

# The St. John's Weekly Telegraph

and The News

VOL. L

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1911

NO. 47

## LIVELY ELECTION IN FREDERICTON WITH ALARM THE GROWTH OF ARMAMENTS

## MEXICAN SITUATION MUCH EXAGGERATED

### FIGHT LIKELY IN YORK COUNTY

### Toronto Man Tells of His Visit

### EAGER FOR THE FRAY

### Declares Diaz is Not Ill and Order Prevails

### Meeting of Prominent Liberals Last Night at Fredericton Unanimous for a Contest—Tories Split Over Candidates Who Want to Run.

### Uprising is Confined to a Few Adventurers Who Make a Living by Fighting—American Troops Now Guarding the Texan Border.

### Crowd Beats the Police

### Take Two Prisoners Away from Them in City Hall

### Temperance Men Decisively Defeated—Lost Every One of Their Candidates—People Resented Method of Enforcing the Scott Act.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Fredericton, N. B., March 13.—The civic election day resulted in a complete victory for the citizens' ticket, all the members of which were elected by substantial majorities. The good government ticket had but eight men in the field, while the other ticket was complete with ten men. All the members of the old council offered for reelection, seven on the Good Government ticket and three on the Citizens' ticket. Ald. Clark, Mitchell, Osborne, Harrison, Walker, Vanwart and Weddall were defeated, while Aldermen Calder, Hooper and Jewett were re-elected. Ald. Calder led the poll with 751 votes. Ex-Ald. Osborne led the defeated ticket with 537 votes.

The election was marked by heavy polling, 1,174 voters out of 1,341 casting their ballots. After the declaration of the poll by City Clerk McEwen a number of the victors were congratulated and delivered short speeches expressing thanks to the voters. Then a personal element entered with some of the speeches, and the meeting broke up in disorder as a result of the action by the police to arrest two men who were making a disturbance. The crowd attacked the police in the council chamber and in the corridor of the City Hall and finally took the prisoners from the officers who were roughly handled.

**Knockout for Scott Act.**  
The main issue of the election was the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act and other interested temperance took part in the campaign on behalf of the Good Government ticket. The main factor which caused the defeat of the latter was the methods used in the enforcement of the act, particularly the appointment of special Policemen A. D. Gault.

Ald. Gault is captain in the 71st York Regiment and he was serendipitously the result of the polling showed some surprise the principal being the vote polled by the victorious ticket in No. 1 ward, which was expected its main support. The vote was as follows:

Wellington Ward.		
W. S. Hooper	303	365
P. A. Gault	306	346
Ed. Moore	320	322
Wm. Mitchell	338	185
R. S. Baird	292	164

St. Ann's Ward.		
A. B. Kishan	329	332
E. W. Moore	260	302
J. Weddall	304	181
A. W. Vanwart	312	180

Carleton Ward.		
T. S. Wilkinson	310	358
C. A. Burnell	278	348
Wm. Walker	336	327
S. B. Harrison	313	182

Queens Ward.		
H. C. Jewett	318	388
E. C. Farrell	293	360
J. Osborne	348	189

Kings Ward.		
Wm. Calder	329	392
H. C. Allen	303	376
H. G. Clark	329	167

### WOLTON PRISONER BEAT DOWN TURNKEY AND GOT AWAY

Wolton, Maine, March 13.—Overpowered Henry D. Smart, with a blow from the head from an iron bar and evaded Sheriff Johnson, a bound-over prisoner here late today and started for the Canadian line, about four miles from the station.

Smart was awaiting the action of the court at the April term of court on a charge of larceny. Sheriff Johnson is in pursuit.

### BREAKING RULES CAUSED WRECK

### Trainmen in Charge of Local Express at Derby Junction to Blame

### ADMIT THEIR FAULT

Brakeman, at Inquest, Says He Left Switch Open and Was Too Late to Close It Before Maritime Express Crashed Into It, Killing One Man and Injuring Others.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Newcastle, N. B., March 13.—The inquest into the death of Harvey McDougall, of Indiantown, in the collision at Derby Junction March 9, opened today before Coroner M. S. Benson.

John McDougall, brother of deceased, swore to identifying the body. Andrew Foy, of Indiantown, knew McDougall was a passenger on the branch train with him from Millerton. They were on the hind end of the passenger train on the platform. They remained there till the train stopped at Derby Junction, and went on the train. McDougall was standing with one foot on the first step and was thrown off, falling on the side of the car next the station. The next he saw of him he was under a branch of the tender, dead.

Dr. Robert Nicholson described the examination which convinced him death was instantaneous.

James M. Spencer, of Moncton, brakeman on the Indiantown train, said he was the forward brakeman, and arrived at Derby Junction between 10:15 and 10:20. He put up the semaphore and set the switch for the siding. The train backed in and he cut a car off and went out again. He set the switch on the main line and closed the siding switch twenty or twenty-five yards from the Derby Junction siding towards Newcastle. He went on his train without closing the switch or leaving anyone at it. He coupled the cars and started the engine. He saw the train coming from between the cars and started down towards the switch and then saw the express coming. He started to run for the switch twenty-five yards away. He passed the semaphore stand going from the coupling point to the switch. The express struck the branch engine about 10:20. The branch train was due at 10:40.

There were three twenty or twenty-five minutes ahead of time, and had been on the main line and the switch open, and shunting was done before the time for arrival. He had put up the time for arrival first, then the east. The semaphores are about twenty-five yards apart, with the station and freight house between. It is about 100 yards from the east semaphores to the switch. The arm of the west semaphore cannot be seen from the station. The rule was that a man opening a switch should not leave it open without a man in charge. Had the witness obeyed this rule accident could not have happened. The rule forbade trains going off branches onto the main line without ascertaining that all trains due are past. Had the witness obeyed this rule the accident could not have happened. The semaphore was up on the bank, not level with the track in the cutting. The semaphore cannot be seen until the train is just through the bridge.

Frank Debo, of Sussex, express messenger, said he saw the brakeman give the signal. He saw the brakeman running towards the express. He told him he had not time to close the switch.

**Conductor's Evidence.**  
Alex. Dickie, of Moncton, conductor of the branch train, who was badly hurt, swore he reached Derby Junction about 10:17 or 10:20. He heard the express had not passed. He was standing at the desk when the crash came, and he was knocked senseless. According to the rules, trains are not allowed in the stations before scheduled time. No accident could have occurred had that rule been observed. After reaching the junction that morning all the movements of the train were within his knowledge or direction. It was his duty to instruct the brakeman in setting off cars, and the brakeman's duty to wait for instructions. When the train was uncoupled and went by the station he was in the station and did not know it. He did not know the train had moved from the time it had pulled into the station. After setting down the passengers he had intended getting information before setting off the cars. No one had authority to open the switch, set the semaphore or set off a train unless directed by the conductor or car master, and he had emphasized these rules, especially for this place. By strictly observing the time table he would always be late at Newcastle when there was shunting at the junction.

