

Happy at Last
Her Husband no longer gets Intoxicated—
Samaritan Tasteless Remedy Cured Him.
This lady says: "For the first time
in my life I have been cured of my
husband's drinking habit."

**Waterloo and Brussels Street Baptist Congregations Against
Project as Outlined, Leinster Street People Favor It—
The Proceedings at the Three Meetings.**

The proposed union of Waterloo street, Brussels street and Leinster street Baptist churches, the united congregations to use Leinster street plant, was given a govt back, if not killed, by the vote of Wat-

erloo and Brussels street congregations Wednesday night. Leinster voted unanimously for union, Brussels street was favorable along other lines than those proposed and the Waterloo street people voted to remain as they are.

Brussels Street Against Scheme

After nearly two hours debate the congregation of Brussels street church voted down the proposal. A resolution was passed to the effect that it was desirable that the congregations now worshipping in the congregations now Leinster street

The following resolution from the committee was first discussed:

"Resolved, that it is desirable that the congregations now worshipping in Brussels, Waterloo and Westminster street churches should unite in some way or other.

It was proposed to hold joint meetings of the committees to settle the details

After a good deal of argument this was lost, the following being passed in its place:

"Resolved, that we do not accept this resolution, because, *inasmuch as it is not*

"Resolved, that our opinion is that it is desirable to move two churches from this locality, and because the financial burden would be too great."

In explanation of the last clause of the resolution it was stated that there is a mortgage of only \$3,000 on the Brussels street plant, whereas on the Leinster street plant there is a mortgage of \$10,000. This was brought in a report dealing with the question of union. He urged the advantage of such a step. The union, he thought would give greater strength both spiritually and financially. He hoped it would consider it in this light.

A general discussion followed, but no action was taken. *—Continued on page 14.*

The church is \$9,000. It was said that this burden would not be too great if the whole strength of the three congregations could be counted on. It was feared, however, that in the event of the proposed scheme being carried out there would be more or less serious defections to other churches. The committee was appointed

The following persons were present to meet tonight with the committees from the other churches in Brussels street school room to receive the reports of the voting: Deacons Wm. Alwood, J. B. Keirstead, C. E. Vail, A. H. Chipman and G. W. Morrell.

McADAM SMALL POX PATRICK, IN COURT,

CASE A MILD ONE

Harris, Who Has the Disease, is a C.

**P. R. Fireman Running to St. John
--Schools Open Today**

McAdam Junction, N. B., Dec. 5.—(Special)—Dr. Fisher, chairman of the Provincial School Board, Dr. McNeill of

**Judge Sentences New York Lawyer
Die First Week in January—
Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court**

After making

Dr. Bulter, the attending physician. All agreed that Harris is suffering from varicella, or smallpox of a mild type.

Harris, who is twenty-two years old and unmarried, is a C. P. R. fireman running to St. John. His case is not considered serious. The schools will open again tomorrow.

The Maine authorities may establish at Vanceboro a vaccinating station.

The state Supreme Court.

Notice was at once given that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error will be taken. The application for the writ, it is said, will act as a stay of execution. The writ was taken to the death house at Sing Sing.

A CHRISTMAS GLEE

The following is a Glee in the Reader Magazine by James Whitcomb Riley. It is called "From Feigned Elizabethan Comedy," and Mr. Riley furnishes the music as well as the words:

I.
With a hey! and a ho! and a hey-ho glee!
O a Christmas glass for a sweet-lipped lass
To kiss and pass, in her coquetry—
So rare
And the lads all flush save the right one
There—
So rare—so rare!
With a hey! and a ho! and a ho—oh!
The lads all flush save the right one
There—
So rare—so rare!

The Christmas play and the incident.

II.

With a heft and a hit and a hey-ho wail!

As he lifts the cup and his wan face up!

Her eyes touch his with a tender smile—

So rare!

Then his hands grasp out and her own are there—

So rare—so rare!

Finally fifteen minutes. His voice seemed husky, but grew clearer as he tended and all in the court listened tentively.

Earlier in the afternoon Patricia had been called before Justice Stover, but she had not been heard.

