





THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N.B., NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

Great Organs of Public Opinion in the Motherland Rejoice With Canada Over the Results of the Canadian Elections.

PALL MALL GAZETTE.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Living Embodiment of the Spirit Required in Canada."

Canada has completed the remarkable election series begun by Great Britain and continued by the United States; for she has not only retained Sir Wilfrid Laurier in office, but she has not only increased his majority, especially remarkable in the case of the leading opposition chiefs, notably the Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper himself. This is more striking even than Sir William Harcourt's loss Derby of 1895, since the United Empire Loyalist had been defeated for 40 years.

LONDON DAILY CHRONICLE.

Election a Victory of Personality of Sir Wilfrid.

The Canadian election is an overwhelming victory for a personality—the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Against that personality Sir Charles Tupper has little to set. The result would probably have been otherwise had the Conservative leader been Sir John Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald's place; his son last month resigned the Manitoba premiership and stood for the Brandon constituency in Manitoba against Mr. Sifton, but the electorate would have none of him.

The maritime provinces follow Quebec's lead under the vigorous guidance of Mr. Tupper, and the preferential tariff, and Mr. Blair, the pugna minister of railways, and the Conservative tendencies of Ontario and other provinces are quite lost in the general result.

It is right to insist upon this personal element in the struggle, because the political issues were not beyond a doubt, in the matter of Imperialism, the difference between the two parties was of degree merely. Sir Charles Tupper declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was a Canadian contingent to South Africa when forced to do so by public opinion, and he sent it, and it has done Canada the Empire loyal and splendid service; and that was enough for the electorate. Mr. Tarte's closest confidant in public life did not so many English commentators imagine, oppose the sending of the contingent; he held that parliament should first have been consulted—and beyond a doubt, it should. But the electorate cares little for fine constitutional points, however well taken, and the vote of Quebec is Sir Wilfrid's unanswerable reply to the less French Canadian politicians of his own party.

Mr. Tarte was branded a disloyalist by Sir Charles Tupper, and some journalists in England have taken up the cry. It is to his credit that Mr. Chamberlain, by his attitude towards Mr. Tarte as Canadian commissioner at the Paris Exposition, showed what in him lay to discredit this piece of partisan folly; and it is significant that these retail appeals have found no response in the maritime provinces where United Empire loyalty is most deep-seated. There remains the preferential tariff. Sir Charles Tupper, Imperialist though he is, sought to undermine public confidence in the ministry because it had given the mother country a preference with no equivalent. He would have bargained the Canadian preference to British manufacturers for a British preference to colonial food products. It mattered not that Mr. Chamberlain years ago declared against any bargain of the kind. Unless the colonies find free trade possible within the empire by bringing their duties upon British manufactures down to actual revenue needs and a non-protective level, he would have nothing to say to any Zollverein proposal.

THE LONDON TIMES

Sees an Extensive Political Future for Sir Wilfrid.

The defeat of the Conservatives has been signal and complete, and they have been saved from practical annihilation only by the steadiness of Ontario, which alone among the provinces of the dominion

has returned a Conservative majority. Sir Charles Tupper himself, the veteran leader of the Conservative party, has been defeated in Cape Breton by 500 votes this being his first defeat in forty years of parliamentary life; and Mr. Foster, his minister of finance, has been defeated in St. John. In the province of Quebec, where the greatest strength of the government was naturally to be looked for, fifty-six Liberals have been returned to only eight Conservatives; and thirty-six seats against their opponents forty-four. In British Columbia the number are equal; but in every other province the government has secured a substantial majority and so fully entitled to claim that it possesses the entire confidence of electors.

The words Conservative and Liberal, as they are applied in Canada have, no doubt, very distinct significations, and different in kind from those which attach to the same words at home; and the differences, which they express, or the senses in which they are understood, are in the dominion, have of late years been to a large extent obscured by the course of events, which has not permitted either party even to profess to act up to the full measure of its theoretical or traditional policy. The most important line of divisions between the two parties is the principle of protection while the Liberals are, to say the least, inclined to coquet with free trade. They have recently been responsible for the admission of British manufactures at a preferential rate of duty, and their action has been condemned by the Conservatives on the plea that the power of conferring an advantage of this kind upon the mother country should have been used as a lever for the obtaining of some analogous advantages with regard to Canadian produce in English markets.

This doctrine appears to have been pushed a little too far and to have been at least partly responsible for the defeat. The sound instinct of the public has established them to see that it would be out of the question to expect England to depart from her free trade policy so far as to impose, for the benefit of Canada, an import duty upon the produce of foreign countries, and that the better course was to make the concessions in a broad and liberal spirit, trusting that it might produce reciprocal benefits in indirect manner and, not least conspicuously, by the evidence which it would afford of friendly feeling and of appreciation of the position of Canada as an integral part of the Empire. Apart from this matter, the years of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's premiership have coincided with a period of great prosperity in Canada; and, just as it used to be in England, so in Canada the Liberal party assumed to themselves the entire credit of a bountiful harvest, so the Liberal party in Canada have, no doubt, attributed the prosperity to the general policy of their government, and have pointed with pride to results which, in some degree, they may certainly be credited with having promoted.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, has shown one of the first qualifications of a statesman in his power of selecting strong members of his cabinet, and his government has derived much support from the popularity of Mr. Fielding in Nova Scotia, of Mr. Blair in New Brunswick, of Sir Louis Davies in Prince Edward Island, and of Mr. Sifton in the Northwest. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have had no effective "cry" with which to go to the country. Sir Charles Tupper has dwelt chiefly upon what was done by his party thirty years ago; and voters, of all varieties of the human race, have the shrewdest memories. The simple principle of letting well alone would seem to have been an important factor in the contest.

The progress and results of an election in the dominion can never fail to be interesting and important to another country; although it is evident that the English public may be unable precisely to grasp and measure the full effect of the details upon which it may turn, or to apply their own experience to the solution of political problems which differ greatly from those with which they are familiar at home. On the present occasion it is probable that the first impulse of every Englishman will be to feel pleasure that the government, which the gallant Canadian volunteers were degraded to fight side by side with our own soldiers in South Africa, should again receive from the constituencies an unmistakable proof of their unaltered, or even of their increased confidence. Both parties in Canada are Imperialists; and we believe that the Conservatives, if they had been in power, would have pursued, in this respect, the same course that was pursued by the Liberals.