Conductor Watts, of the Maritime Express, was called. He said he had the right of way. He helped to extract the car from the wreck. The inquest was adjourned till Wednesday.

### Mad Race Must Continue

Sir Edward Grey Says Britain Must Keep in Advance of Germany—Tells Parliament International Revolution May End Struggle.

Canadian Press.

London, March 13.—Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, leading the house of commons tonight in Premier Asquith's absence, made an important pronouncement on the government's naval policy. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in defense of his estimates against attacks from certain quarters, explained that in 1914 Great Britain would have thirty and Germany twenty-one dreadnoughts—not, he said, an unreasonable margin. The size of the British navy, he added, practically was governed by that of Germany, and unless some change occurred in the German naval law, this year would be the highwater mark in the British estimates.

Secretary Grey, affirming Mr. McKenna's statements, emphasized the cordiality of Great Britain's foreign relations and his earnest desire that nothing should disturb those friendships, especially with Germany. He then dealt with the difficulties to be encountered in the disarmament question, and pointed out that was the most civilized nations that spent the most on armaments, asserting that unless the mischief was brought home to men's feelings, as well as to their minds, the growth of armaments must in the long run break civilization down.

Some thought the secretary continued that it would end in war. He thought more likely it would end in international revolution. Anyway the rivalry would not be stopped by any single nation dropping out of the race.

Although Great Britain has a strong navy, her army was small, and an agreement with Germany needed careful handling. He was hopeful, however, that something might be done.

Any real limitation of armaments, he declared, must depend on nations learning, like individuals, to respect the law of force of arms. He referred to President Taft's arbitration speech as bold, courageous and pregnant with consequences, and said:

"Such a statement ought not to go without response. We should be delighted to have such a proposal made to us. We should feel that it was something so momentous and so far reaching in its possible consequences that it would require not only the signature of both governments, but the deliberate and decided sanction of parliament. That, I believe, will be done."

Sir Edward's speech was loudly cheered.

### Talks of Anglo-American Alliance

When he referred to the possibility of the adoption of President Taft's proposal, he was listened to with intense interest. He said, two great nations should make it clear that in no circumstances were they going to war again, the effect of their example on the world must have beneficial consequences.

Nations entering such an agreement, continued the secretary, might be exposed to attack by a third nation. This would probably lead to their making another agreement to join each other in any case of a quarrel with a third power, in which arbitration was refused.

"In entering an agreement of this kind," said Sir Edward, "there would be risks, and you must be prepared for more sacrifices of national pride. I know that to produce such changes public opinion must reach very high ideals—higher than some think possible, but men's minds are working in this direction and history affords instances of reaching such an ideal point. It was so in the case of slavery when the United States rose up, not counting the loss in blood or money, or the risk of national existence."

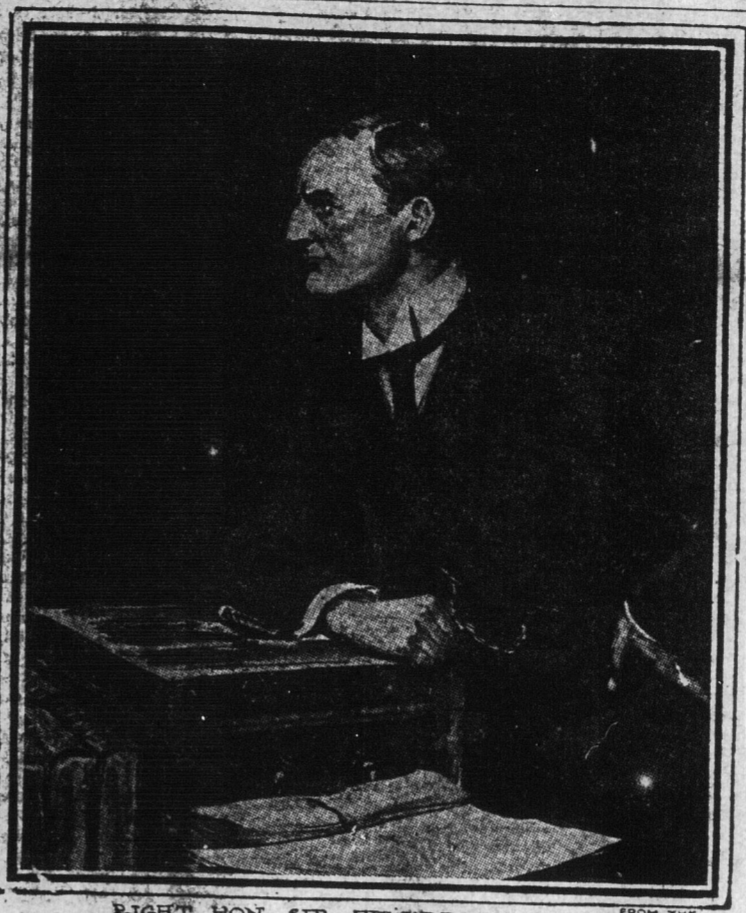
In conclusion, the secretary said: "The general adoption of such a system might leave some armies and navies still in existence, but as world's police." Utopian as his hopes might seem to some, he believed that he would live long enough to see some progress towards the realization of "Nations," he said in a grave peroration, "are in bondage to army and navy expenditure. May the time come when they shall realize that the law is a better remedy than force."

The speech was too late for comment in the morning papers, but it created sensational comment in the lobbies.

### BANK LOOTED OF \$80,000; CASHIER GONE

Frankford, March 13.—Following the suspension of the two states bank at Stephentown (Ky.) on order of Secretary of State Brumer, Cashier John S. Adair has disappeared. An investigation of the bank's books shows that the bank has been looted of over \$80,000.

Ontario Lumberman Reported. Belleville, Ont., March 13.—Henry Vaché, a French-Canadian telephone lineman was electrocuted this afternoon by touching a live wire of the Trenton Electric Power line. He fell dead across an arm of the pole, where his body remained until the power was shut off. He was twenty-seven years old and was from Montserrat county, Quebec, where he was to have been married next week. An inquest will be held.



### TO INDUCE IMMIGRATION TO MARITIME PROVINCES

### Hon. Mr. Oliver Hopeful That Agents Appointed Will Be Able to Persuade Suitable Settlers to Come to New Brunswick—A Party Coming to P. E. Island—Monk Fails in Attempt to Delay Reciprocity.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Nationalist wing in parliament today made an effort to promote the cause of delay and to drag in an amendment to go into committee of supply, but the construction of the George Bay canal should be immediately commenced. As a reason for this, he said that there was a fear in some quarters that the reciprocity agreement would discourage the government from undertaking the construction of the canal which he mentioned, or the enlargement of the Welland canal.

Mr. Helling, Dr. Pugsley and several other members declared that there was no fear that this result would follow from the reciprocity agreement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that the amendment was not in order, as it provided for expenditure and such a resolution could only be brought in by the government.