With a hey! and a hi! and a ho—ho!
The Christmas holy and the mistletoe.

CHORUS.

With a hey! and a hi! and a hey-ho-ho!
The wind, the winter and the drifting snow!
With a hey! and a hi! and a ho—ho!
The Christmas holy and the mistletoe.

BURNT LANDS

(Charles G. D. Roberts.)

On other fields and other scenes the morn
Laughs from her blue,—but not such scenes
Where comes no summer cheer of leaves
And bees,
 That utter their deep whistles
In the air.

hundred followed at a respectable distance. The crush to secure admission to Justice Rogers' branch of the criminal justice was so great that police from several stations were summoned to preserve order in the corridors of the building.

Outside had been allowed

And no hawk mingles the day waste
 When falkons hunt the sunbeams
 These serious acres vast no groves adorn;
 But giant trunks, bleak shapes that once
 Were trees,
 Tower naked, unassuaged of rain or
 Of sun,
 Their stern grey isolation grimly bare.
 The months roll over them, and mark no

But when spring stirs, or autumn stills,
 Surely some phantom leafy rustles taint
 Thro' their parch'd dreams—some old-time
 notes ring strange,
 When in the slender treble, far and clear,
 Retters the rain-bird's complaint.


A Greek s'auette, 2,600 years old,
 lady dancing the cake walk.

Not

company at
of land
reen Ron-
a little at
onto. The
related to
and houses,
of

DECEMBER

Ding! Dong! Ding! Dong!
Hear the joy-bells ring!
One and thirty little men
To make them chime and sing.
Holly-berries gleam and glow;
Beneath their glossy leaves
Rejoice and glister down
And sparkle from the caves;



is to
Goo
for a
Goo
wife

Happy voices shout good-will
To dear ones near and far,
And over all the earth shines fair
The light of Bethlehem's star.
—December St. Nicholas.

Talking Spanish.
(New York Mail).

Princess Eua Mina Mo,
Is it yes or is it no?
Answer little Al-fon-fon,
Princess Eua Mina Mo!

The British empire numbers 460,544,752 citizens. The recent completion of the Cape canal enables the total to be made up. The 11,876,745 square miles of which the empire is composed is the largest of any nation.

thoroughly clean them, and
can be done in five minutes.

It is needed for every house, for
cannot afford to have it if you
has it you should see it at once.
dealers sell at \$3.50. If not,
will be glad to send you
descriptive booklet.

THE DUNWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMM

consist contains about 50 individual cells
average 1000

MAY BE CHATHAM MAN

Possible Clue to Identify the Body Found in the Harbor

POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE

Mrs. Joseph Jimmo Sends Letter Describing Brother, Who Left Chatham Last Friday—Had Watch and Money, But None on Body—Coroner Investigating.

There is a possibility that the identity of the unknown man found drowned near Likely's timber pond, will be established.

Tuesday afternoon Coroner W. F. Roberts received a letter from Mrs. Joseph Jimmo, of Chatham. She had been reading the newspaper accounts of the fatality and feared that her brother, Joseph White, was the victim.

She enclosed a photograph of her brother and it showed a distinct resemblance to the face of the dead man.

Postponed Burial.

The body was to have been interred Tuesday afternoon, but on receipt of the communication the coroner ordered that the body not be put to rest there were certain points about the correspondence which may warrant the coroner in making a

thorough investigation. Mr. Jimmo described the man's features as tall, dark, well dressed, with a mustache, and age, all of which correspond with the appearance of the body.

It was noted that when her brother left Chatham on Friday last he had money and a gold watch. It will be remembered that neither cash nor the watch was found on the body of the stranger. She described her brother's clothes, but the description does not exactly tally with the clothes found on the body.

It will be recalled that in one of the pockets of the deceased's clothing was found a quantity of money. Mrs. Jimmo writes that a little before leaving Chatham her brother worked in a three-story house. She also wrote that her brother had been in the city for some time before his death. Upon examining the dead man's location, no gold filled tooth was found but there was a cavity in the spot indicated.