Nevertheless, it fell to the Liberals, as a matter of fact, to do the work, and it was done with a promptitude, a gracefulness, and a liberality which could not have been surpassed, and which Great Britain will never forget. As far as obtaining popularity in this country was concerned, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet had a magnificent opportunity, and they employed it to the full. That they should do so was the more gratifying when we consider that the backbone of their strength is derived from the French population of the dominion, and especially from Quebec, which, from circumstances which we perhaps do not fully understand, was less strongly attached in South Africa than some other provinces.

We have no doubt that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be encouraged by his majority to pursue principles of government which seem unquestionably to have promoted the welfare of the dominion; and we may confidently expect that the result will be an increase in commerce and in manufactures, and the wise application of the national resources to purposes of public utility, which will be as marked features of the future as they have been of the past. The absence of any political questions of the first importance upon which parties may be clearly divided seems to indicate, in such a case as that of Canada, the possibility of that supreme felicity which culminates in the absence of a history. And we can utter no better wish for the future of the dominion than that this condition may long remain unchanged.

THE FULL TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL EDICT OF PUNISHMENT.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Japanese legation has received from the foreign office at Tokio the text of the Chinese imperial edict dated the 19th inst., on the punishment of the anti-foreign officials. It is to the following effect: "Orders have been already issued for the punishment of the officials responsible for opening hostilities upon friendly powers and bringing the country into the present critical condition by neglecting to suppress, and even by encouraging the Boxers. But as the Boxers have not yet been entirely cleared of the Boxers, the innocent people are still suffering terribly through the devastation of their fields and the destruction of their homes, a state of affairs which cannot fall to fill with the bitterest feelings against these officials. And if they are not severely punished, how can the anger of the people be appeased and the indignation of the foreign powers allayed?"

"Accordingly, Prince Tuan is hereby deprived of his title and rank, and shall, together with Prince Chang, who has already been deprived of his title and rank, be delivered to the dan court to be kept in prison until the restoration of peace, when they shall be banished to Shengking to be imprisoned for life. Prince Yi and Tai Yung, who have been already deprived of their titles are also to be delivered to the dan court for imprisonment, while Prince Tai Lan, who is already deprived of title and rank, is to be kept confined in his own house. Duke Tien and his family are also to be kept confined in their own house, but may be transferred with the degradation of one rank. Chief Censor Yang Nien shall be degraded two ranks and transferred. As to Kang Yi, minister of the board of civil appointment, upon his return from the commission on which he was sent for the purpose of making inquiries into the Boxer matter, he is to be degraded to the rank of a fourth grade, and his name is to be inscribed in the list of those who are to be punished. He should have been severely punished, but for his death from illness, and all penalties which would have been remitted. Chao Shuy Yao, minister of the board of punishment, who had been

sent on a mission similar to that of Kang Yi, returned almost immediately. Though such conduct was a flagrant neglect of his duties he did not make a distorted report to the throne, and therefore he shall be deprived of his rank, but allowed to retain his present office. Finally Yu Hsien, ex-governor of Shensi, allowed, while in office, the Boxers to massacre the Christian missionaries and converts. For this he deserves the severest punishment and therefore he shall be banished to the furthermost border of the country, and there be kept at hard labor for life.

"We have a full knowledge of the present trouble from the very beginning and therefore, though no impeachment has been brought by Chinese officials at home or abroad against Princes Yi and Tai Lan and Prince Yung, we order them to be punished in the same manner as those who have been impeached. All who see this edict will thus perceive our justice and impartiality in inflicting condign penalties upon these officials."

Another Rising. London, Nov. 21.—"It is credibly reported," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, "that yesterday's telegraphed a secret decree warning all moderate war against the allies everywhere."

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE. WHAT MONCTON OFFERS.

Russian Paper Looks for a Reconstruction.

AUSTRIA TO BE LEFT OUT.

Cardinal Vaughan Takes a Gloomy View of the Coming Century in Europe—Rival Nations Are Aiming for a Conflict Which is Sure to Come.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—(Correspondence)—The Rossia, one of the newer of the St. Petersburg journals, thinks it sees the prospect of a triple alliance with England in the place of Austria. It notes evidence of coolness between the courts of Rome and Vienna, and attaches great significance to the forthcoming visit of the young king of Italy to England, among other countries. The result of it all may be the formation of the Anglo-German alliance regarding China and Africa into a formal alliance, into which Italy will be taken on account of her position in the Mediterranean. Austria will be isolated. The natural result would be that Russia would have much easier sailing in the Balkans. This conclusion no doubt explains the Rossia's article. It is the wish, not the fact, so formally established, that Russia would have much easier sailing in the Balkans. This conclusion no doubt explains the Rossia's article. It is the wish, not the fact, so formally established, that Russia would have much easier sailing in the Balkans.

USING THE NATIVES.

Filipinos To Be Employed in Running Down Aguinado.

Manila, Nov. 20.—General MacAbdo (the former Filipino chief) is prepared to start in pursuit of Aguinado with one hundred men, supported by American troops. Other rebel Filipinos are used in campaigning in the country. The officers have not been made yet, but they are ready if the natives are kept their services. Aguinado is supposed to be in northern Luzon.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

London, Nov. 19.—In return for the support given by Germany to Belgium, in obtaining for the latter a settlement at the left bank of the Yei Ho, a representative of the Associated Press is informed that the German Post Office and the Congo Free State, has agreed to the recognition of the frontier near Lake Kivu, between Germany, Post Africa and the Congo Free State, in favor of Germany, thus terminating a boundary dispute.

