority of the people there are not in sympathy."

To Elect Delegates to Convention at Which Federal and Provincial Candidates Will Be Selected

Decision Reached by Executive Last Night That There Should Be No Division in Federal and Provincial Politics--Minister of Public Works Warmly Applauded as He Referred to Disruption of Mr. Borden's Party, and the Wonderful Expansion of Canada's Trade Under Liberal Rule--Other Addresses.

Wednesday, Dec. 28. At a meeting of the executive of the Liberal Association of St. John city in Keith's assembly rooms last evening, it was decided to call the Liberal electors of the wards to meet Thursday evening, Jan. 12, and elect delegates to a convention to be called later at which two federal candidates for the city and county and candidates of St. John and four candidates for the house of assembly would be selected. The executive meeting was well attended and enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Hon. William Pugsley, minister of public works; Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the local opposition; James Lowell, M. P. P.; Hon. D. J. Parry, Edward Lantahan and A. O. Skinner. John Keefe, president of the Liberal Association, presided. The meeting was remarkable for its unanimity and for the important decision that there should be no division in federal and provincial politics, the candidates for both houses of parliament to be named by one convention and to be supported by the united forces of the Liberal party. With a few introductory remarks President Keefe explained that the meeting had been called to consider the preliminaries for the selection of candidates, acting upon the well-known maxim "in time of peace to prepare for war." Upon his invitation the minister of public works addressed the meeting. After expressing the great pleasure it gave him to meet the committee, Dr. Pugsley spoke of the bright prospects of the Liberal party not only in New Brunswick but throughout Canada. He dwelt at some length upon the attitude of the Conservative leader, Mr. Borden, toward the Liberal party of the government and his indecision in advocating at one time a direct contribution of millions toward the support of the British navy, at another a contribution of two Dreadnaughts, and finally his support of the amendment of Mr. Monk, formerly the Conservative leader, but now of the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec--a support which the Liberal party felt would be repaid by the loyal supporters of the empire throughout all Canada. Mr. Lowell spoke briefly upon the importance of getting to work and nominating candidates, and Messrs. Parry, Lantahan and Skinner spoke in agreement. Mr. Skinner followed his speech by a motion that the electors of the different wards in the city should be notified by the president of the association to meet Thursday evening, Jan. 12, and select delegates to a convention to be called later to nominate candidates for the federal and provincial houses of parliament for the city and county of St. John. This was carried unanimously. It was also resolved that the primaries be requested to pass a resolution asking the party convention to amend the constitution of the Liberal Association so as to permit the Young Men's Liberal Club representation in the convention. A committee was appointed to draw up such a resolution, and the meeting adjourned.

HON. MR. BIRRELL AN EASY MARK FOR SLICK STRANGERS

Chief Secretary for Ireland Relieved of All His Valuables on Trip Across the Channel. Paris, Dec. 28--The danger of haphazard acquaintance is exemplified by the experience of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the particulars of which have just been published. It appears that Mr. Birrell got into conversation with a couple of well-dressed men aboard a channel packet while he was en route to Switzerland in December 29. When he arrived at Calais he discovered that his pocketbook was missing. All his pockets had been picked and a pearl pin valued at \$100 had been abstracted from his tie. The pocketbook contained five-pound notes and several checks. Mr. Birrell was obliged to procure funds before he could continue his journey. The danger of haphazard acquaintance is exemplified by the experience of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, the particulars of which have just been published. It appears that Mr. Birrell got into conversation with a couple of well-dressed men aboard a channel packet while he was en route to Switzerland in December 29. When he arrived at Calais he discovered that his pocketbook was missing. All his pockets had been picked and a pearl pin valued at \$100 had been abstracted from his tie. The pocketbook contained five-pound notes and several checks. Mr. Birrell was obliged to procure funds before he could continue his journey.

\$15,000 SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA, FIRE

Sydney, N. S., Dec. 28--(Special)--The business block in Charlotte street known as the Cannon Block, was badly gutted by fire at an early hour this morning. The furnishing store of Morrison & McDonald suffered the most, as a result and a stock of \$15,000 was almost completely destroyed. It was only partially insured. It is thought the fire started from a defective switch-board. The firemen did good work in saving the other business men's stock in the building. D. McCarthy, Greenfield's Cape Breton representative, lost his samples. His rooms were above McDonald's Corporation. Kirk & Torrey suffered a small loss.

WOMAN STABBED IN NECK BY SON

Mrs. Jennie O'Dell Taken to Hospital in Unconscious Condition. Wednesday, Dec. 28. A serious stabbing affray in which Mrs. Jennie O'Dell was brutally assaulted by her son, Fred, aged 20, took place in their home in Harmon street, about 6 o'clock last evening. Using a jack-knife for a weapon the youth inflicted several nasty gashes across the back of his mother's neck. The wounds were deep and blood flowed freely. The police say that the cutting occurred during a drunken brawl in which mother and son, who, the police say, were both intoxicated participated. Consequently the police were called and the mother lying in a heap on the floor. An hour later she was discovered in this condition by her husband, who according to the police, had also been drinking. The police were notified and after sending the injured woman to the hospital in the ambulance, set out to hunt for her son. Up to a late hour last evening they were not successful in capturing him. The news of the affair caused considerable excitement as it was at first believed that a murder had been committed. When the police arrived on the scene they discovered the woman lying in a pool of blood. When taken to the hospital four stitches had to be put in the wound. On regaining consciousness the woman told of having quarrelled with her son. After a heated argument she said she snatched a jack-knife from her son and he stabbed her in the back of the neck with a jack-knife. She remembered nothing after that. Charles O'Dell, her husband, claimed to know nothing of the affair. He said that he and his son intended going to work in the woods last evening. They both had been drinking during the afternoon, the police say. After establishing his mother, young O'Dell made his way towards the Marsh road and it is thought that he is at present in hiding somewhere in that vicinity. As the hospital it is not felt that Mrs. O'Dell's life will be in great danger. She is of an easy nature, however, and, in any case, will be some time before she completely recovers. Members of the O'Dell family have figured in the police circles before.

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No deals!
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 31, 1910.