The speaker ruled that this was the case. The immigration estimates were taken up. In presenting them, Hon. Mr. Oliver said that in the first nine months of the present year 233,226 immigrants had come to Canada while last year the whole immigration only totaled 208,794. So far this year British immigration was greater than American.

The minister stated that a special effort was being made to induce suitable immigrants to settle in the maritime provinces. A party of immigrants would leave Britain shortly for Prince Edward Island, with the object of purchasing or renting farms and an agent had been appointed to represent the island in Britain. An agent had been appointed from New Brunswick to endeavor to secure settlers for the east, and it was believed that this movement would result in settlers coming.

### RUSSIA WILL COERCE CHINA

Issues Ultimatum to Peking Government and Sends Troops to Back it Up.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—Russia has sent an ultimatum to China insisting upon a closer adherence to the provisions of the treaty of 1881, which has been the subject of negotiations between the two countries for some weeks past. The Russian occupation corps is within a hundred miles of the frontier and marching on Kulp.

### COMPLAINT AGAINST PICTURES IN MONCTON PENNY ARCADE

Chief of Police Suppresses Some and Council Gives Him Authority to Close It if Necessary.

Moncton, March 13.—(Special)—Complaint was made at the city council meeting tonight that the Penny Arcade which recently came here from St. John and opened business in the Dobson building, Main street, was showing immoral pictures and wanted the place closed. The chief of police visited the place today, he said, and ordered some of the pictures taken out. The council reported it was up to the chief of police to report on the show and have it suppressed if necessary. The Arcade has been doing a big business since opening up.

### FIGHT LIKELY IN YORK COUNTY

### Meeting of Prominent Liberals Last Night at Fredericton Unanimous for a Contest—Tories Split Over Candidates Who Want to Run.

Special to The Telegraph.  
Fredericton, March 13.—A most enthusiastic meeting of representative Liberals of the city of Fredericton and adjacent parishes was held in the Windsor hotel this evening. Donald Fraser in the chair, when the situation caused by the calling of a by-election in the county was discussed. If the decision had been left in the hands of that meeting, a candidate would have been nominated to oppose the government, but it was felt that a more representative gathering from the whole county should take part in so important a decision, and it was resolved to call a convention of the opposition in the Y. M. C. A. hall at 1:30 Thursday afternoon to finally decide the question and to choose a candidate.

There was a unanimous sentiment to make a fight in spite of the brief period allowed by the government before election. The people of York are as ready to contend the Hazen government as those in other parts of the province have been, wherever there were by-elections.

What makes the chances of the Liberal better and stronger is the large number of the Tory party here. The nomination has been promised to so many men that there will be much displeasure if any particular one is preferred. Fincher was the choice and so does the McLeod party. Morehouse, a medical doctor and bridge inspector, is apparently the choice now, but there is much opposition from Dr. Mullin's friends.

There were some splendid fighting speeches tonight from men as N. W. Brown, Geo. E. Burden, Dr. Moore, J. D. Phinney, S. B. Hatheway, Walter Limer, George Upham, M. P., J. P. Tweeddale, M. P., R. W. McLellan, George McEwen and Donald Fraser, the chairman.

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### TWO LINERS AT NEW YORK WITH MENINGITIS ABOARD

Greek Steamer Had Six Dead and Four Ill, and Austrian Vessel Had Several Cases.

New York, March 13.—For the second time within thirty-six hours, a trans-Atlantic steamer was held up at quarantine tonight because of cases of epidemic meningitis, some of which had proved fatal. The ship detained tonight is the Austrian steamer Martha Washington, which arrived from Trieste, Patras, Palermo and Algiers late today with one of her stowage passengers dead, and four others seriously ill through the death of one of them. The Greek steamer Patris, which was held up yesterday because of the death of an officer, was released today after the bodies had been removed and the sick transferred to the quarantine hospital.

### DEMOCRATS TIGHTEN THEIR GRIP ON MAINE

Won Four Out of Five Majority Contests Yesterday—Captured Bangor from Republicans.

Portland, Me., March 13.—Democratic success in Maine was continued at the city elections held today, candidates of that party winning the majority contests in four of the five cities which voted. The only upset was at Bangor, where State Senator Charles W. Mullen, Democrat, defeated Mayor Charles F. Sweet, Republican, by a majority of 204 in the heaviest vote cast in a city election there. The city government remains Republican.

Augusta remains under the Democratic control first secured in 1906 by the present day from the Guildhall that the corporation of Fredericton, W. Plastered, who is to succeed in the majority by State Senator Kael J. Noyes. Mayor Edgar F. Han-fax memorial tower in course of erection. Nova Scotia 153 years ago. Edinburgh also signed its intention to send a suitable tablet, the design having been agreed upon. The corporation of Dublin are expected to take a similar action.

### Toronto Man Tells of His Visit

### Declares Diaz is Not Ill and Order Prevails

Special to The Telegraph.  
Toronto, March 13.—"The position of affairs in Mexico has been very much exaggerated and there is no serious trouble going on, at least if there is, no signs of it appears as one travels through the country. All the factories are running and business appears to be going on as usual." This is the present Mexican situation summed up by a Toronto business man who has just returned from a trip to the country where a life and death struggle between federalists and insurgents is said to be in progress. It is the opinion of W. E. Davidson, secretary of the Northwestern Railway Company, a Mexican tramway company and the Mexican Light & Power Co., Limited.

Mr. Davidson took his wife with him and he says they never lost an hour's sleep. He insists that all was quiet in the streets, that the reports from Mexico, appearing in the United States papers, had been over colored and overstated.

Mr. Davidson's statement that the dictator of Mexico, as against Mr. Davidson's positive testimony that Diaz was not only alive but attended a big aviation meeting held just outside the city of Mexico on February 28. Mr. Davidson, who was also a witness of the flight, said that the president appeared then to be in the best of health. He was loudly cheered by the crowds who thronged the aviation grounds and the streets about the people's enthusiasm for their strange guest was marked as ever.

In fact Diaz's popularity, says Mr. Davidson, was wonderful. He said that he had seen nothing but a good chance for me to rob my neighbor," and they got busy. The government replied by drawing the police from the streets, and the affected district and this gave the rebels the chance to start plundering and making trouble in those towns from which the police had been withdrawn. It was not a square fight because the soldiers were mounted, properly armed and in uniform and the rebels were just well-known desperadoes, men who don't make a habit of working but are ready for a scrap any time.

American Troops Guarding Border. August 13.—Huntington Wilson, acting secretary of state, slipped unexpectedly on August 20, and had an hour's conference with President Taft. Mr. Wilson returned to Washington tonight.

Coincident with the arrival of Mr. Wilson, President Taft received despatches from General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, stating that the mobilization of troops in Texas is practically complete. The patrolling of the Mexican border, as he said, undoubtedly will be accomplished largely through the series of practice marches or "hikes" as they are known in the army. This will enable the war department to carry out its programme of useful training to the officers and men as part of the work of maintaining the neutrality laws.