ANOTHER GUN TRAGEDY.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 20.—Will H. Brady, a prominent young business man of this city, had one side of his head completely blown off with a shotgun early today in his home at 200 Howard street. Neighbors were aroused by Mrs. Brady's screams and on entering the house found Mr. Brady dead in his bedroom. Mrs. Brady, who was almost crazed with grief and horror, could give no explanation of the tragedy. It was learned later that Mr. Brady's death had been the result of an accident. He was preparing for a hunting trip and had risen early to pack his trunk. It is supposed that while handling his gun the trigger caught on something and exploded the charge.

THE SYSTEM IS ALL RIGHT.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The minister of justice considers that he has good reason to feel satisfied with the results which attended the trial given in Canada during his supervision to what is commonly known as the "ticket-of-leave" system, and there is no question that the practice be kept from developing into an abuse of justice that it will be found to afford the opportunity for reformation of which the majority of youthful offenders against the laws of the land will be glad to avail themselves.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IS BOILING WITH POLITICS.

Charlottetown, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Court was opened at Summerside this morning by Judge Mead, for the receipt of the ballots in West Prince. Mr. Hackett (Conservative), Mr. McLellan (Liberal), McQuarrie, and the returning officers and clerks were present. The ballot boxes, which were brought from Alberton on last evening's train, were found to be one short on arrival at Summerside. Twenty-seven were shipped at Alberton and a railway receipt given.

During the forenoon despatches were sent along the line of railway to recover the missing box. Mr. Williams asked that the box be proceeded with as far as possible. Mr. Hackett objected. Upon opening the boxes 20 packages of ballots were found. The afternoon was spent in discussing the legality of receiving the ballots under existing circumstances.

A telephone message at 7 o'clock stated that the box was found and the receipt will be continued tomorrow. The whole transaction caused intense excitement. It is understood that the missing box contained a large majority for Mr. McLellan.

The city candidates for the House of Assembly are Mr. Wheat and Mr. G. H. Hughes, president of the board of trade; government; Dr. S. B. Jenkins and Mr. James Paton, Conservatives.

At a late hour last night, owing to the absence of Hon. B. Rogers, who is now in Paris, it was deemed advisable by the convention to nominate Mr. Hughes.

In Port Augustus district, Speaker Cumiskey and H. Palmer, Liberals; Thomas A. McLean and Peter McCourt, Conservatives, were nominated.

Frederic Parthouren returned last night from Ottawa. He expressed himself well pleased with the reception at Ottawa and the result of his mission. He will lay a public statement before the electors showing what has been accomplished.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 19.—Track-laying on the new Canadian trans-continental line, the Canadian Northern, is over for the year. In the spring the work will be pushed from three and possibly five points in the effort to cover the distance from deep water on Lake Superior to deep water on the north Pacific. This fall the west end of the road has passed the northwest corner of the province of Manitoba, and is well into the vast territory of Saskatchewan. In the spring it will be pushed on to Prince Albert, and work may begin at a point still farther west and the road graded back east to Prince Albert and west to Yellowknife pass through the Rockies. Now the line of the Canadian Northern, the line of the Canadian Atlantic Steamship company of Duluth to the head of Lake Superior, and on by rail past Winnipeg into Saskatchewan.

All this makes the competition of the trans-continental line seem less of an impossibility than it did a year ago, when work was commenced. Then the plan was regarded as a "fable." Now railroad men begin to look upon it as a pretty close reality. That there will be a tremendous adjustment of Canadian and Northern United States railway tariffs when this line is a little further along there can be no doubt. For two hundred miles this line is a little further along there can be no doubt. For two hundred miles this line is a little further along there can be no doubt.

There is a rapidly growing sentiment among the people of the more settled parts of the provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboia against the importation of either of any more of these people into parts of the country now fairly well settled, and this has led the government to plan to fill these vast new prairie lands with them, for the settlers must be had or the immense amount spent inducing them to build there will bring no return. The Canadian Northern, or other colonization lines, are being built under heavy subsidies by the governments.

THE CZAR WANT TO

The Common Desire mented By a Wish

LEAVE A SON

To Succeed Him--A Russian

Shows Good Progress, by Noble Patient.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—A practitioner of high standing in the who is not connected with the who is, after analyzing the bulletins Livadia, told the correspondents Associated Press, today, that the of the czar had taken an unusually able course.

"Apparently," he said, "there is anxiety abroad that there is in this may be due largely to the state of typhoid mortality in this country these are misleading. The mortality is due to defective care, Russia is only one physician to every thirty sand inhabitants. Furnish her with to every five hundred as in the U States and the results, with equal would be as favorable here as anywhere else."

The St. Petersburg Bourse, which practically weak, was slightly advanced when the news of czar's illness was made known, but a prominent has asserted today that it had already tively recovered.

Death at this time would be peculiarly bitter to Emperor Nicholas, because is again hoping for the birth of a within a few months. It is an open question whether the czar's illness now about 22 years of age, is not a sign of the emperor, whose supreme duty is to leave a son as heir to the throne.

A St. Petersburg jurist, who was asked today whether a posthumous son, by inhering the throne, consulted the of the best authorities, among Dr. Koikovoff of the University Prof. St. Petersburg and Professor Givsky and Alexieff of the University Moscow, and gave the following reply: "Existing laws do not answer the question. The manifest of August 1878, affords a precedent in an arbitrary sense, but does not lay down a general rule, confining itself to repeating concrete cases then existing. Nicholas in the manifest declared that he should die when the czar was emperor the heir apparent then living, must until the birth before assuming the throne and dignities of czar, and his child were a son, the latter should inherit. The present czar is equally competent to regulate the case if necessary."

"The present law of succession, decreeing primogeniture, with preference to male lines and to males of families before any woman could succeed, was introduced by Paul I., whose mother Catherine II. did not respect his right and prepared a will by which he was have been disinherited had it not been destroyed immediately upon her death. "Paul I. attempted to give his law particularly his "character, declared that all his successors at their coronation should swear to keep it inviolate. Nevertheless his successors enjoy the same limited power as himself and avoid changes have been introduced.

"If Emperor Nicholas should die the succession of a daughter, his wife would be the law of the czar. It is not believed that he would undertake this. The sole features of the law of succession which are considered absolutely binding antecedent to Paul I. are the requirements that the czar shall be of orthodox religion and that he shall not occupy any foreign throne."