According to the proprietor of a York City boarding house, a stranger was admitted to the premises of the establishment on Friday evening last and fre-

quently he would utter exclamations when the name of "Nellie" would be mentioned. Mrs. Jimmo writes that her name is Nellie. Taken all together it is thought there is reason for believing that Mrs. Jimmo's fears may not be groundless.

Coroner Roberts will take further steps toward identification.

Orange Lodge Elections.

The annual meeting of Verner, Lodge No. 1, L. O. L., was held in the Orange hall, Germain street, Tuesday night. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. District Master Robert Goodrich occupied the chair. After the reports had been read showing the lodge to be in a good position numerically and financially the election of officers took place as fol-

were: S. L. Bastin, W. M. D. C. Fisher, D. M. (re-elected); Ald. John Vanwart, chaplain; Douglas McArthur, secretary; Roy McArthur, treasurer; J. M. Ward, Treas. (re-elected); John Tonge, D. of C. Alex. Ellison, Lect.; (re-elected); George McArthur, D. of C. (re-elected); Kenzie, Past Master; Wm. J. Tait, Wm. Grant and Ald. Douglas McArthur, committee; Kenneth McKenzie, Insist. Treas.; and George McArthur, D. of C. The following speeches were made by the new officers, the district officer and other visiting dignitaries: The district officer presided at White's by the new worshipful master. Henry Kilpatrick was elected worshipful master of Dominion L.O.L., Tuesday evening, 12th inst. The new officers are: Kilpatrick, street. There was a large attendance.

name and an address was given by W. H. Wallace, county master. The other officers elected are James T. Corbett, D. V. M.; Wm. Stanley, Chap; Elmer Burchell, R. S.; James McCullen, F. S.; Thomas Corbett, T.; Joseph Daley, D. of C.; F. Sellen, L.; Robt. Scott, C. Hamilton, Samuel Johnston, G. V. Kierste, A., committee of management; W. Totten, L. T.; J. Patchell, O. T.



Neuralgia

Don't drug the system with cocaine powders or morphine pills. CURE IT. Soothe the in-

inflamed nerves by
taking away the in-
flammation. That's
the way

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

cures neuralgia. It numbed where the pain is, and never fails to give instant relief. There's nothing like the pain of any kind—neuralgia, rheumatism, headaches, sprains, bruises—all disappear like magic under its healing, soothing power.

"First's Pain Exterminator is the best medicine in the world. I was nearly wild with pain, and it cured me."

me in half an hour. My husband had such a lame back he could not move. I gave him Hirst's Pain Exterminator and in a short time he was better."

Mrs. J. BOYD, AVON.

25c. a bottle. At all dealers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1905

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The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.
Wm. Somerville

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 9, 1905

AN ANNOUNCEMENT

The resignation of Mr. John Russell, Jr., president of The Telegraph and Times Publishing Company, with Messrs. E. W. McCready and A. M. Belling, editors of The Telegraph and The Times respectively, which were placed in Mr. David Russell's hands as a result of Mayor Russell's attitude during the strike crisis, have not been accepted, and these gentlemen will continue as before. Mr. David Russell feels that as the strike has been settled most satisfactorily so far as it effects the port of St. John, and as this was the main issue, the question of Mayor Russell's resignation will well be left in the hands of the citizens.

IMPERIAL MATTERS

The correspondence between the British and Canadian governments on the subject of an Imperial Council has just been published. It shows that the Canadian government is not at present prepared to go as far in that direction as the government of Mr. Balfour.

Lord Lytton, after a reference to the Colonial Conferences of 1887, 1897 and 1902, suggested that, as those conferences were now to be held every four years, the name be changed to "Imperial Council," the composition of which might be discussed at the next meeting of Imperial and Colonial conferences. His lordship further suggested a royal commission of a purely consultative and advisory character, to have an office in London, and deal with questions affecting imperial and colonial interests on which more light and knowledge were sought before joint action was taken. This commission would secure data on all matters of joint interest.