DIVIDENDS AND THE PUBLIC
It is the business of those who control public utility companies to secure dividends for their stockholders—which is quite a different thing from providing dividends, or a dividend, for the public which owns the public utility franchise and entrusts it to a private corporation. That extremely conservative newspaper, the New York Post, gives an instance that should be of interest to everybody, showing how the struggle for dividends causes public utility companies to ignore public rights. The Post says:
"Anybody who thinks that regulation of city railroads by a public authority is the same thing as complete control and management will do well to consider earnestly the proceedings at yesterday's hearing before the Public Service Commission. The difficulty of the commission is having in getting its explicit orders complied with makes as concrete lesson that everybody can understand. After all the pains the commission took, some weeks ago, to insure proper accommodations for the public at those hours when there is no physical difficulty whatever in providing such accommodations, it appears that the Interborough has been pursuing its old policy of squeezing the lemon for all it is worth, with very little regard for the commission's orders."

PRIMARIES JANUARY 12
Liberals, not only in St. John city and county but throughout the province, will read with interest and pleasure the announcement made in The Telegraph's news columns this morning, that primaries are to be held on January 12 to choose delegates to a nominating convention at which both Federal and local candidates will be nominated. That convention, in a word, will not only select a running-mate for Hon. Dr. Pugsley, but will name also candidates for the city and county for the local Legislature.

THE POWER OF THE PHRASE
"Ireland and dollar dictation" is said to have proved a very effective phrase and influenced many votes in the recent British elections. The dollar in England suggests all forms of sinister machinations. Another form of this phrase was, "Will you be ruled by the American dollar or the British sovereign?" Many other watchwords, catchwords and phrases of suggestion proved effective in influencing the voters. "A strong and efficient second chamber" is one by which the Unionists hoped to pile up votes for privilege. This phrase was most effectively answered by Churchill: "For what purpose should it

be strong and efficient? Strong to resist the people and efficient to mutilate all Liberal legislation?
Even the educated classes are victims of the phrase. Phrases are artifacts of suggestion. They are rhetorical flourishes adapted to the pet notions of the time. They are the tricks of the medicine man adapted to an age when all read and write and when common schools are everywhere. Instead of the rattle of a drum or the shaking of a gourd the operator moulds into easy phrases the sentiments that are popular. It is only a difference of method. One is appropriate to an age, rude and barbaric, the other with unctious, solemnity and rhetorical skill makes its appeal to ours. These phrases are like token coins. They "pass," that is their most noteworthy characteristic. They will always be current to above their value. They appeal to all classes.

Canada is primarily an agricultural country. She has untold wealth in her forests, and mines, and fisheries, but most of all in her fertile soil and wide prairies. These facts emphasize the importance of the farmers' deputation to Ottawa recently. They show, however, only the direct importance of agriculture. Indirectly it influences all occupations. If the agricultural population is prosperous, it must affect every other class, and vice versa. This is not only because every man, woman and child must consume the products of agriculture, but because the size of the farm population makes it the one great market for almost all manufactured articles which relate to the necessities of life, and because they not only furnish the great bulk of material for commerce, but now promise to affect politics more directly and intelligently than ever before.

Much of our public discussion today is falling under the tyranny of the phrase. In current discussion we hear of "rent slavery," "debt slavery," "wage slavery," "marriage slavery." A man who has contracted duties and obligations of any nature or who has been born into them as citizen is not free. A man who has made a contract is not free. The common use of the words bears witness to great confusion and error in the popular notions of what freedom is or can be. We cannot imagine ourselves "free" from the conditions of human life. But it does not do any good to stigmatize the case as "slavery" when what is meant is that a man is under the necessity of earning his living. It would be a great advance if the people should learn to turn away in contempt from all this rhetoric. It is absolutely essential to correct thinking and successful discussion to reject stereotyped forms, and to insist on analysis and verification.

What characterizes the agriculture of Europe is the prevalence of combination. In Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, there are networks of co-operative societies all over the country—societies for the co-operative purchase of seeds, manure, implements and machinery, co-operative creameries for the production of butter and cheese, egg-collecting societies, societies for the sale of fruit and grain, sport societies, mutual insurance societies, and so on. And in nearly every case these movements are fostered by the state. They are, also, proving not only beneficial to the farmers but to the whole country. Much can be accomplished by agricultural co-operation in Canada. The local governments can assist by establishing more model farms and encouraging agricultural education and scientific farming. The ideal of co-operation among the farmers should be proclaimed from the editorial office, from the platform, and from every little schoolhouse in the country. The importance of agricultural expansion in New Brunswick today is one of the leading questions of the hour.

THE PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS
The Telegraph publishes this morning a statement of the provincial accounts issued by the Hazen government, together with a critical analysis of the figures and pretensions of the administration, in interviews with Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. A. B. Copp, M. P. P. Hon. Mr. Fleming's remarkable figures are bound to be the subject of lively comment for some time to come, and it will be found that the statements of Messrs. Robinson and Copp, which will demand more extended review hereafter, pretty thoroughly expose the extravagance of the Hazen administration and the methods by which it arrives at its small book-keeping surplus.

Without going farther into the matter this morning it may be said with certainty that Hon. Messrs. Hazen and Fleming have laid the foundation for a very lively session of the Legislature, and for an exceedingly interesting election campaign whenever Mr. Hazen may feel ready to go to the country. The Opposition could not well have a better election document than that which Hon. Mr. Fleming has provided.

THE HORRORS OF PEACE
Carnegie is giving his millions toward putting an end to the long and deadly sport of war between nations, but meanwhile his own peaceful industry at Pittsburgh is piling up its record of slaughter, and when to it like added the other victims of the industrial conflict all over the land, one realizes that the horrors of war are insignificant when compared with the horrors of peace. During the four years of the civil war about 150,000 men were killed in the two armies or died of wounds afterwards. At the present rate the United States does to death an equal number in only seventeen months.

AGRICULTURE AND PROSPERITY
About forty per cent of the population of Canada is engaged in agriculture. Five years ago this country raised about three per cent of the wheat crop of the world; seven per cent of the oats; four per cent of the barley; a fair proportion of Indian corn, rye and potatoes. She also raised a total of over six millions of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. Her growth and influence in agriculture have been very marked since these figures were compiled. The West has really been discovered within the last few years, and hundreds of thousands have flocked in from all lands, most of them being practical farmers.