She.—They say now that coon soings rule the voice. He.—Mebbe they do, though I never heard anyone with a voice try to sing one of them.

SOLID GOLD. We give this beautiful gold watch to introduce our latest fac-simile Art. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking.

FREE. \$10,000 WORTH OF PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE. BRIGHT BOYS, GIRLS and LADIES WANTED to introduce our latest fac-simile Art. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking.

FREE AIR RIFLE. We give this beautiful Air Rifle to introduce our latest fac-simile Art. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking. It is a masterpiece of watchmaking.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. by the Telegraph Publishing Co., St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES. Commercial advertisements taking up space on the paper: Each insertion \$1.00. For each insertion of six lines or more, \$5.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. To the considerable number of communications to the editor of this paper, containing money remitted to this office for the purpose of being sent to the publisher, the following notice is published: All such communications should be sent to the publisher, and not to the editor.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. An exception, names of new subscribers will be entered into the money if it is not paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. To be plain and take special pains with the style of your paper only.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz: Allison Wishart, W. A. Ferris, Wm. Somerville.

MR. ALLISON WISHART, Traveling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now going through Nova Scotia. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. The Earl of Rosebery in his address as Rector of the University of Glasgow, dealt somewhat with the consequences which resulted to the world from the acceptance of a postage by the British Empire.

The Earl of Rosebery in his address as Rector of the University of Glasgow, dealt somewhat with the consequences which resulted to the world from the acceptance of a postage by the British Empire. It is to be hoped that the movement in favor of jail reform, which has been started by the rector of Trinity, will not be allowed to rest until something substantial has been accomplished.

A RAILROAD TO HUDSON BAY. A railroad to Hudson Bay has been discussed for about twenty years, and charters have been obtained for it but without any result of consequence being accomplished.

THE MANITOBA CROPS. The people of St. John are greatly interested in the crops of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, because when the crop in that part of Canada is short there will be less grain to export here, and from other points from which grain is sent to Europe.

this line will be completed in three years and that when this is accomplished a very large traffic will spring up. Algoma, which this railroad traverses, is very rich in minerals, and has extensive forests, and as Hudson Bay abounds in fish, the manager of the line expects to carry fish direct to Chicago by rail from Moose Factory inside of three years, so that the staple articles of food in Canada and the United States. The distance from Moose Factory to Chicago is 923 miles, which is less than the distance from New York to Chicago. The Algoma Central is being built in the most complete manner. It is expected to cost \$6,000,000. The rails are of the heaviest class, weighing 85 lbs. to the yard. The engines are the largest ever seen in Canada or for that matter anywhere in America, for they weigh 110 tons when light, and 123 tons when equipped for business. These facts have been gleaned from a very interesting article published in the Toronto Globe of Saturday last, and from it is derived an entirely new idea of the resources and prospects of the territory of Algoma. It is evident that there is a great future in store for this portion of western Ontario.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The Emperor William is having trouble with his parliament, because he made war with China without consulting that body, which is regarded as a breach of the constitution, although the constitution does not cut much figure in Germany where the wishes of the Emperor are concerned. The Emperor of Germany would like to be an autocrat, although he is restrained from the full realization of his wishes in this respect by something in the nature of parliamentary government, which he has to defer to. It will be observed that similar principles with regard to the powers of parliament prevail in Germany, although they are not always lived up to. Some principles also prevail in Canada on that subject, but there are people in Canada who have sought to found a minister to death because he thought a body of South African troops should not be sent to South Africa without the consent of parliament. No doubt emergencies may arise when an executive should act without the sanction of parliament, but in such cases the excuse, and the only excuse, is that haste is needed, and that the summoning of parliament would involve delay. Such a case was that in the South African war, when the government of Canada accepted the wishes of parliament. Yet why should any man who doubts the expediency of such a course, and gives conditional reasons for his doubts, be dealt with as if he were a traitor?

JAIL REFORM.

It is to be hoped that the movement in favor of jail reform, which has been started by the rector of Trinity, will not be allowed to rest until something substantial has been accomplished. The evil which exists in the city of St. John is one for which the people of the city are wholly responsible, because the whole matter is in the hands of the municipal council, which is elected by them, and which is supposed to carry out their wishes. It has been known for a long time to those conversant with the facts, that the county jail was wholly unsuitable for the work it had to do. So long as the County of St. John was still on the other side of Coutney Bay, and the people of St. John had the privilege of sending their short term prisoners to St. John, the jail answered well enough, although even then, its sanitary arrangements were imperfect. But when all the short term criminals, persons with sentences under two years, were sent to the county jail, it became a satisfactory jail for the purpose of a satisfactory jail. The jail was too small and the inmates were too numerous. If the jail prisoners were too numerous, it is to be allowed to remain where it is, it must be supplemented by another building for prisoners who are serving out terms of imprisonment. This would be similar to the Houses of Correction which exist elsewhere and which are in fact penitentiaries under another name. In such places those who are sentenced to terms of imprisonment who are sent to work, a man with hard labor, have to work, a man with light labor, have to work, a man with no good purpose in his mind, is sent to work. No good purpose is served by the imprisonment of criminals in the St. John jail, except that it keeps them out of further mischief for a short time. No person pretends that any reforming influence exists within its walls, or that any prisoner is likely to leave the jail a better man than when he entered it. The whole system is radically and fatally wrong, and our people must arouse themselves and see that it is amended. Perhaps a public meeting might stir up the municipal authorities to take action.

THE MANITOBA CROPS.