The Dominion government, in reply, argued that any change in the title or the status of the Colonial Conference should emanate from that body, and that the term Imperial Council "might be interpreted as making a step distinctly in advance of the position hitherto attained in the discussion of the relations between the mother country and the colonies." The Canadian government further observed:

"As the committee understand the phrase, a conference is a more or less unceremonious gathering for informal discussion of public questions, if continued, it may be from time to time, as circumstances external to itself may render expedient, but possessing no faculty or power of binding action. The assembly of colonial ministers which met in 1887, 1897 and 1902, appears to the committee to fulfil these conditions."

"The term council, on the other hand, indicates, in the view of your excellency, a more formal assembly, possessing an advisory or deliberative character and in connection with the word 'Imperial,' suggesting a permanent institution, which, endowed with a continuous life, might eventually come to be regarded as an encroachment upon the full measure of autonomous legislative and administrative power, now enjoyed by all the self-governing colonies."

In view of this feeling the Canadian government suggested that the term Imperial Conference would be less open to misinterpretation. With regard to the proposed Royal Commission, the government "could not wholly disown the idea that such a commission might conceivably interfere with the working of responsible government." They were quite willing, however, to have the question discussed at the next conference with representatives of sister colonies.

The correspondence further shows that the next conference has been postponed until 1907. Many things may happen, politically, in the meantime. The interesting point at present is that the Canadian government proposes to look before it leaps, which in a matter of such large concern, is a wise course.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Perhaps the most interesting sentence of President Roosevelt's message, so far as Canadians are concerned is that which recommends that no immigrants be permitted to enter the United States from this country except such as are natives of Canada. This suggests a species of espionage along the border that might make the present system and the two-dollar head-tax appear to be very generous forms of courtesy. If the regulation should be extended to include immigrants landing at Canadian ports and passing through, to the United States the result would be little short of disastrous to transportation interests; but the President surely has no such thought in his mind.

It is clear from the message, however, that he is strongly in favor of a more rigid system of selection of new citizens for the republic.

There is also in the message a declaration in favor of closer trade relations with Canada.

The message is full and emphatic on the subject of railway rate legislation. Rebates must be stopped and rates regulated, and he recommends a national commission with administrative power conferred by congress. He would even amend the constitution if necessary to achieve this end. He would inflict heavy penalties for disregard of the orders of such a commission. The commission would have authority to examine railroad accounts and enforce fair treatment. In his judgment "public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable, and would probably (in the United States) entail far-reaching disaster," hence he urges "such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership." This can only be secured, in his opinion, by "efficient government control."

The message is less emphatic in its reference to insurance, but declares that "state supervision has proved inadequate," and suggests that congress give the question of federal action "early and exhaustive consideration."

President Roosevelt asks for an investigation regarding child labor, and the conditions under which five million American women are engaged in painful occupations. He also recommends limitation of the working hours of trainmen, and in a general way pleads for "a healthy, self-respecting and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employee, capitalist and wage-worker."

Touching the Monroe Doctrine, the President repeats the sentiment he has before expressed with regard to the obligations and responsibilities involved in its acceptance.

"The necessity for increased efficiency of the army and navy are touched upon. Free trade with the Philippines is recommended.

The only reference to the tariff or reciprocity is a suggestion of maximum and minimum tariff rates, and the following statement: "Having in view even larger considerations of policy than those of a purely economic nature, it would, in my judgment, be well to endeavor to bring about closer commercial connections with the other peoples of this continent." This is a distinct concession to the friends of reciprocity with Canada, and in view of a recent controversy will be highly pleasing to Mr. H. M. Whitney, of Boston.

On the whole, the President's message, like all his formal deliverances, is very interesting, and bears the stamp of a clear and honest mind seeking what is best for the welfare of all the people.

THE GUESSING TIME

The resignation of the Balfour government and the apparent lack of unity in both great parties in the United Kingdom have developed a situation which puzzles the political prophets.

Yesterday's despatches described one story that was given out the day before, relating to Irish Home Rule. The first despatch said:

"One thing is certain—that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has explained his attitude on home rule for Ireland to those Liberal leaders who are known to be opposed to home rule on the lines of the last bills introduced in Parliament. It is confidently asserted in the Liberal clubs that he is ready with a policy which will secure the adherence of the Nationalists, and at the same time avoid raising the issue as one of the most prominent planks in his platform."