It can be stated positively that there is no intention of increasing the numbers of troops now in Texas. It is believed that a sufficient force is now on the ground for patrol work for any immediate emergency that might arise.

Acting Secretary Wilson's visit to the president offered an opportunity for an official denial of a report recently sent out from Washington that there had been friction between President Taft and the state department officials, including Secretary Knox, regarding the handling of the Mexican situation.

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### BRITISH TABLETS FOR HALIFAX'S MEMORIAL TOWER

Halifax, N. S., March 13.—The Halifax Canadian Club were informed by cable that London would this week send to Halifax a sculptured tablet for the Halifax memorial tower in course of erection, which will commemorate the establishment of representative government in Nova Scotia 153 years ago. Edinburgh also signed its intention to send a suitable tablet, the design having been agreed upon. The corporation of Dublin are expected to take a similar action.



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**LINENS**  
Linens for dresses or for all staple and new color. 27 inch; 38c. a yard

**MAN CORD**  
Man Cord for costumes, in white, helio, navy, black, etc. 27 inch; 56c. a yard

Pol Dress Goods in endless

**WRITING.**  
King St. St. John, N. B.

**LIMITED**

**Directors**

and financial position of the. Our business also suffered during the heavy shipping season. The financial position as disclosed by small amount of current and Stock for the year, we have had debts, etc., and carry forward.

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WILLIAM C. EDWARDS.



FAKE SURPLUS OF LAZEN GOVERNMENT EXPOSED

Auditor's Report Tells the Tale Bills Held Back by Treasury Board to Deceive the People—The Government Has Spent About \$1,000,000 in Past Four Months, and Borrowed Nearly Half a Million.

Montreal, March 10.—In accordance with the decision of Justice Guerin, David Russell's lawyers today filed particulars of his claim against the Pinkerton detective agency for upwards of \$250,000 damages for the sensational conspiracy he alleges they concocted to have him sent to an asylum as insane.

DAVID RUSSELL FILES PARTICULARS IN CASE AGAINST PINKERTONS

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Borrowed Nearly Half a Million

Fredericton, March 10.—The legislature adjourned at 4.30 this afternoon until Tuesday afternoon of next week, the reason being the unavailability of the public accounts.

Fake Surplus Exposed

The auditor general exposes the false surplus of \$5,358,333 of the province in his report on Oct. 26. He says that the surplus of the fiscal year, the treasury board of the government met to consider an ap-

have already entered their homes: George Jardine, J. Richard, McGregor, Robert Little and P. Hebert.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, March 9.—Miss Elise O'Leary, who has been visiting relatives in Montreal for some weeks, arrived home yesterday.

GREENWICH HILL

Greenwich Hill, March 9.—The lumbermen of this place have done a good season's work, and the weather has proved so favorable that this week they will finish the death of Mrs. Abram Mabee, a life-long resident of this place, took place Feb. 28, in the eighty-first year of her age.

MONCTON

Moncton, March 9.—On Friday afternoon Mrs. J. A. McLeod was called to the grave at ten o'clock in the morning.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., March 9.—H. W. Imbri returned missionary from Africa, assisted by Rev. F. B. Seelye, is holding evangelizing meetings in Midland.

PARROUSSA

Parroussa, March 9.—Mrs. R. W. Hodgson spent last week with friends in Amherst.

ANDOVER

Andover, N. P., March 9.—Mr. H. H. Pickett and son, Gordon, of St. John, spent Sunday in the guests of his sister, Mrs. J. D. Pickett, of Hilldale.

HARVEY STATION

Harvey Station, March 10.—The funeral of the late Edwin Little of Coburn took place this afternoon and was very largely attended.

REXTON

Rexton, N. B., March 9.—The death of Mrs. N. B. B. occurred at the home of her nephew, William Jardine, in Rexton, on Tuesday night.

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, March 9.—Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie held the first levee of the session today at the Queen, and was attended by Lieutenant-Colonel McKenney, A. D. C., and Mr. E. S. Barker.

has been transferred to Toronto, Parshaw, of Toronto, will succeed.

SALISBURY

Salisbury, N. B., March 11.—Mrs. J. W. gave a dinner party for a company of her friends on Friday evening.

HARCOURT

Harcourt, March 10.—Miss Margaret left on Wednesday night's maritime Los Angeles (Cal.), to spend some time in the month of health.

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The HARTT SHOE For Men \$4.00 to \$6.50 Men's Box Calf, Blucher laced, E E width, a very roomy, easy last, \$4.50 per pair Men's Vici, Blucher, double sole, laced, E E width, comfort and durability, \$4.00 per pair Men's Box Calf, leather lined, Blucher laced, on the great fitting Capital last, \$5.00 per pair Francis & Vaughan 19 King Street

Capital Account, Railway subsidy, International Railway, St. John River Valley, Permanent bridges, etc.

**The Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
THE EVENING TIMES**

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"The Thrift, Shamrock, Rescue Wine, The Maple Leaf forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 15, 1911

**SCHOOL CONSOLIDATION**

The record of 201 vacant schools throughout the province during the year reveals a condition that calls for serious and positive treatment. At an average of twenty children to each section, and that is perhaps not too large, we have more than 4,000 children in the province who are growing up without any of the advantages of education. The children in these sections will have no access to libraries, few books to read, and absolutely no intellectual interest; for if their parents put any value on these things they would have schools. Our educational system and our political system run athwart each other. Our policies say that all shall rule, and our school system plans for the spread of intelligence and training which will give the people the power of intelligent participation in political life, and qualify them to think, to vote and to take an intelligent part in local self-government. Full education will be for a long time the privilege of the few, but the three R's at least should be common culture.

To supply teachers is today the first duty of the province. We are spending money for many things—useful and profitable things—building railways and planning for new railways, but we cannot neglect this fundamental thing. If the parents of these children are too poor to support schools they must be assisted; if they neglect to hire teachers so as to avoid the school tax, the law ought to be changed to make such action impossible. These children should be taught in the common schools before we spend money for high schools—bread before pie. If the parents are indifferent they cannot be allowed to violate their children in their most sacred right. The baby quails and the infant volutes are relatively better off than these children. More natural is their youth and more complete their preparation. The animals bring up their broods and litters in a natural habitat, and teach them what they know of the science of life before turning them out into the world. But these children's lives are being outwaged at just the point where the brutes perfect that of their little ones. We do not teach them what we know nor give them what we have. We send them forth to the work of life and of government with unfettered authority and unlettered zeal. It is pitifully wicked and wasteful. The theory of education has advanced beyond that of a preparation for life. The world of knowledge was never better worth preparing for, but these children are being deprived of even the most elementary preparation for life and citizenship. The damages of suffrage can only be met by the blessings of education. It is clear that to stem the tide of emigration to cities, as well as to prepare for the duties of citizenship, schools in these rural sections are required.