Our modern civilization, based on the use of forces which we imperfectly and carelessly control, is a car of Juggernaut which rolls relentlessly on, leaving its mutilated victims in its track. There is great peril in grasping power faster than we learn to master it, or faster than we develop a sense of moral responsibility for its exercise. And it is a lack of moral responsibility that is largely responsible for it. The democracy of New Zealand runs its railways so humanely and conscientiously that in some years not a single passenger or railway man is killed. Their experience proves that much of the slaughter on the railways of this country and the United States is needless. This slaughter is due to the fact that the laws regarding life saving appliances are disregarded, because men are overworked, because incompetents are put on when life depends on competence, and because profits, instead of being devoted to improved service, are used for quite other things. A son, brother or friend of the manager should be forced to ride in the caboose of every freight and in the front of every passenger train. This would quickly create and apply a new conscience to railway management. Of a given number of railway employees the United States kills nearly three times as many and injures more than five times as many as Great Britain; and they kill two and a half times as many and injure five times as many as Germany. In an investigation of the railway accidents in Germany they found that about fifty-three per cent of them were avoidable. It would seem that more than three-quarters of the accidents on American railways could be avoided.

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TRIBUTE TO CANADA'S BANKING SYSTEM
Big Paid-up Capital and Reserve Create Confidence—Nothing in the Law Relating to Reserves—On This Point Each General Manager Makes Rules.

Washington, Dec. 22.—That Canada has never had a currency panic similar to that experienced by the United States in 1907 was one of the many interesting facts relating to Canadian banking and currency views held by a sub-committee of the National Monetary Commission. This committee, consisting of Messrs. Vreeland, Weeks and Honynge, visited Canada for the purpose of making a study of the banking system of the Dominion. Their interviews with leading bankers have now been published in the form of a report, and answer, as stenographically reported, in a volume entitled "Interviews on the Banking and Currency Systems of Canada." The reasons of this freedom from panics appear in the following conversation which took place between the committee and officials of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Question—You may have had runs upon individual banks or upon branches; doubtless have, I suppose. You never have had a widespread currency panic as we had?
Mr. McLeod—Our people do not seem to have got the run habit.
Mr. Coulston—They do not care.
Question—One very good reason for it appears here, that of taking over banks treated as insolvent, and closing their doors in the ordinary way and having an association and liquidating them; their notes are good, their deposits are secure; of course all of those things help to preserve confidence in the public in your banking system and do away with runs, but perhaps in a country the size of the United States it would be impossible for us to run upon those lines. I mean to have an association and keep track of the banks and take them over and liquidate them.
Mr. Coulston—The Canadian banking system has never been in such a stress as you have. If we had been run upon for anything like the extent you were in 1907 we do not know where we would be. We would be simply in a universal suspension until we could head. The standing of all the banks is such, and their securities spread from one ending to the other, it would be almost impossible to create a want of confidence in them as you hold out. On account of their strong positions with their large paid-up capital and large paid-up reserves, none of the banks have ever had any trouble in that way. Supporting and standing by each other gives the confidence, and liquidating different banks, and paying off the depositors, all helps, and we have a large paid-up capital and paid-up reserve, and when that government returns are issued from month to month and the people can use them.

The following story, told by Henry C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, shows the way in which the volume of Canadian bank note currency adjusts itself to varying conditions:
In sitting here discussing this subject, it has struck me that one of my earlier experiences in banking. It was in an isolated community where the operations were buying and shipping grain. This bank had a capital of \$100,000. Under the provisions of the act, it was authorized to issue \$1 of its capital in circulation. On one Saturday evening all our circulation was outstanding. Over Sunday the winter set in, the harbors froze up, the vessels had to put back, and the grain could not be shipped. By the middle of the week our circulation was much reduced; we had received exchange for the cargoes, and within a month the circulation was down to normal. The notes that were in circulation were put back to the farmer, they had been paid by the farmer to the shopkeeper, and by the shopkeeper deposited in the bank. The shopkeeper had bought out bills on London, and he had to pay his bills, and the whole operation was completed. When an elastic currency is spoken of, I often think of that example of elasticity.

Canadian banking law makes no requirement as to the amount of the reserve to be held beyond the stipulation that 40 per cent of it shall be in Dominion notes. A number of the bankers interviewed expressed the opinion that the establishment of any fixed reserve such as we have in this country would produce more harm than good, this being a matter which they hold should be left to the banks. That the Banking Association, to which the charter of the Bank of Montreal, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the whole operation was completed. When an elastic currency is spoken of, I often think of that example of elasticity.

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A Perfect Remedy for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of INFANTS AND CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
By Washington Irving

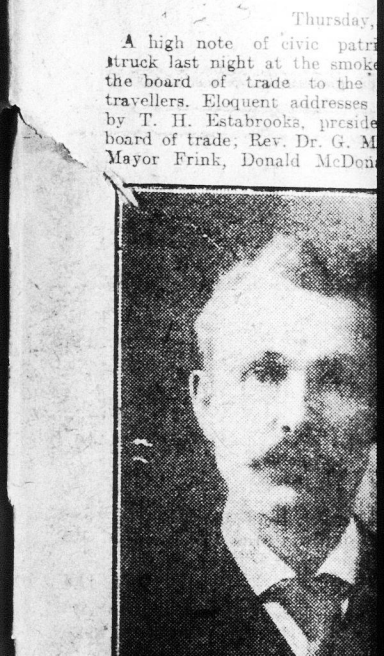
THE APPROACH to the abbey through gloomy monastic remains, prepares the mind for its solemn contemplation. The gray walls are discolored by damp and crumbling with age; a coat of hoary moss has gathered over the inscriptions of the mural monuments and obscured the death's heads, and other funeral emblems. The sharp touches of the chisel are gone from the rich tracery of the arches; the roses which adorn the keystones have lost their leafy beauty; everything bears marks of the gradual dilapidations of time which yet has something touching and pleasing in its very decay.

From between the arcades the eye glanced up to a bit of blue sky or a passing cloud; and beheld the sun-gilt pinnacle of the abbey towering into the azure heaven. The day was gradually wearing away. The distant tread of loiterers about the abbey grew less and less frequent; the sweet-tongued bell was summoning to evening prayers. A flight of stairs led up to the entrance of Henry the Seventh's chapel through a deep and gloomy, but magnificent arch. The great gates of brass, richly and delicately wrought, turn heavily on their hinges, as if proudly reluctant to admit the feet of common mortals into its most gorgeous of sepulchers. On entering, the eye is astonished by the pomp of architecture and the elaborate beauty of sculptured detail. The very walls are wrought into universal ornament, encrusted with tracery and crowded with the statues of saints and martyrs. Stone seems—by the cunning labor of the chisel—to have been robbed of its weight and density, suspended aloft as if by magic, and the fretted roof achieved with the wonderful minuteness and airy security of a cobweb. What, however, is this vast assemblage of sepulchers but a treasury of humiliation! It is, indeed, the empire of death; his great, shadowy palace; where he sits in state, mocking at the relics of human glory and spreading dust and forgetfulness on the monuments of princes.