The people of St. John are greatly interested in the crops of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, because when the crop in that part of Canada is short there will be less grain to export here, and from other points from which grain is sent to Europe. During the summer the most unfavorable accounts of the Manitoba crops were published, the great difficulty being the extreme dryness of the season, which had greatly retarded the growth of the wheat. It was stated that the wheat crop would only be a quarter or a half of a full crop, but it would seem that these winter predictions were not quite accurate. Mr. F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Milling Company, who is on his way from the Northwest to Great Britain, has been interviewed at Montreal with regard to the condition of the Manitoba crops, and he states that while the yield of wheat will be somewhat less than it was last year, the higher prices will recompense the farmers for the difference. Mr. Thompson states that business prospects in Manitoba and the Northwest have greatly been improved, and that the Ogilvie Company is making better flour out of the present crop of wheat in Manitoba than in any previous season. The yield of wheat for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will, in his opinion, reach a total of from twenty to twenty-five million bushels, half of which will be exported. The prices for wheat have been considerably higher than last year, and over 95 per cent. of the crop is first-class. This is a very satisfactory statement, and will relieve the apprehensions of those who feared that there would not be enough wheat for export this season to give St. John its share of grain.

MONTICELLO INQUIRY.

The Testimony of Several Witnesses Taken.

A FORMER CAPTAIN

Says the Vessel Was Staunch--Fireman Examined as to the Condition of the Hull--The Company's Agent--Inquiry to Be Resumed Today.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

It is announced that the Duke and Duchess of York, the heir to the British throne and his wife, have decided to visit Canada. This is a wise arrangement which will give the son of the Prince of Wales the same opportunity of seeing an important portion of his dominions, which was enjoyed by his father forty years ago. The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada in 1860 was one of the great events in the history of this country, and seems to have brought us more closely in touch with the nation from which most of us have sprung and whose flag waves over us. The Prince of Wales came out for the purpose of being present at the opening of the Victoria bridge, but he took advantage of the occasion to visit most of the cities of Canada, and many of the cities of the United States. He was then a very young man, in his 19th year, and therefore less fitted to benefit from his visit than his son will be, for the Duke of York is now 33 years of age and therefore of an age when men become reflective and thoughtful and better able to appreciate the importance of what they see. The Duke of York will find Canada a very different country from what it was when his father visited it forty years ago. He will find an immense extension of railways in every direction, a large increase in population, a vast gain in commerce and the development of a national spirit which did not exist at that time, because the provinces were separated from each other and had no common aims in a commercial or political sense. Now Canada is as populous as Great Britain and its resources are greater. It is a portion of the empire which is destined at some future day to be more populous than the mother country. It is in fact a budding nation inhabited by an intelligent and enterprising people. We will give the Duke of York a most cordial welcome to this country, and when he returns to England after his visit he will no doubt carry with him new ideas with regard to the importance of this portion of the empire and his own responsibilities in connection with it.

THE COST OF WAR.

The bills, which the British government will have to pay on account of the war in South Africa, have not all been made up, but enough is known to justify the statement that they will be large. A portion of this cost will have to be made up by taxation on the Transvaal, but the greater part of it will fall on the British government. For a great many years the British government has been reducing the public debt at the rate of about \$28,000,000 sterling a year, but the cost of the war in South Africa will dispose of the savings of many years, and place the debt at a figure it reached several years ago. No doubt the debt of the United Kingdom is now much more easily borne than it was in time past, but this addition to the debt at the present time is unfortunate, especially as the interest on the debt is followed by an increase in expenditure in consequence of the necessity of maintaining a larger army and navy than was thought necessary a few years ago.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Public interest in Toronto has been much aroused by a decision which has been given by the Toronto judges in the case of the suit against Toronto Saturday Night. The suit was brought by Mayor Macdonald against the newspaper in question, because it charged Mr. Macdonald with gross and immoral conduct. The preliminary stages of the case have been in progress for about a year, and the mayor in examination agreed that he did so would involve the good name of a woman. The plaintiff's name destroyed in a suit between third parties in which she has no interest. The defendant seems very unjust. There ought to be a statute of limitations in such matters, as there is in matters of indecency. Eighteen years is a long section of a person's life and if eighteen years of good living cannot protect an individual against such attacks as that threatened, then the main motive for good living would seem to be destroyed. The case is one in which the principles of law are not in accord with those of justice.

MONTICELLO INQUIRY.

The Testimony of Several Witnesses Taken.

A FORMER CAPTAIN

Says the Vessel Was Staunch--Fireman Examined as to the Condition of the Hull--The Company's Agent--Inquiry to Be Resumed Today.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamer City of Monticello, which was begun at Yarmouth on Tuesday, was resumed here yesterday, the court of inquiry being held in the customs house by Capt. W. H. Smith, Capt. Bloomfield Douglas and Commander Spain.

Frederick A. Cowell, agent of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, was the first witness. He stated he had nothing to do with loading the cargo. The steamer had not a full cargo. Did not know the weight of the cargo. The cargo was stowed under the superintendence of the second and third officers. It was stowed between decks in the usual place. None was placed in the lower hold. Never heard any complaint of the vessel leaking. He any complaint of the vessel leaking. He any complaint of the vessel leaking. He any complaint of the vessel leaking.

Inspections as is usual suggested some repairs to the vessel. Owners always comply with my suggestions. Never found it necessary to reduce the pressure on the boilers. From various inspections of the boiler room, I had confidence in her seaworthiness. Approved of her style of vessel for the service she was on.

THE CHINESE EDITOR. His Labor is One of Love, as He Cannot Sell the Product of His Brain.

Being a Story of P. T. Barnum's Tender Solitude for the Public.

Some one had told the story of the man who interrupted P. T. Barnum's temperance lecture to ask his famous showman whether alcohol injured his consumer more internally or externally. "That," said the veteran editor, "makes me think of the paper, I was sent to the museum to write up an alleged gorilla which Barnum had imported. Paul du Chailu is a good man, the assignment I got me to coach me on the subject of gorillas. At the museum Barnum showed me an ape of respectable proportions, which he proudly insisted was the only gorilla that had ever survived captivity and, turning to the agent, remarked that somebody had imposed on the manager of the Barnum menagerie. "That's a gorilla, what is that?" he exclaimed. "What d'ye mean?" he asked. "If it isn't a gorilla, what is it under its skin?"

SCHOOL TEACHER DROWNED. Portland, Me., Nov. 22--Robert L. Alexander, principal of Orr's Island school, was drowned Wednesday afternoon while returning to the mainland in a light skiff.