The difficulties in the way are serious. Many of the sections have few pupils, so small a number that it is impossible to secure the services of a competent and energetic teacher. In the absence of competition and emulation the best energies of pupils cannot be called out, and there is an atmosphere of discouragement and depression. The only thing left is to pursue a policy of consolidation. Close up the inefficient schools and mass the children where fewer and better teachers can be set over larger and more inspiring classes. Higher salaries can be paid to command better ability. Now a large proportion of our teachers turn to nursing and typewriting as a more desirable and lucrative field of activity. Our schools cannot afford to lose those teachers.

It is impossible for the province to prosper if the conditions revealed in Mr. Carter's report are to continue. There is

no sufficient reason why all our children should not have opportunity for advanced study and development. It is absolutely essential that they have opportunity for primary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. We must provide for the suitable primary training of these children.

**HOME MAKING**

In the early days, when society was on a savage plane of non-culture, the men were the leisure class, devoting their time to loafing, smoking and hunting, while the women built the huts and boed the corn. The only leisure class in the country today are well-to-do women. It is taken as the highest evidence of civilization when men sizzle in summer offices while their wives and daughters are off to the seashore resting after the strenuous round of clubs, social duties, reform committees and world-without-end efforts in the pursuit of culture, pleasure, happiness or what not.

This is all in the way of progress. Yet as a people we have not greatly improved in domestic religion. The children are not always guarded and trained up in habits of obedience, truth, purity and self-control. Their conversation, companionship and amusements are not always carefully watched over. The literature placed in their hands, the books and newspapers they read, are not always the subject of careful and painstaking thought and study, and it is very doubtful if we are training up a generation that will excel in the things best worth while. There is an immense social interest at stake in the training and surroundings of children in the home, and many tendencies today are viewed with fear and doubt by those who hope for the continuance of the old-fashioned virtues in the coming generation.

Mrs. Wiggin, in her picture of Mrs. Grubb, draws a picture of a woman who has a chart on her wall to remind herself of engagements with a long list of societies, in which the society of three children left to her charge was not included. Her expansive mind spread over the subjects of temperance, single tax, lyceum, dress reform, social purity, religious liberty and the emancipation of women. Her home would have struck the unregenerate observer as a somewhat undesirable place in which to live, unless he wished to be broken daily on the rack of social progress. Her family circle was not a circle at all, it was a polygon. It was four ones, not one four. The fertility of her mind was such that it put forth new explanations of the universe every day, like the strawberry plant that devotes itself so exclusively to runners that it has no time for fruit. She had soft-brown eyes, eyes that never saw practical duties straight in front of them—liquid, stargazing, vision-seeking eyes, that could never be focused on any near object, such as a twin or a cooking stove. Granting that this is caricature, yet many fear that it is caricature that comes dangerously near to an occasional portrait.

Housekeeping was the primitive industry and the word "economics" means simply the art of the house. Home-making has passed through many forms from the earliest days. It is an art which in many countries today threatens to become obsolete. When that happens we will have songs of home commemorating the glories of a former day. These will grow out of a homeless life, as Milton sang of light when he was blind and Bunyan wrote of the pilgrim's progress when manacled in prison. Patriotic piety cannot render a higher service than to devise ways of enriching and elevating this primary social unit and giving it its place of rightful honor.

**A GREAT AWAKENING**

Those persons who have attributed the long session of Mr. Fred. M. Sproul, M. P., to a slumber or a natural indifference, or to a desire to withdraw himself from the turmoil of political strife, were laboring under a delusion. Mr. Sproul has really been in retirement with a dictionary. He has now emerged, and for two days exposed the fruits of his labors to the public gaze in the legislative halls at Fredericton. Among the words and phrases which Mr. Sproul after months of labor has memorized are the following:

"Misrepresentation, slander, malicious invective, fraud and pillage, mendacity, cohesive power of public plunder, diseased minds, inuendo and insinuation, turpitude, degenerate clique, fattened at the public trough, sinuous paths and slimy ways of the public grafter." Coupled with these, Mr. Sproul adds some observations concerning "deceit and propriety of life" which will no doubt lend force to the whole.

The public, who had almost forgotten Mr. Sproul, will now see that he is a force to be reckoned with in the politics of the country. A gentleman who can discuss public questions in so broad and statesmanlike a manner and with such rare delicacy of touch must not be crowded out of public life by Mr. Murray and Mr. Jones. If Mr. Hazen should attend the coronation, receive a knighthood and enter the Imperial parliament as one of the great group of gifted Canadians in the mother of parliaments, there can be no doubt that a cry would go up from a united party that Mr. Sproul be made premier of New Brunswick.

**MUNICIPALLY OWNED TELEPHONES**

The success of Manitoba with her public owned telephone system is most encouraging to cities and communities which have felt the pressure of high prices in this natural monopoly. In the case of Manitoba public ownership has not been less progressive than private. It is often asserted that that is one of the characteristics of public ownership; but on the contrary in any given country where both systems have been tried, as in street lighting, railways and telephones, the public owned services have been proven the most progressive. In the United States the post office has been far more progressive than the Western Union Telegraph Company. Public schools are universally superior to private schools, and

state universities in nearly every case excel private universities. The exceptions would be in the cases where the latter are heavily endowed.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH**

The best telephoned countries in the world, that is, the countries having the most telephones per 1,000 population, are Sweden, Norway and Switzerland, where the telephones are under public management. When the government entered the telephone field in Stockholm it greatly reduced the rates and improved the service. The same thing was true when the city of Holland adopted municipal ownership and operation of the telephone service. When Glasgow put in a municipal telephone system, she cut the annual rate from \$50 to \$25. In German cities of about the size of St. John, or where they have up to five thousand telephones, the cost would be \$18. In larger cities that use up to twenty thousand phones the rate for business hours and direct unlimited service is only \$22. This is about one-sixth of what a similar service would cost in a corresponding American city.

In the United States the development of the telephone has remained almost exclusively in private hands, and in some of their cities the cost of a business phone is as high as \$240 a year. These excessive telephone rates constitute a tax upon business and social intercourse, a limitation on the development of civilization, friendship and industry. The rate in this city makes it impossible for a very large number of the average citizens to install telephones in their houses. Public ownership would not only tend to make low rates—rates closer to cost than private companies are likely to make—but public operation under fair political conditions tends also to reduce the cost, the normal public plants being able to secure considerable economies in production; nor does it have to pay dividends on watered stock.

**A SANE CONSERVATIVE**

The Victoria Colonist is one Conservative newspaper which refuses to abandon common sense in the discussion of the question of reciprocity. It says:

"If the contention now so often made is correct and the free movement of our products to the United States is likely to be hurtful to the British Empire, it would seem to follow that an export duty should be put on Canadian produce sent to the United States sufficient to prevent the development of such a trade provided the United States should of its own accord lower its duties. We cannot think that any one contemplates this, and yet it is impossible to explain some of the things that are said, except upon some such hypothesis."