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T. H. Estabrook
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In his address of welcome the outlined what had been done in reaching all commercial travelers, many of the of the board of trade and professions. It was about 8.30 when Brooks took the chair, the orchestra meantime playing the Maple Leaf till all were seated.

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THE CENTRAL PHARMACY, NEW YORK CITY.

**ST. JOHN A CITY OF 100,000 WITHIN NEXT TEN YEARS**

**Optimistic Speeches at Smoker Cheered**

**Day of East is at Hand, Declares President of Board of Trade**

**Aspiring Addresses by Rev. Dr. Campbell and Others—West India Man Pays a High Tribute to Canada and St. John—Mayor Frink Refers to City's Progress, and Predicts Great Development at This Port—A Successful Event.**

Thursday, Dec. 29.

A high note of civic patriotism was struck last night at the smoker given by the board of trade to the commercial travellers. Eloquent addresses were made by T. H. Estabrooks, president of the board of trade, Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell, Mayor Frink, Donald McDonald, of the

legislative assembly of Antigua, and the Leward Islands, and James Jack. The Every Day Club orchestra was present and played several selections. The programme, which consisted of literary and musical numbers, was of unusual excellence. D. Arnold Fox played the accompaniments for the soloists, in a most capable manner. Altogether the evening was declared to be an unequalled success and enjoyable from beginning to end.

The large assembly room was filled, among the audience being, besides the commercial travellers, many of the members of the board of trade and prominent citizens. It was about 8.30 when Mr. Estabrooks took the chair, the orchestra in the meantime playing the Maple Leaf march till all were seated.

**President of Board of Trade.**

In his address of welcome the chairman outlined what had been done in the way of reaching all commercial travellers in the city to the smoker. The objects of the gathering were two-fold.

First, that the members of the board of trade might become better acquainted with the men, who, of all others, have so much to do with our commercial progress, and perhaps obtain from them some special information as to the state of the maritime trade in the new year and imbibe some of their surplus enthusiasm and hopefulness.

Second, that they might perhaps convey to the commercial travellers some of their hopes and ambitions, and put before them what seems to the members of the board an awakening spirit of hopefulness, determination, and confidence in Eastern Canada and thereby enlist the very hearty support and co-operation of the travellers.

**The Pessimists of the Past.**

In the past they had all met pessimists who had sold out their belongings and moved either to the west or the United States. The fisheries and other resources here were unequally anywhere in the west. At the time of confederation a reciprocal trade treaty with the States was in force and it had been hoped that this would be continued. This hope was doomed to failure and the trade in the maritime provinces grew less, the people got disheartened and this accounted for the immigration from here to New England.

With the opening of the C. P. R. and the opening up of the great Canadian west, our people followed the call of the west rather than that of the south. The result was almost equally disheartening for those who remained here. Then came the protective tariff which enabled the manufacturers to better hold their home trade and enlarge their business, free to some extent from the competition of the States. The discontinuing of subsidies paid by the government to steamers sailing to United States ports had further helped in the work of building up the east. One direct result of the settled policy of the government was to stimulate the building up of an export trade of \$25,000,000 per annum at Sand Point.

**West Getting Interested in East.**

There were other forces at work—the exploitation of the fisheries and other natural resources. Then it had been demonstrated after much experimenting that the soil of the St. John river valley is eminently suited for apple culture. Within a week he had had three letters of inquiry about New Brunswick lands, one of which was from a man in Alberta who had money to invest.

**Preferred the East.**

"On a recent visit to Toronto," said Mr. Estabrooks, "I found a great deal of

interest being taken in these subjects. The Canadian Courier in a very strong editorial recently urged that the time has come when the federal government, through its immigration department, should give the same attention to the East as to the West. The editor of one of the chief financial papers, who, within the last few months had travelled through the East and West, told me he had found much more to interest him in the East than in the West, so it is evident there has been a gradual gravitating together of these provinces, which will, from now on, exert a great influence on our progress. In this there is no hostility to the West; not a man will be found in any of these provinces who doesn't wish to see the development of the West proceed as fast, or faster, if it can safely, than in the past, but we believe without a doubt that that footing is now on such a firm and solid footing that our confidence, hopefulness, and without any abatement and that it is not necessary, or in the interests of the whole country, that the immigration to Canada should be directed in such a very large measure to that part of the country, but that all parts should have equal attention."

**Mayor Frink.**

Mayor Frink was then called upon. As he rose from his seat he was greeted with a cheer. "What's the matter with Mayor Frink, he's all right," he was called out. He said that the commercial travellers seem to have the happy knack of bringing sunshine into the day no matter how gray it might be and of rolling the clouds back.

Between these addresses there were excellent solos by A. E. Massie, F. C. Jordan, and Robert Seely and a reading by G. C. Jordan.

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After R. A. March had sung a solo very acceptably, Rev. Dr. Campbell delivered what was undoubtedly one of the best speeches he ever made. The chairman in introducing him, said that he was the representative of the largest publishing house in the world, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and could talk to those present from their own standpoint. Dr. Campbell said it was no mean honor to be identified with such a body of men as he saw before him. He was forcibly reminded of a proverb which was current in the land of the heather "Be a friend to ye, and ye'll be a friend to me."

"The world took a man at his own valuation and when one entered the commercial or social world he found this truth. The reason was plain. No one in this strenuous age could spare the time to hunt up credentials of character. All were urged to take a man's word on the ground that he had lived long enough with himself to find out his own faults.

"Passing to the consideration of the time, the speaker went on to say that he knew he was talking to men in many different lines. Franklin had said that the man who had a trade held an estate. He would not undertake to dictate to them what line they should take up so long as it was clean and honorable and upright. The man who served the wholesale grocery this year and the whole hardware dealer the next year would never be a force in the commercial life of the country. He urged that the line once chosen should be followed tenaciously, through thick and thin. If the calling was humble it was theirs to elevate it. They should shape their conduct so as to become indispensable to their employers and the higher salary would come as a necessity. Business should be put into the hands of those who should be broadened by originality. It should be extended by enterprise and all its details mastered by application.

"Passing to the consideration of the position of the commercial traveller, the speaker said his position was two-fold. First in regard to his house, he was a trustee. The opinion of customers for the house was of great importance. He should be certain of his conduct. To the buyer the commercial traveller must act the part of adviser and if he is to succeed, absolute honesty must be his unflinching characteristic.