Plotter Sentenced to Life Imprisonment. Bucharest, Nov. 22--The trial of the nine Macedonian Bulgarians, accused of participating in a plot to assassinate King Charles of Roumania, was concluded today. All were sentenced to hard labor for life in the salt mines or to long terms of imprisonment. The court also sentenced many others who were, in default, to hard labor for life.

There are five vacancies in the Nova Scotia legislature: Halifax 1, Pictou 2, Cape Breton 2.

Every Breath a Stab. SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE doesn't stop at relieving the pain--It goes right to the seat of the trouble and removes the cause.

And what a boon this great remedy has been to thousands who had been for years wracked day and night by Rheumatism's relentless grip--every step a pain--every breath a stab--every move an agony.

BOYS' STYLISH CLOTHING.

Notwithstanding the unusual state of the weather, it's wonderful how we are selling Boys' Clothing. It's the part of wisdom though, for buyers to make their selections when assortments are complete. Of course it's understood that prices are always about 25 per cent. lower here than they are in other stores.

VESTEE SUITS--And you should see them. The kind that makes the boy as proud of his appearance as any man could be. Styles are many, patterns numerous. They are all new, and every suit is worth more money than asked for it, \$2.50 to \$6.00

BOYS' STYLISH BLOUSE SUITS--In an almost endless variety of plain and fancy mixtures and blue serges. They are neatly trimmed, and for ages 3 to 12 make a very matty suit. \$1.25 to \$5.25

TWO-PIECE PLEATED SUITS--In Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. Not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere. Ages 4 to 12 years. \$1.50 to \$4.50

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS--For the young fellow 9 to 16 years. They are made so thoroughly that they will retain their good appearance to the end of their service. Scores of patterns and choice fabrics to choose from. \$3. to \$8.00

MAIL ORDERS.

Do not let distance deter you from sending us an order. Remember our store is as near to you as your nearest letter box, and at all times we will be pleased to answer an enquiry.

Send for our Fall Style and Sample Book of Mens' and Boys' Clothing.

GREATER OAK HALL SCOVILL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain. St. John, N. B.

In a Ten-Cent House.

There is a considerable variety of viands. Almost any kind of meat is served with three vegetables, bread, butter, coffee and dessert for ten cents. A "short" order which means an absence of "side" dishes, is procurable for five cents. The quality of the food and the cooking, is of course, bad, but even at that it must seem that a dinner at a place of this kind is a good money's worth. A minister, who is connected with a mission in one of the lodging house districts, illustrated recently how cheaply a man can live in case of necessity. Many men, he said, get a bed in a lodging house for ten cents. With this goes two rolls and a cup of coffee in the morning, which suffices for breakfast. Ten cents for dinner and five for supper brings the total expense for the day to twenty-five cents, all of which shows that in this city today, you can, if you wish, eat three meals a day and keep out of debt with the small sum of one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. All of which indicates that necessity is, beyond the problem of scientific economy has been solved. (Bart Haley in Philadelphia Record.)

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Beware of pain deadeners and pin your faith to a tested and tried remedy--a remedy that eradicates from the system the last vestige of the disease and whose cure is a permanent one. It relieves in 6 hours Sold by E. C. BROWN.

Correspondents wanted in all Provincial towns. Try what you can do in the way of a bright newsy sample letter from your own locality.





NEWS OF THE WORLD. HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Despatches from points of interest in different parts of the World—Domestic and Foreign events—The Dark and Sunny Side of Life.

DOMESTIC.

Halifax, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The body of an unknown woman was found on the marsh at Little's Pass River today, about two miles from the river.

Yarmouth, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Ambrose Crosby, the man who was injured in the bicycle accident at Chebogue Point on Sunday, 11th Nov., by running into a carriage, died last night from the result of an operation for trepanning, performed Sunday last. He was about 30 years old and leaves a widow and two children.

Hampton, N. B., Nov. 21.—(Special)—At the Conservative convention held here today Fred M. Simpson was unanimously chosen as the candidate in the coming election for the local house. The attendance was small on account of the disagreeable weather.

St. John, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The recent Ottawa election case closed today. Mr. Belmont, who has got a majority of 17 over Mr. Clouston, Conservative, who had a majority of eight over Mr. Belmont, Liberal, in the riding of St. John's West.

St. John, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The election of Rev. C. C. Burgess, pastor of the Baptist church, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1921, was held today. Mr. Burgess was elected by a large majority.

St. John, Nov. 20.—(Special)—William J. McNeil, of the Canadian immigration department, is here today from the west to say that there is every indication that next season will witness an even larger movement towards Canadian territory than the 60,000 who have come from the United States and Europe this year.

London, Nov. 21.—At last, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, writing yesterday, "the allies have resolved upon strong measures to bring pressure to a crisis. They have asked the viceroy of Nankai to state definitely his position towards the Chinese coast and the question of forwarding supplies."

London, Nov. 20.—A despatch from Manila to a London salvage association says that the United States Company, Indiana (ashore on the east side of the Isla de Palillo) is apparently undamaged. The Pennsylvania and Germania have gone to her assistance. She will probably float after lightening.

Windsor, Nov. 20.—(Special)—Harry Salter, son of J. Homer Salter, of Annapolis, braken on a freight train going west at 11 o'clock, attempted to board a train when he was on the tracks, slipped and fell under the wheels, receiving severe injuries to his head. Dr. Black and Reid are now in attendance at the railway station. Salter will likely die.

Windsor, Nov. 20.—(Special)—The Davidon block, at Hantsport, was burned last night. It was a large building, containing a large amount of goods. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—(Special)—Sir Alfred Milner, ex-ambassador to the United States, was slightly wounded at Rocher's store, Ottawa, on Sunday, 14th inst. He was struck on the head by a brick which fell from the roof of the building. He is now recovering from his injuries.

St. John, Nov. 21.—The Evening Standard (London) has decided to buy a new steamship to replace the Rese, which was burned last spring. The new ship will be a propeller of about 15 knots per hour. She will run on the route between Halifax and Boston.

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—David Moulde, blacksmith of Ottawa, and William Blackburn, of Gander, were at Gander last afternoon. They were in Moulde's blacksmith shop, which is located in the late fire. This was the larger of the two shops, and it is in the building mentioned. Moulde is an old resident of the city.