Referring to a statement made by Mr. Macmaster in England, that if the United States is going to buy Canadian wheat there will be less wheat to sell to the United Kingdom, and hence an increase in the cost of bread, the Colonist asks if it is to be inferred from this that we must refuse to sell wheat to the United States. The Conservatives both in England and Canada are making many very absurd statements in their effort to create political prejudices against the government in Britain and in Canada. None is more absurd than that which contends that a larger trade between Canada and the United States would be injurious either to this country or to the British Empire.

**THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY**

The proper care of the poor is one of the most difficult problems with which cities are confronted. Charity workers report rather more cases of destitution than usual in this city during the last two months. This is due to several causes, one of which was the unusual amount of severe cold experienced during that time. Defective nutrition lies at the base of many forms of degeneracy, and if a city allows children to be underfed, they are bound to be a source of trouble and expense when they grow older. Investigation shows that too many school children in our cities are underfed. In four of the largest cities of the United States, out of 41,000 children examined, 34.65 per cent. went breakfastless to school, and it is estimated that in the city of New York 70,000 children often arrive at school hungry and unfitted to do the work required.

In various cities of the old country, the authorities have provided school children with a good meal at noonday; and the remarkable physical and mental improvement which followed indicated that a large proportion of the children had been suffering from under-nutrition. While there are no accurate figures, it is estimated that investigations tend to show that fully 2,000,000 children of school age in the United States are badly underfed. Most of these children live in the cities.

Investigation would show the amount of suffering in any of our cities to bear about the same proportion to the population as in the American cities. There is so much individual misery, that it is not only an individual problem but a social problem. We have no right to demand that children shall meet single-handed, as stray horses have done, adverse conditions to which ordinary average human beings are not subjected. No city problems are solved and civilization will not be safe until the poor children of the city have as fair a chance as any others to grow up with sound minds in sound bodies. Such an opportunity is the right of every child.

There is little to justify the conclusion that neglect, poverty and parental ignorance, serious as these results are, possess any marked hereditary effect, or that heredity plays any very important part in establishing the physical degeneracy of the poorer population. All evidence points to active, rapid improvement, bodily and mental, in the worst districts, as soon as they are exposed to better circumstances. It would seem that nature is willing to give every generation a fresh start. Much of the poverty and misery in our cities is curable and preventable. It does not lie in the nature of things but in our treatments and streets, our jails and courts, sometimes in our religion and philanthropy. Intelligent work in this direction will increase efficiency, promote prosperity, develop tax-paying capacity, and promote social welfare. Aside from all sentimental considerations, it is profitable, like the repairing of a leaky roof, which may avert later disaster.

There is here a wide avenue for the activity of some of the clubs and organizations in the city, or for some new town improvement club. The board of Associated Charities has done much, but its work of necessity confined to relieving or uplifting single cases, without inquiring if there are not causes permanently at work to create want and vice. It would seem from the investigations in other cities that

**THE HAZEN DEFICIT**

The Hazen government, having a revenue so very much larger than that of its predecessors, should not only be able to greatly improve the public services, and carry out progressive policies, but it certainly should be able to keep the expenditure within the income. That it did not do so last year is an evidence of extravagance, and that it proposes to do so this year where there was really a deficit is proof of a desire to mislead and deceive the people.

We are told that there was a surplus of over \$6,000 last year. As a matter of fact there was a deficit of over \$4,000. The government's attempt to deceive the people was exposed when the opposition examined the report of the auditor general. It showed that accounts amounting to over \$10,000 which were handed into the treasury board during the month of October, were held over until November, when the year had closed. Here are the items:

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Why were these items not included in the statement for last year? The reason is plain. The government wished to show a surplus, and so this amount exceeding \$10,000 was carried over to be dealt with in the close of the business of the year to which it belonged. The electors of the province can see for themselves how sincere and misleading are the professions of the government. They see also how extravagant that government must be which, with a revenue of which it is never tired of boasting, yet closes the year's business with a deficit. Evidence of the incompetence and extravagance of the administration steadily accumulates, and the sooner this government is retired the better it will be for the finance and the general interests of the province.

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The problem for most cities in the matter of typhoid is to disinfect sewage, because water will have to be taken from rivers which have received a large amount of sewage. Cleveland, Ohio, solved the problem by removing its intake pipes about ten miles out into the lake; the result was that the deaths from typhoid fever were diminished almost to the vanishing point. The city of Lawrence, Mass., had to resort to filters, because she was forced to take her water from the Merrimack River, already polluted by sewage from three large manufacturing cities further upstream. Sand is as deadly to the typhoid bacillus as the bacillus is to man. Lawrence constructed huge sand filters, covering two and a half acres; and when two years later an epidemic broke out at Lowell—an event which previously had invariably meant a heavier sewage for Lawrence—the death rate in the latter city was only twenty per cent of what it used to be.

The instruction of citizens concerning ways and means to prevent disease is becoming more important every day. Preventable disease causes more loss of life than war with all its horrors. Some years ago over one-fourth of the deaths in England were from preventable diseases. Sanitary improvements reduced the deaths from typhoid in twelve small towns nearly fifty per cent. The instruction in preventive measures is becoming more important every day, and involves directions as to how to dispose of waste in houses and the inoculation of sanitary rules in the minds of children. The great hope of improvement in this direction is in teaching children hygiene in the schools.

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It is very gratifying to note that the value of the exports by the winter steamships to date is half a million greater than for the corresponding period last year. It was feared earlier in the season that the record would not prove nearly so satisfactory. The export trade, however, is larger, and there has also been a much larger volume of import trade than for the corresponding period last year.

In the course of his address in the legislature on Wednesday Mr. Upham directed attention to a rather serious matter in connection with the government's policy with regard to fruit raising. It appears that the government is pursuing a sectional policy with special favor to one portion of the St. John valley. The people of Carleton county are naturally jealous of their rights, and feel that their section of the province should receive as much consideration as the county of Sunbury. There has been some discussion of this

**THE INTERCOLONIAL**

That was a very gratifying statement which Hon. Mr. Graham was able to lay before parliament last week concerning the Intercolonial Railway. Despite the fact that its freight and passenger rates are lower than those of the other great railways, and very much lower than those of the Ontario government railway, the minister is able to show a surplus, and to point out that had its rates been on an equality with those of other railways it would have earned a dividend on the total capital expenditure. His statement is especially interesting and gratifying to the people of the maritime provinces, whose interests are so well served by the government railway. In the past there has been an exchange of freight between the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk. Mr. Graham anticipates that in the not distant future there will be an exchange of freight between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Northern. His whole statement will have a tendency to remove any fear which may have existed that there was any disposition to hand the control of the government railway over to a private concern.

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We appear to be approaching a time in St. John when a well-conducted burglary will be regarded as a meritorious performance, and the skilful burglar the subject of universal approbation.