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leaders in commercial life, but they should also be apostles of truth, honor and patriotism. They must never forget, whatever their circumstances, that they were citizens of the greatest section of the greatest empire the world ever saw. They were all under obligations to see to it that they requested a strong, honorable manhood to their country to be used for her purposes. Man's true politics was not in seeking to develop the country in which he lived. The present was a great day in the history of the country and was justified in expecting from them their best efforts. He urged all in the message the universities to play the game but play it fairly.

Dr. Campbell resumed his seat in a storm of enthusiastic cheering and it was easy to see the tremendous impression his words had made on those present.

**James Jack.**

James Jack, secretary of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association, was the next speaker. At the present time, he said, the membership of his association was well over 1,000. He was sure that the progress of the organization with its insurance and other features. It had been proposed to have the annual dinner in New Brunswick this year. He suggested, however, that the dinner should not be held so soon after the Halifax entertainment. Between these addresses there were excellent solos by A. E. Massie, F. C. Jordan, and Robert Seely and a reading by G. C. Jordan.

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Mayor Frink was then called upon. As he rose from his seat he was greeted with a cheer. "What's the matter with Mayor Frink, he's all right," he was called out. He said that the commercial travellers seem to have the happy knack of bringing sunshine into the day no matter how gray it might be and of rolling the clouds back.

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The present was a growing time in St. John, and he felt it incumbent on him to put forth the best that was in him to aid the city's development. He felt that Dr. Campbell's magnificent address could not fail to have a stimulating effect on all present. It was not worth while to recall the history of the city for the last ten years. Mayor White had done much for it when he extended the water works to Loch Lomond in the face of great difficulties. Mistakes had been made and the expenditure was large, but he was sure that the work would be lasting. Another mayor, George Robertson, had done a good work when he started the work of development on the west side. As far as he was concerned, he was a disbeliever in the policy of the development of the port of St. John. The C. P. R. had done much for St. John. They were called monopolists but he did not care how aggressive they were so long as their activities helped the port. A great deal of money was being spent on the west side by the government and he thought the prospects of the land there would soon be consumed. The city would soon be a national one and should have been borne by the nation. Rates have now been imposed in order to meet the interest which in the opinion of shippers were exorbitant. The city would soon be a national one and should have been borne by the nation. Rates have now been imposed in order to meet the interest which in the opinion of shippers were exorbitant. The city would soon be a national one and should have been borne by the nation. Rates have now been imposed in order to meet the interest which in the opinion of shippers were exorbitant.

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**UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON CLASS LISTS, CHRISTMAS, 1910**

- History of philosophy—Class I: Martens, Grey, Hughes, Hann, Class II: Baines, Buffett, Peacock, Trerice, A. Fuller, S. Irving, Buckley, Dyer, Hanselbacher, Tait, Wilson. Passed: Carter, G. Johnston, Gould, Bennett, Cochran, Donkin.
- Logic—Class I: Somers, W. H. Irving, F. Smith, Davies, Fitzpatrick, Armistage, C. Chappell, M. Smith. Class II: Ploough, Carter, R. Bent, Loring, (Payson, Tuttle), Oulton, H. Hughes, (Hanselbacher, Fraser), M. Lucas, Passed: Southgate, Phillipson, Wenzel, Lodge, Ruggles, C. Fuller, W. Windsor, Milton, Dyer, Murray, Wren.
- Mediaeval History—Class I: Peacock, Carter, Pincok. Class II: Buffett, Hartley, R. P. Kaye, Cash. Passed: Gass, F. Ferguson, (Cochran), (Payson, Tuttle), Oulton, H. Hughes, (Hanselbacher, Fraser), M. Lucas, Passed: Southgate, Phillipson, Wenzel, Lodge, Ruggles, C. Fuller, W. Windsor, Milton, Dyer, Murray, Wren.
- Ethics—Class I: Guy, Ploough, Armistage, Davies, M. Smith. Class II: Irving, S. A. Fuller, M. Chappell, Foster, Trerice, Buffett, Marsters (R. P. Hartley, Pickett, B. Bent, Loring, (Payson, Tuttle), Oulton, H. Hughes, (Hanselbacher, Fraser), M. Lucas, Passed: Southgate, Phillipson, Wenzel, Lodge, Ruggles, C. Fuller, W. Windsor, Milton, Dyer, Murray, Wren.
- Christian Evidence—Class I: M. Chappell, Peacock, Guy, Marsters, (S. Irving, Donkin, A. Fuller), (Buckley, Foster), Class II: Kaye, Fraser, Fuller, C. Trerice, Lodge, McLaughlin, Buffett, Andrews, M. Ferguson, (Cochran), (Payson, Tuttle), Oulton, H. Hughes, (Hanselbacher, Fraser), M. Lucas, Passed: Southgate, Phillipson, Wenzel, Lodge, Ruggles, C. Fuller, W. Windsor, Milton, Dyer, Murray, Wren.
- Constitutional History—Class I: M. Smith, A. Fuller, Milton, Ruggles, Passy, M. Pickett, C. M. Class II: Allan, Gould, Windsor, Payzant, C. Fuller, Lodge, Advanced Latin—Class I: W. Irving, M. Smith, Kibburn, F. Smith. Class II: C. Chappell, Hanson, M. Chappell, Passy, M. Pickett, G. Beck, Wren, Tuttle, Trerice, Ruggles.
- Sophomore Latin—Class I: M. Colpitts, (Daniel, Williams), Class II: Whitman, W. J. Atkinson, Campbell, McCormick, (Paine, R. Bent, Loring, (Payson, Tuttle), Oulton, H. Hughes, (Hanselbacher, Fraser), M. Lucas, Passed: Southgate, Phillipson, Wenzel, Lodge, Ruggles, C. Fuller, W. Windsor, Milton, Dyer, Murray, Wren.
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# Blasting Powder

Single and double tape fuse detonators.  
Electric fuses, batteries.  
Cast steel for drills.

**W. H. THORNE CO., Limited**  
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

## Stomach Blood and Liver Troubles

Much sickness starts with weak stomach, and consequent poor, rich, red blood. Nervous and pale-people look for, after all, a man can be no stronger than his stomach. A remedy that makes the stomach strong and the liver active, makes rich red blood and overcomes and drives out disease-producing bacteria and cures a whole multitude of ailments.

Get rid of your Stomach Weakness and Liver Troubles by taking a course of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great Stomach Restorative, Liver Invigorator and Blood Cleanser.