Yarmouth, Nov. 20.—(Special)—An investigation into the Monticello disaster was commenced here today before Captain W. H. Smith, R. N. R., Captain Bloomfield Douglas, R. N. R., and Commander Spina, R. N. R. The witnesses examined were Captain Harvey Doane, manager of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, James E. Fleming and Wilson Cook, two survivors, and several others, including the shipping master. No new facts were brought out. The court adjourned at 5.30 p. m. to resume in St. John Thursday morning.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

Hackneys, Pairs and Saddle Horses on the Tankard.

New York, Nov. 20.—Increased crowds marked the second day of the horse show and increased enthusiasm was everywhere apparent. The day started in quietly, but by the time the afternoon events were fairly on, the garden was taken up in an exhibition of hackneys and trotting broodmares and the animals came from some of the most famous breeding establishments in the country.

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St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—It has been persistently rumored here for some time that Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been in St. Petersburg, in strict incognito, recently, engaged in some financial business. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.—The action of the Germans yesterday in marching a large body of troops outside the foreign limits close to the arsenal alarmed the Chinese. The gates were barricaded. The Tooti met the officers who were allowed to enter the troops remaining outside.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 20.—All the night men employed at the Newburg mill, of the American Wire & Steel Co., in this city have been laid off. About 1400 men are said to be affected by the order. The officials of the company refuse to make any statement concerning the matter.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—Readers of the Russian papers, with the exception of the Liberal News, cannot avoid remarking the close parallelism between them and the German Socialist newspapers on the Chinese question. The Russian anticipates that the United States will antagonize the Anglo-German programme.

Silver Springs, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A special train of 41 cars carrying 1,500,000 pounds of salt left here this morning for Portland, Maine. The train was started by Mayor Robinson, of Portland, who presided over the ceremony at his home. It will arrive at Portland Friday evening. Each car is decorated with flags and banners.

Dublin, Nov. 20.—At a meeting of the directors of the United Irish League, held here today, a resolution was passed that the members of parliament not to attend the House of Commons in December, but to stay home and devote their energies to the work of the League.

New York, Nov. 20.—Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., former vice president of the First National Bank, who is accused of embezzling \$600,000 from that institution was held today by Assistant District Commissioner Stride to await action of the Grand Jury. It is understood that Alvord will be indicted immediately and that his case will be put on the calendar for the term beginning the second Wednesday in December.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 20.—On account of a fire in the city, not a heat of any kind has been used in the city since Sunday afternoon. There is one of the largest blockades of craft of every description in this point known in the history of the city.

Marselles, Nov. 21.—The Gelderland steamer, which was reported to be on fire at sea, was seen today at Toulon at 2 p. m. and was found to be on fire at the stern. The fire was extinguished by a tugboat.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—Despatches received at headquarters of the Russian general staff describe the Russian position in Manchuria as a disturbed condition. Several armies of Chinese regulars have been encountered by Russian troops during the last few weeks, and elsewhere "border" bands are raiding and plundering the country, firing on Russian foragers.

London, Nov. 21.—The Evening Standard in a special edition this evening says: "Just as we are going to press news has reached London that Lord Roberts has been thrown from his horse and receiving severe injuries."

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Advertisement for 'Facts, Fashions, and Fancies' for women, featuring a decorative border and the text 'BY A WOMAN FOR A WOMAN'.

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

What Are Leaders in the Styles and Some New Pointers. November is proverbially the most dependable month in the year for those who follow in fashion's train, and it is not an easy thing to talk entertainingly of new fashions in the winter months.

The season's styles grow more and more elaborate, until one wonders if there can still be another costly garment with which to wreck a bank account. I have just seen a dress of this nature, and it is the most elaborate I have ever seen.

The Editor of the Telegraph writes: "I have just seen a dress of this nature, and it is the most elaborate I have ever seen. It is a masterpiece of tailoring and design."

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The Old Rocking Horse.

Hattered and bruised and worn and old, Heretofore his name and tale, A veteran charge ready to hold, He has weathered life's fiercest gale.

The hero of many a gallant raid, In many a bloodless war, A soldier of fortune, undismayed By battle and sword and spear, He has travelled many a little land, Through the wonderful realms of "Playlike" and "Land."

Where the spirits of Fancy smile, What, strange to say, in his boldest flight, Though he halted or rested not— Through all his travels by day and night— He has ridden far, he has ridden hard, And oft has felt, as an sweet reward, A kiss on his worn-out nose.

And though he is rather the worse for wear, And is crippled and scarred and old, In the eyes of the master he still is fair, And worth his weight in gold. —Herald and Prebster.

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Nelson Black was a reporter on a Philadelphia paper, and in that capacity he solved the riddle of the celebrated Hallowell robbery case. The story was printed from the New York country to the other, and there it will not be repeated. It made a hero of Black, and the more especially as he received a slight wound from a stray bullet in the fracas that resulted when Hallowell and his confederates were arrested.

His injury was a modest self-inflicted wound. He knew it was a self-inflicted wound, and he knew it was a self-inflicted wound. He knew it was a self-inflicted wound, and he knew it was a self-inflicted wound.

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Advertisement for 'FREE!' featuring a watch and the text 'FREE!'.

must of the floor of the kitchen closet. The price of the little finger is the dust on top of that table, or was before Jed Howe sat down upon it.

"There wasn't any dust here; not a speck!" jumping off the table.

"It depends on the eye," responded Black calmly. "To continue the other robbery was short, thickset and dark. He wore a pea jacket and a fur cap. He had a heavy black beard which may, however, be false."

"The gaudy tail which I found upon a piece of bread in the kitchen must I have examined it with a microscope. He was an Irishman."

"Zion!" exclaimed the deputy sheriff. How do you know that?"

"From his method of knocking out the ashes from his pipe," replied Black. "Irishmen have a peculiar way of doing it. I have no time to explain it in detail, but I can assure you that the man in the man's face is a typical Irish face. The other is probably an American from his build."

"They carried a satchel something like an old-fashioned carpetbag and a black dress-suit case."