Those Toronto knights and kings of finance have not been able to convince Mr. Haultain, the Conservative leader in the west, that there is anything wrong with his loyalty or with reciprocity. He tells them so in very plain terms.

A correspondent writing from Port Elgin states that Mr. Hazen is entirely misinformed with regard to the Goodwin bridge at Basé Verte, and that public money was actually spent to build a bridge across a small brook running through the Goodwin farm.

Mr. Lloyd Harris, who is interested in the manufacture of agricultural implements, is not in favor of reciprocity. This will not occasion quite as much surprise as if, for example, Mr. Harris were a purchaser of agricultural implements and assumed his present attitude.

If Mr. Fred M. Sproul's endurance could have upheld him so that he might have continued his address for another day, the state of the government would have been even more parlous than it is at present. There must have been times during the course of Mr. Sproul's address when Mr. Hazen felt a sense of shame that it was one of his followers who had the floor.

It is very gratifying to note that the value of the exports by the winter steamships to date is half a million greater than for the corresponding period last year. It was feared earlier in the season that the record would not prove nearly so satisfactory. The export trade, however, is larger, and there has also been a much larger volume of import trade than for the corresponding period last year.

In the course of his address in the legislature on Wednesday Mr. Upham directed attention to a rather serious matter in connection with the government's policy with regard to fruit raising. It appears that the government is pursuing a sectional policy with special favor to one portion of the St. John valley. The people of Carleton county are naturally jealous of their rights, and feel that their section of the province should receive as much consideration as the county of Sunbury. There has been some discussion of this

**THE INTERCOLONIAL**

That was a very gratifying statement which Hon. Mr. Graham was able to lay before parliament last week concerning the Intercolonial Railway. Despite the fact that its freight and passenger rates are lower than those of the other great railways, and very much lower than those of the Ontario government railway, the minister is able to show a surplus, and to point out that had its rates been on an equality with those of other railways it would have earned a dividend on the total capital expenditure. His statement is especially interesting and gratifying to the people of the maritime provinces, whose interests are so well served by the government railway. In the past there has been an exchange of freight between the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk. Mr. Graham anticipates that in the not distant future there will be an exchange of freight between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Northern. His whole statement will have a tendency to remove any fear which may have existed that there was any disposition to hand the control of the government railway over to a private concern.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

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**THE PUBLIC HEALTH**

The seriousness of the typhoid epidemic in Ottawa just now may be appreciated from the fact that about one out of every fifty in that city is down with the disease. A bill has been introduced into the commons providing that no municipality shall take any water for drinking purposes from any stream or river which has had sewage or refuse put into it above the intake pipe, without first having such water sterilized. Cities that discharge their sewage into rivers are likely to find their drinking water miles away, because microbes are hard to kill. Instead of blaming an epidemic of this nature upon Providence, today we place the blame upon the municipal authorities. It is not due to the sin of man in general but to municipal sin in particular.

The problem for most cities in the matter of typhoid is to disinfect sewage, because water will have to be taken from rivers which have received a large amount of sewage. Cleveland, Ohio, solved the problem by removing its intake pipes about ten miles out into the lake; the result was that the deaths from typhoid fever were diminished almost to the vanishing point. The city of Lawrence, Mass., had to resort to filters, because she was forced to take her water from the Merrimack River, already polluted by sewage from three large manufacturing cities further upstream. Sand is as deadly to the typhoid bacillus as the bacillus is to man. Lawrence constructed huge sand filters, covering two and a half acres; and when two years later an epidemic broke out at Lowell—an event which previously had invariably meant a heavier sewage for Lawrence—the death rate in the latter city was only twenty per cent of what it used to be.

The instruction of citizens concerning ways and means to prevent disease is becoming more important every day. Preventable disease causes more loss of life than war with all its horrors. Some years ago over one-fourth of the deaths in England were from preventable diseases. Sanitary improvements reduced the deaths from typhoid in twelve small towns nearly fifty per cent. The instruction in preventive measures is becoming more important every day, and involves directions as to how to dispose of waste in houses and the inoculation of sanitary rules in the minds of children. The great hope of improvement in this direction is in teaching children hygiene in the schools.

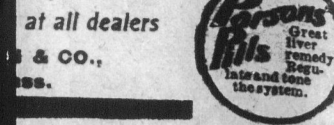
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Ailments of Family

For emergencies. Cuts, muscles, swellings, and are cured by the great

ON'S LINIMENT

ready in use for 100 years. It has no equal for sore throats and coughs. Try and see.



at all dealers

W. M. Mason & Co.,

GENERAL

HONEY AND ITS USES

One of Nature's Best Foods—Some Good Recipes.

It is only within the last few centuries that the sugar has become known, and only within the last generation that refined sugars have become so low in price that they may be commonly used in the poorer families.

It would be really to the health of the general population if honey could be used as a common article of diet. The almost universal craving for sweets of some kind is a real need of the system in that direction; but the excessive use of sugar brings in its train a long list of ailments which are taken into the stomach and cannot be assimilated until first changed by digestion into grape sugar.

It is the wonderful laboratory of the body, and it is found a sweet that needs no further digestion, having been prepared by those wonderful chemists, the bees, for prompt assimilation without any further change of kidneys.

There can be no doubt but that honey is one of the most wholesome and most delicious of all foods, and its use to moderate that it may well be placed on the tables of the common people every day in the winter months.

Not only is honey the most wholesome of all foods, but it is also the most delicate and its use to moderate that it may well be placed on the tables of the common people every day in the winter months.

Very many of the so-called honey cooking recipes are valueless, for when the ingredients are put together and made into a cake the result is simply a mess.

Honey-cake or Cookies Without Sugar or Molasses—Two cups flour, three tablespoons melted lard, one pint honey, one-half pint molasses, one level teaspoonful salt, one-third pint water, one-half teaspoonful extract vanilla.

Honey Jumbles—Two quarts flour, three tablespoons melted lard, one pint honey, one-quarter pint molasses, one level teaspoonful salt, one-quarter pint water, one-half teaspoonful vanilla.

Honey-cake or Cookies Without Sugar or Molasses—Two cups flour, one cup butter, four eggs, one well, one cup buttermilk (mix), one good quarter flour, one level teaspoonful soda or saleratus. If it is too thin, stir in a little more flour.

Honey-cake or Cookies Without Sugar or Molasses—Two cups flour, one cup butter, four eggs, one well, one cup buttermilk (mix), one good quarter flour, one level teaspoonful soda or saleratus.

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INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

Various systems of planting such as the quincunx, hexagon, etc., are used by which a few more trees can be secured from one acre, and the distance in every direction from one tree to the next is equal.

Don't set the trees too close. They should not in any case be closer than 32 feet, 20 feet is better, and 40 feet apart, for most soils, better still. A sketch should be drawn on paper showing the plan of the orchard and a list of the varieties it contains, with their location.

Prunose of the Chinese type are now in the height of their flowering period. Don't allow water on the foliage in the crown of the plant, but apply water to soil on the edge of the pot. A temperature of 50 degrees and good light, no sunburn, adds to the richness and color of both foliage and bloom.