You can't afford to accept any medicine of substandard composition as a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a medicine of proven composition, having a complete list of ingredients in plain English on its bottle wrapper, same being attested as correct under oath.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



## CONSERVATIVE DIFFICULTIES SHOWN BY STANDARD'S TARIFF ARGUMENT

(Manitoba Free Press.)  
The tariff demands of the farmers have been rather frigidly received by the Conservative newspapers in the East. Evidence of this is furnished by the quotations from Eastern newspapers which were published yesterday by the Free Press, and more of the same sort is now available. Thus the St. John (N. B.) Standard says:  
"But over and above all this the Grain Growers ask for the abolition of duties on the implements of their trade and the lowering of the tariff on articles of necessity used largely by the farmers. Here a different ground is broken and the interests of other classes of the country are touched. They pay now a duty of 17.12 per cent. on agricultural implements—the lowest rate put on any great staple commodity. If the tools of the farmers are to be made free, what of those used by the artisans, the miners, the lumbermen, and the other industries? If we must raise our revenue by customs impost, can it be contended that 17.12 per cent. is an unreasonable rate? If the plea of the farmers as to their implements is admitted, on what principle can like treatment be withheld from others, and if all are admitted, what of the revenue? In 1873 Canada pronounced in favor of a protective tariff, and has since maintained it. The degree of protection is one of the lowest of all protective countries, and all countries are now protective except Great Britain and Turkey. The United States tariff averages 42 per cent. on its dutiable imports, whilst the Canadian averages about 28 per cent. Under this system of protection Canada has made immense strides, and built up her industries, her great systems of transport and her exports. What would happen if this policy was suddenly reversed, and our markets and resources thrown open to the free competition of the world?"  
Grain growers will only require one guess as to the Standard's opinion of their demand for a lower rate of duty on agricultural implements. The Standard is the Conservative organ in New Brunswick, established by the party to give authentic expression to its policy.  
Difficulties appear to be accumulating in the path of the Conservative protectionists. If the tools of the farmers are to be made free, what of those used by the artisans, the miners, the lumbermen, and the other industries? If we must raise our revenue by customs impost, can it be contended that 17.12 per cent. is an unreasonable rate? If the plea of the farmers as to their implements is admitted, on what principle can like treatment be withheld from others, and if all are

## THE EXPRESS RATES JUDGMENT

(Toronto Globe.)  
The decision of the Railway Commission under which the express companies are notified that their tariffs are too high and granted three months in which to file new schedules of rates affords another example of the very great advance of the commission's work to the benefit of the Dominion. Chief Commissioner Mabee and his colleagues are not dealing with the grievances brought before them at hazard. The lengthy inquiry that preceded the express rates judgment has enabled the commissioners to put their finger on the sore spot and show why the rates are excessive. The old evil of over-capitalization seems to be especially potent in the case of the express companies. There are, as a matter of fact, no express companies in Canada in the sense in which the words are used in the United States. The Canadian Express Company is the C. P. R. under another name, and the Dominion Express Company is the C. P. R. The actual money in the form of capital put into the Canadian Express Company when it was organized in 1867 was \$77,000. No further money was put in on stock account. The Grand Trunk bought out the company in 1892, paying \$600,000 for the business as a going concern. There are now three millions of stock outstanding on an original investment of \$77,500, while the tangible assets are only \$212,710. The capital account of the Dominion Express Company is on the same basis. The sum of \$24,500, which is all the money ever actually paid in on capital account; the accumulated assets are only \$680,000, while there are two million dollars' worth of capital stock outstanding. The commission has pointed out that if a company chooses to inflate its capital by making nine-tenths water to one-tenth cash it is absurd to say it is entitled to six, eight, ten, or any other percentage upon the inflated capitalization.  
"It follows that if there are to be in future no advantages, financial or otherwise, from the duality of the past it is quite likely that the express company organizations will become merged in those of the railways, and that the carriage of express packages will be in name as well as in reality one of the functions of common carriers operating under the Railway Act. It is entirely probable that when the revised rates are brought into force the railways will make a greater profit than ever. The shipment of small packages, and especially of fruit, is not so greatly lessened by the existing rates. In the direction of a materially increased volume of business the companies may hope to receive compensation for a reduction in gross rates."

## "SKINNING THE LAND"

(Ottawa Free Press.)  
At last week's conference of the farmers in the Opera House in this city, one of the delegates from Saskatchewan grew excited because a few years ago Hon. Sydney Fisher had gone west and had told the wheat growers that they were spoiling the land by methods of farming. He insisted that the farmers knew more about their business than did the politicians and asserted that they were not going to be told how to cultivate their fields by outsiders. But Mr. Fisher is not the only man who is bold enough to tell the farmers the truth about their methods, even if the truth be unpleasant. In the annual financial survey of the Toronto Globe, William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will say:  
"If ever there was an agricultural country in the world, Manitoba is that country. Our sole resource is agriculture. Yet this year there were imported into Manitoba over one line twelve million bushels of wheat, and they have not the labor that mixed farming involves. The can go away in the winter and leave the herd man to take care of the horses. The loss of wheat farming is universally recognized. The farmer is not selling his wheat, but selling his farm. He is not tilling the land, he is exploiting it. He is using his land, not like a farm, but like a mine."  
The warning is needed, but will it be heeded? We are afraid not. The western farmer, not satisfied with getting a few acres of land from the whole people of Canada, is now complaining of economic conditions, when in the majority of cases he has devoted his time to scientific agriculture he would find that most of his grievances would disappear like snow before the spring sun.  
"Skinning the land" has worked havoc in the western states. It will have the same effect here unless it is ended.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Though it is extravagant, the substitution of cream for milk in making pumpkin pie will result in a most delectable dessert.

## OBITUARY

**Mrs. John Simpson.**  
After a tedious illness from lung trouble extending over three years, Mrs. Julia Merritt, wife of John Simpson, an employe of the street railway, died Sunday at her home, 57 St. Paul street. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Roberts and was 43 years old. Besides her husband she is survived by two sons, Harold and Fred, and one daughter, Miss Annie, all residing at home.

**Herbert A. Reynolds.**  
Christmas day was a sad one for the family of Herbert A. Reynolds, 307 Rockland road, when Mr. Reynolds died, after a week's illness. He was about 60 years old and is survived by his wife and two daughters. Their names are Mrs. E. L. Coleman, Sydney; Mrs. M. P. Grant, Woodstock; Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, Debec, and Miss Lena, at home. He was a member of the I. O. E. and had been connected with the Portland Methodist church for a great many years.