"Well, I should like to know how you come at the color of it," said Howe.

"Black hesitated, and his face turned red. He said that he had seen the man in the man's face, but he had not seen the man in the man's face."

"I get the size of it from a dust print," said Black. "And I happen to know that only the black case was made in that size. Reporters have to keep posted on all these little things."

"The robbery was not committed in the night, as you seem to imagine," continued Black, looking at Howe as the teacher looks at a dull pupil. "It was about half-past four in the afternoon. That deduction is very simple. One can see footprints leading from the man's feet to the water window. The thieves were taking their plunder to the light. Of course they walked just far enough to reach the water window."

"New, let us see where the men have gone. It was shawing yesterday. The ground was covered with snow. Let us see where they went. Let us see where they went. Let us see where they went."

"The tall man walked on this side," said Black. "Mark the narrow stride and the printing of the shoes. The man in the man's face walked across lots to Benton and took the 7.10 train for Chicago."

"Why not the 6.50 for the West?" asked Howe.

"Thieves with plunder always strike for the big cities," said Black. "The man in the man's face will telegraph to Chicago, giving a description of the man and their plunder. I think they will catch them for you before tomorrow morning. Now, Gerie, if you're ready, we'll go to ride."

"Well, this does beat the nature!" exclaimed Whitrow as Black walked away. "What do you think, Mr. Howe?"

"I think he was just making it up as he went along," replied the lawyer. "He knows the thieves will never be caught. He knows they will never be caught. He knows they will never be caught."

"An' you'd do 'er right, H. Whitrow," said Aunt Maria. "I dunno of Black marks them things, but he knows 'em, mark my words."

"Judge Gorham's house has been robbed," said Gerie. "And I think it positively preposterous that you're here."

"The robbery had been discovered by old Mollie Apogee, a life-long dependent of the Judge's family, who went through the house three or four times, looking for the thieves. She had reported the case to the local police."

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LOCAL NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

Happenings of a day Concerning People, Places and Things, of more than Passing Interest.

The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held on the first Tuesday of December.

The sale and tea at St. Jude's church room, Carleton, will be on Tuesday evening next.

The Harvest Mission circle of Centenary church will hold a tea and sale on Tuesday, December 4th.

The passage of the Victoria street Free Baptist church will shortly be remodelled.

At a meeting Tuesday afternoon of the creditors of Peter Bishop, of Riverside, Albert county, C. D. Trueman and W. C. Cross were appointed inspectors.

Tuesday the Acad sugar refinery dropped the price of granulated sugar 10 cents per 100 pounds.

Messrs. W. J. Mahoney, H. H. Brittain and J. N. Ellis, St. John, and Lionel Handington, Dorchester, went to Fredericton yesterday to be sworn in barristers.

The weirs in and about Musquash were destroyed in the recent storm except that of John Greenbank at Black Beach and it was badly damaged.

The quarterly convention of the W. C. T. U. of St. John county will be held in Orange Hall, German street, at 3 o'clock, at 8 o'clock there will be a song programme.

Private Roland Penny of the first Canadian contingent was given a big reception on arrival last week at his home in St. John's N.B. Private Penny called from the 2nd St. John Fusiliers.

The Robb Engineering Co. are building a 250 horse power engine for shipment to Calcutta, India.

A new political club, the Conservative Patriotic Rowdies, has been organized in Riverview. The officers are W. J. Fox, president; T. Kaines, vice-president; Steers, secretary, and W. Golding, treasurer.

Cut this advertisement out and send with 10 cents to the Victoria Canada and Fruit stores, corner of Duke and Sydney streets, St. John, N. B., and receive a package of Downing's famous lemonade tablets. For making jellies, lemon cakes and lemonade they have no equal.

The quarterly meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Orange Hall, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The warm weather yesterday made the navigation in the river all right for the boats that are being kept on the route.

Hot air heating has been installed in the Church of the Assumption, Carleton. Two Kelsey generators are used.

Increased attendance has made it necessary for the St. John Business College to find greater accommodation.

Tuesday Mrs. Hutchison, widow of the late George Hutchison, passed away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. Percy Bourne.

The Christian Herald of New York, Rev. T. deWitt Talmage's paper—in its issue of Nov. 21, publishes a fine picture

General Provincial News.

Mr. Edwards, of Fredericton, widow of the late John Edwards and mother of King, died at a very little hope is entertained for her recovery.

Since operations were commenced on the Big Five Gold Mining Co., at Renfrew, N. B., in May, last, the returns aggregate \$22,300. The first output in June was \$8,300.

Brakeman Harry Salter of the D. A. R. was killed at Windsor this week by a fall from a freight car.

The annual meetings of the Nova Scotia Farmers Association, the Fruit Growers Association, the Dairywomen's Association and the P. E. Island Farmers & Dairywomen's Association will likely this year be held at the Hotel Windsor at the end of January.

E. C. Hare of the department of Agriculture has been in P. E. Island on a tour of inspection of the shipping of frozen chickens to England.

On the second of this month a tin box was stolen from the house of Agnes Williams, at the end of Carnation street.

Messrs. J. A. Clarke & Stanley H. Taylor (New Brunswick agents for A. Milne) were left for New York this morning to take a course of instructions in the adjustment and repair of all makes of typewriters.

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Application has been made by Messrs. C. A. Brown, Bolton, J. G. Crosby, Jas. D. Seely and Hon. Wm. Dugdale, St. John, for incorporation as the Time Table Distributing Co. of Canada.

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Stock Broker Arrested.

New York, Nov. 22.—J. Fletcher Shea, the stock broker and member of the New York stock exchange, who failed last week, was arrested today charged with grand larceny.

Shea's money under false representations. Gen. Scales alleges that some time last summer he gave Shea \$10,000 in cash to invest in Manhattan, St. Paul, Northern Pacific and other stocks.

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SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Nov. 20. Stmr St. Croix, 1904, Pika, from Boston.

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TO CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OF BLEMISHES.

Nothing like CUTICURA SOAP. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap exclusively for beautifying the skin.

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MONCTON MAN HU.

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