Should you have a large rubber plant which is getting too large for your room, or which is becoming one-sided, this is a good season to prune it. As this is a plant that loses sap when cut to such an extent as to injure the plant, you must make a few preparatory cuts removing the branches.

Should you have a large rubber plant which is getting too large for your room, or which is becoming one-sided, this is a good season to prune it. As this is a plant that loses sap when cut to such an extent as to injure the plant, you must make a few preparatory cuts removing the branches.

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HOUSE PLANTS

Seasonable Suggestions on Care and Management.

Plant life, like the human, during February seems to feel the approach of spring. The lengthening days, the brighter sunshine, all speak of the new growth and life to come.

Caring for young trees before setting—So many young trees are lost through careless handling, that a word here about the care of the stock from the time it is received will be of great value.

Summer Honey Drink—One spoonful fruit juice and one spoonful honey in one-half glass water, stir in much soda water, one almond, one pound English walnuts, three cents worth each of candied lemon and orange peel, five cents worth citrus, one pound sugar, one level large tablespoonful soda, four cups sifted flour.

Honey Nut Cakes—Eight cups sugar, one cup flour, four cups milk or water, one pound almonds, one pound English walnuts, three cents worth each of candied lemon and orange peel, five cents worth citrus, one pound sugar, one level large tablespoonful soda, four cups sifted flour.

Honey-cake or Cookies Without Sugar or Molasses—Two cups flour, one cup butter, four eggs, one well, one cup buttermilk (mix), one good quarter flour, one level teaspoonful soda or saleratus.

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HORTICULTURE

ORCHARD PRACTICE

Buying Fruit Trees and How to Plant Properly. The question is occasionally asked if it is not better to select the fruit growing on the trees than to buy them from the nursery.

Preparation of the soil for the tree—Wherever the character of the land will permit, thorough and deep working should be given before the trees are set.

Planting the trees—The trees should be planted in the fall or in the early spring, and should be set in the ground as soon as possible.

Care of Pears. Your ferns, such as the small table sorts, Pteris cristata, Polystichum, or Holofern, are beginning to look pretty shabby.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of the Telegraph. It does not undertake to publish any of the letters, or to manage communications will not be noticed.

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Walt Philosopher

It seems to invite you to copy its profile in fine—But Davis in mine. To eat a Ben Davis when I prize, it sharpened my will when a faker comes up to me full of ore. I think of Ben Davis when I see a man who professing affection approach to give him a shove.

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MAJESTIC SOLD FOR SIX THOUSAND

D. J. Purdy Bought Star Line Boat—Sister Boat Taken by Curator at \$5,000.

The sale of the steamers and wharf properties of the Star Line Steamship Co. took place in the city Saturday, drawing a large crowd of would-be purchasers and spectators to Gubb's corner.

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ACT RAID LEADS TO LIVELY MIX-UP

Sackville, Mar. 9.—As a result of a mix up in Scott Act matters in Port Elgin a big legal battle may follow.

As a result of a mix up in Scott Act matters in Port Elgin a big legal battle may follow. The searchers encountered Mrs. Gorman, wife of the proprietor, who screamed and threatened to call the police.

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CHAMPION COW OF THE WORLD

Made 1,005 Pounds of Butter in a Year, at a Profit of \$565.22.

Another world's record has been broken. The new queen of the dairy is a beautiful Jersey cow named Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, owned and tended at Hood Farm, Lowell.

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# HIT TRADE AGREEMENT

## Sir Wilfrid Meets Arguments of Opposition and Shows of What Flimsy Foundations They Rest

### Canada Moves Forward on Path of Progress--Fiscal Autonomy and Relations with Mother Land Undisturbed--A Ringing Patriotic Note.

average country dweller is better... no asked for but the plainest... out as a laborer only when...

companied Dede and Daylight... the wild canyons and over the... Mountain, though more often...

They learned all the trails... nothing delighted them more than... best and most impossible rides...

They introduced new ones from... from one wild habitat to another... name with the wild life, which...

They were left to themselves... introduced new ones from one... from one wild habitat to another...

They were left to themselves... introduced new ones from one... from one wild habitat to another...

They were left to themselves... introduced new ones from one... from one wild habitat to another...

(Special Despatch to the Toronto Globe).  
Ottawa, March 7.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's... the international reciprocity... agreement was comprehensive, lofty... To its stirring eloquence...

involved has met with the approbation... with the enthusiastic approbation of... the majority of the Canadian people... Some opposition members, oh, oh, hear, hear.

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would cease thirty years of our past... from the book. Pages after pages... could be quoted from speeches delivered...

to gain that boon, but that if it came... it would come from them, and not... from us. This is the explanation...

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# THREE SUCCESSFUL HAWKER REMEDIES

**Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic**  
Will renovate and build up the system. Read the following testimonial from Silas Alward, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L., M.P.P., St. John, N. B.—  
"I take pleasure in stating that I have received much benefit from the use of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and consider it a great nerve invigorator. I can conscientiously recommend it to my friends."

The original in every case bears the Register Number 1295—Look for it and take no substitute.

# CANADIAN DRUG COMPANY, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

## HAZEN CHARY ABOUT VALLEY RAILWAY INFORMATION

### Declines to Give Names of Those Negotiating About Building Road—Government Will Guarantee Bonds on Southampton Line if C. P. R. Will Lease It—St. John Bills Introduced—Budget Speech Next Tuesday.

Fredericton, N. B., March 8.—The non-committal answer of Premier Hazen to Mr. Upland's inquiry respecting the Valley Railway, were the feature of today's session. Under plea of public interest, he refused to give the names of the persons who had made an offer to build the road, or in fact to give any information that would be used to the public. This has been the policy of the Hazen administration, to shroud this important undertaking in the deepest mystery, and it is vitally interested in the deepest mystery, and it is vitally interested in the deepest mystery.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Salvation Army in favor of their bill. Mr. Burgess presented a petition from the town of Grand Falls in favor of a bill relating to that town. Mr. Cyp introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Sackville for light and power purposes. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Campbellton for light and power purposes.

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ment, suggested by Mr. Hatheway and Mr. MacLachlan, making 6 o'clock instead of 7 o'clock the earliest hour at which a city or town council can order the shops closed.

MRS. ANN DAVIDSON REMOVED TO HOSPITAL  
Made Another Statement in Which She Accused Hector of the Crime—Prisoner Endured Plea of Not Guilty—Slight Hope for Woman's Recovery.

George Hector.

George Hector.

MUST STAY IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT IN SCOTT ACT CASE

Chatham, N. B., March 10.—Robert Murray, K. C., has returned from Bathurst, where he had been to make application to Mr. Justice McKewen for the release of Allan Mann, at present confined in the Magistrate's Court for contempt of court in refusing to answer a question on hearing of the charge of violating the Scott Act.

To Be Continued.