**Mrs. Arthur Buchanan.**  
The sudden death took place on Christmas day at her home, 20 Nelson street, of Mrs. Arthur Buchanan, third daughter of the late John H. Northrup. The deceased was twenty-seven years of age and was only ill two hours. Her death was due to heart failure. Besides her husband and surviving mother to mourn their loss, she leaves three sisters—Mrs. George F. Bagwell, Catherine and Mary. Two years ago she married Joseph Allen, Alexander, Harold and Redley, all of this city.

**Capt. Alexander McAlary.**  
Captain Alexander McAlary, who was known to be the oldest pilot on the river, died at his late residence, 15 Victoria street, on Christmas morning. He was in the 84th year of his age, having been born in Cambridge, Queens county, in 1826. He removed to Indiantown in 1860, where he lived for the remainder of his life. He was a member of the navigation on the St. John river and from youth to old age followed the vocation of pilot. He was acquainted with every shoal and bar in the river and its tributaries and he possessed the almost confident eye of every boat owner. Two years ago Mr. and Mrs. McAlary celebrated their golden wedding. His wife and five children survive. Mrs. McAlary was formerly Miss Julia Bulman. Her children are Mrs. Wm. Robert May, of Attleboro; Mrs. M. E. Herbert Henderson, of this city; Miss Ella, of the Alexandria school teaching staff; William J., manager of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. Ltd., in this city, and John of Arrola (Sask.).

**Miss Catherine Morris.**  
Miss Catherine Morris, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Miles Morris, Loch Lomond road, died on Sunday. She is survived by one sister, Miss Theresa.

**Mrs. John E. Sillp.**  
Sussex, N. B., Dec. 26 (Special)—Ada M., wife of John E. Sillp, well known pork dealer of this place, died at her home early this morning after a lingering illness. Deceased was 53 years of age and daughter of the late John Roach, of St. John. The surviving relatives are a husband, four sons, Charles, Leonard, Ralph and Perry, who reside in this city, and a daughter, Mrs. Thomas Robinson, of St. John. A sister, George H., Oscar and J. Frank Roach, are also brothers.

**William W. Dodge.**  
Nauyasewauk, N. B., Dec. 26 (Special)—William W. Dodge, the oldest and one of the most highly respected residents of Nauyasewauk, died at his home Christmas afternoon of heart failure, aged eighty-nine years and seven months. He had been in good health up to about two weeks ago and had all his faculties up to the moment of his death.

**Mrs. Frank Bardon.**  
Sussex, N. B., Dec. 26 (Special)—Mrs. Frank Bardon died at her home at 7 o'clock last evening of consumption. Deceased was 42 years of age. A husband, three boys, Norman, Aubrey and Walter are left to mourn her death.

**John B. Beairisto.**  
Wednesday, Dec. 28.—The funeral of John B. Beairisto, of Woodstock (N. B.), received a telegram Monday from her brother General Beairisto of Saskatchewan announcing the death of a younger brother, John S. Beairisto, at that place on Monday, Dec. 27. General Beairisto, of Lakeview, Carleton county, and has been engaged in telephone construction in the west. The deceased was about nineteen years of age and was a very promising boy. His mother was a sister of Mrs. John A. Bowes, of this city. The body will be brought to Lakeview for burial.

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Halifax, Dec. 27 (Special)—A cablegram today brought word of the death of Mrs. William Cunard, whose husband was a son of Sir Samuel Cunard, founder of the Cunard line.

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**Mrs. Mary E. O'Neill.**  
Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The death occurred in this city early yesterday morning of Mrs. Mary E. O'Neill, wife of Philip O'Neill, at her home in Water street. The deceased had been ill for only two or three days and her death came as a surprise to her family and many friends. Besides her husband she is survived by one son, Frank, and one daughter, Kathryn, both at home. Two sisters, Mrs. M. Moran, of this city, and Mrs. P. Dinn, of Roxbury, also survive.

**Stanley Thompson.**  
Wednesday, Dec. 28.—Friends of Stanley W. Thompson, formerly an employe of the Times Publishing Co., G. W. Farrell, brother-in-law, were shocked to hear of his death which occurred yesterday morning after an illness of some months. He was in his 27th year and was a favorite with all who knew him. About six months ago he developed tuberculosis and went to Gravenhurst, Ont., for treatment. On his return in the summer he went to Sussex and died there on the 27th inst. He had several bad turns last night because weak and passed away yesterday morning. He was a son of the late F. S. Thompson, and Mrs. Florence A. Thompson, and leaves his mother, two brothers, William A. C. Thompson, of Grand Marais (Minn.); J. Herbert Johnson, M. D., of Boston; Walter T. Johnson, of St. John, and Howard B. Johnson, superintendent Eastern Construction Co., for the G. T. P. railroad, Fort William, Ont. The daughters are Susannah, wife of Frank C. Smith, of Soolvi Bros., Ltd., St. John, and Miss Annie Johnson, at home.

**John Ward.**  
Bellevue, N. B., Dec. 23.—John Ward, an aged and much respected resident of Highfield, Queens county, died on Tuesday, Dec. 20, and his body was laid to rest on Thursday, the 22nd, in the Presbyterian burying ground, beside those of his wife and father and mother. The deceased was 83 years of age and was a consistent and much valued member of the Methodist church, a diligent student of the Bible, much of which he had committed to memory. He was a member of the local branch of the United Brethren, and was a devoted and earnest advocate of truth and righteousness.

**Mrs. Hiram Humphreys.**  
Halifax, N. B., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Hiram Humphreys died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Fleming, Sunday morning, Dec. 26, from heart failure after an illness of several days. She was the last surviving member of the family of the late James Robertson, of Moncton. She was twice married; her first husband being John A. Robertson, of Moncton, who died in 1887. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Wm. A. Willey, of Lynn (Mass.); Mrs. A. P. Robb, of London (Eng.); Mrs. J. S. Fleming, of Newcastle (N. B.).

**Warren C. Winslow.**  
Chatham, Dec. 26.—Warren C. Winslow, a leading barrister and a former mayor of Chatham, passed away at his home Christmas morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Winslow was born in Chatham, Jan. 6, 1861, and was therefore in his fifth year. He leaves his widow and six children to mourn his demise. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Mrs. J. M. Jewell, and the children are Pelham F. of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto; Frank Warren, of Vancouver; Arthur O. of Regent; Margie, brother and Edith, at home.

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**George Morris.** also in the United States; and three daughters, Misses Margaret, Emily and Alice; at home. One sister, Mrs. Dever, widow of Senator Dever, also survives.

**O. D. Fairweather.**  
Kingston, Kings Co., Dec. 27.—O. D. Fairweather, one of the oldest residents of Kingston, passed away at his home on Dec. 19, leaving a wife, six daughters and one son to mourn their sad loss.

**Mrs. Mott.**  
Thursday, Dec. 29.—Friends in St. John will hear with regret of the death in Boston of Mrs. Mott, widow of J. A. S. Mott, formerly of the customs service. Her remains will be brought here for interment.

**Mrs. Julia S. Tupper.**  
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 28 (Special)—The death took place in Upper Sackville yesterday afternoon of Mrs. Julia S. Tupper, widow of Edwin A. Tupper, formerly of Amherst, and nephew of Sir Charles Tupper. Deceased had been an invalid for the past two years, having been stricken with paralysis. She is survived by three sisters—Mrs. Thomas Estabrook, Sackville; Mrs. W. B. Gerow, Regina; Miss Maud Trites, St. John; and two brothers—George P. Tupper, of the National Drug Company, and Frank P. Trites, Vancouver. Mrs. Tupper was the third daughter of the late John S. Trites, for many years trackmaster of the Intercolonial Railway. The body will be taken to Amherst tomorrow for interment. She was 58 years old.

**William E. Johnson.**  
The death which occurred on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, of William H. Johnson, at his late residence, Apohaqui, removed one who by his kind and happy disposition won the respect of all who knew him. Deceased was in his seventy-eighth year, and is survived by his wife, who is a daughter of the late John Soper, and two daughters. His sons are George N. Johnson, B. D. S., of Grand Marais (Minn.); J. Herbert Johnson, M. D., of Boston; Walter T. Johnson, of St. John, and Howard B. Johnson, superintendent Eastern Construction Co., for the G. T. P. railroad, Fort William, Ont. The daughters are Susannah, wife of Frank C. Smith, of Soolvi Bros., Ltd., St. John, and Miss Annie Johnson, at home.

**John Ward.**  
Bellevue, N. B., Dec. 23.—John Ward, an aged and much respected resident of Highfield, Queens county, died on Tuesday, Dec. 20, and his body was laid to rest on Thursday, the 22nd, in the Presbyterian burying ground, beside those of his wife and father and mother. The deceased was 83 years of age and was a consistent and much valued member of the Methodist church, a diligent student of the Bible, much of which he had committed to memory. He was a member of the local branch of the United Brethren, and was a devoted and earnest advocate of truth and righteousness.

**Mrs. Hiram Humphreys.**  
Halifax, N. B., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Hiram Humphreys died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Fleming, Sunday morning, Dec. 26, from heart failure after an illness of several days. She was the last surviving member of the family of the late James Robertson, of Moncton. She was twice married; her first husband being John A. Robertson, of Moncton, who died in 1887. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Wm. A. Willey, of Lynn (Mass.); Mrs. A. P. Robb, of London (Eng.); Mrs. J. S. Fleming, of Newcastle (N. B.).

**Warren C. Winslow.**  
Chatham, Dec. 26.—Warren C. Winslow, a leading barrister and a former mayor of Chatham, passed away at his home Christmas morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Winslow was born in Chatham, Jan. 6, 1861, and was therefore in his fifth year. He leaves his widow and six children to mourn his demise. Mrs. Winslow was formerly Mrs. J. M. Jewell, and the children are Pelham F. of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto; Frank Warren, of Vancouver; Arthur O. of Regent; Margie, brother and Edith, at home.

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## BIG REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF ONTARIO FLOUR

Drop of 25 Cents Per Barrel  
Recorded -- The Principal Market Quotations for the Week.

Now that the Christmas rush is over, things have quieted down greatly in the country and commercial markets, and prices remain practically the same as for last week. One important change, however, that will be good news for the housewife is that all grades of Ontario flour have dropped twenty-five cents per barrel. This brings the Ontario medium down to \$5.20 and \$5.30, and the full patent to \$5.35 and \$5.45. Messina lemons have also declined considerably, as have California navel oranges. The principal wholesale quotations for the week are as follows:

### COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.11
Beef, butchers	0.08
Beef, country	0.07
Pork, per lb.	0.08
Pork, per doz.	0.94
Native cabbage	0.35
Spring lamb	0.12
Veal, per lb.	0.10
New potatoes, per bbl.	1.00
Eggs, henney, per doz.	0.40
Eggs, case, per doz.	0.38
Roll butter, per lb.	0.20
Roll butter, per lb.	0.21
Creamery butter, per lb.	0.24
Hides, per lb.	0.08
Calveskins, per lb.	0.15
Ducks	1.00
Squash, pair, fresh killed	0.60
Spring chickens, pair, fresh killed	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.	0.24
Lettuce, per doz.	0.50
Celery, per doz.	0.85
Maple syrup, per gal.	1.00
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.12
Bacon	0.18
Ham	0.09
Carrots, per bbl.	1.25
Beets, per bbl.	1.25
New cabbage, per doz.	0.40
Mushrooms	0.50
Squash	0.00
Turkeys	0.60

### FRUITS, ETC.

New walnuts	0.12
Greenish walnuts	0.13
Marion walnuts	0.15
Almonds	0.14
California prunes	0.09
Filberts	0.11
Brazils	0.14
Pecans	0.14
New dates, per lb.	0.05
Peanuts, roasted	0.10
Bag figs, per lb.	0.04
Apples, per doz.	0.50
Cocoanuts, per sack	3.75
Bananas	0.20
Val oranges, navel	3.75
Val oranges, standard	4.00
Val onions, case	2.25
Val onions, bag	1.30
New figs, box	0.08

### PROVISIONS.

Pork, domestic mess	24.00
Pork, American clear	24.50
American pig beef	20.50
Lard, pure, tub	0.14
Lard, compound, tub	0.12

### FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.10
Standard oatmeal	5.50
Manitoba high grade	6.35
Ontario medium patent	5.30
Ontario full patent	5.35

### CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:	
Salmon, colossus	6.50
Spring sardines	7.00
Finnan haddies	4.40
Kipper haddies	4.40
Clams	4.30
Oysters, large	3.35
Oysters, small	2.25
Corned beef	2.00
Corned beef, 28	3.35
Peasches	1.95
Peasches, 36	1.90
Pineapple, sliced	1.85
Pineapple, grated	1.60
Singapore pineapples	1.65
Lombard plums	1.20
Bananas, fancy Barbados	3.30
Beans, per doz.	1.00
Peas	1.20
Strawberries	1.85