This statement was all right for a day, but yesterday the Irish National Convention, with Mr. John Redmond in the chair, handed out the following notice to the new premier:

"We solemnly assert that no new system of government in Ireland will be accepted as satisfactory except a legislative assembly, freely elected and representative of the people, with power to make laws for Ireland, and an executive government responsible to that assembly, and this convention declares that the Irish National party cannot enter into an alliance with or give permanent support to any English party or government which does not make the question of granting such an assembly and executive to Ireland the cardinal point of its programme."

It is very clear that what may suit the moderate English friends of Home Rule will not suit the Irish party; and it is equally clear that Mr. Redmond's policy will be flatly repudiated by Liberals like Lord Rosebery. And here arises the first link in the path of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

The new premier is also brought face to face with the problem of the unemployed, which is pressing for solution. And there are interesting positions in this direction also, for a London cable says:

"An interesting feature of the political situation is the prospect of a closer alliance between the Irish and the Labor parties in the new Parliament. James Keir Hardie, the Socialist and Independent member, in a political speech last night, frankly invited such an alliance. He pointed out that forty-five labor members combined with seventy-five Irish members would provide a voting strength which no government however strong could afford to ignore."

The situation is such that all the papers, even those of London, are guessing. There is no pressing matter involving foreign relations to unify the parties, and thus the various aspersions in domestic politics are able to assert themselves. The advent of the new premier is not hailed with enthusiasm, partly because he does

not inspire that sentiment, and partly because there is doubt regarding the course he will pursue. The London Times observes that the country wants a change, but though it wants Balfour out, it has no particular desire to see Bannerman in his place. "He takes that place because he is there to take it, but he must not imagine that he has any reserve of enthusiasm to play with." The Boston Transcript makes this comment:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is likely to prove the least brilliant of the statesmen who have been at the head of affairs for a generation. His age is not in his favor, and his past of mind is somewhat stolid, but even his stolidity may serve him in the present emergency. Rosebery has been sulking in his tent, and will not come to the front under the new dispensation, but probably we shall hear more of Asquith and John Morley and Herbert Gladstone than ever before."

There is a suggestion that the free-trade Unionists may prefer a Liberal Alliance to Chamberlainism, but they would not support such a measure of Home Rule as Mr. Redmond demands. The Unionists mentioned in this connection are the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Hugh Cecil. It may be assumed that if Sir Henry pleases Mr. Redmond he will not please these gentlemen and their friends.

On the probable composition of the new cabinet there is much speculation. Among those regarded as probable members are Mr. Asquith, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Elgin, Lord Aberdeen, Mr. John Burns and Mr. James Bryce.

There is apparently no doubt whatever of Sir Henry's success in the general elections, and it is what may transpire afterward, when his government attempts to deal with Home Rule, the labor question and other important matters, under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour, and in the face of the dissensions likely to break out in the Liberal ranks, under so mild a leader as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that causes conjecture.

Naturally much interest is manifested in Premier Balfour's next public appearance, which will be among his own constituents at Manchester, next Saturday, where he will make a speech explaining the reasons for his resignation, and possibly outline the Unionist electoral campaign.

Doubtless Mr. Chamberlain regards the present situation with more satisfaction than does any other Conservative. He is the most aggressive of living English statesmen. He is now the practical leader of his party, and his scheme of fiscal reform will be an issue in the coming campaign, and in parliament after the campaign is ended.

On the whole the outlook for the Canadian export butter trade has never been brighter than it is at present. Not only is the demand for the Canadian product expanding in the markets of the mother country, but it is also finding markets in the Orient and Japan, the shipments having increased very considerably during the past few months, while indications point to a still greater demand from that quarter, as the Japanese markets are beginning to use butter more freely and the consumption in the near future should be greater, thus affording another outlet for the Canadian dairies. South Africa, too, promises to be a profitable customer as no very distant date. But it is on the United Kingdom that Canada continues to rely for her great market.

The season is winding up in a manner very satisfactory to dairymen, while they talk much about the value of the wheat of Canada, it must not be forgotten that in dairy produce this country also has a great source of wealth.

WILL BE READY
The Halifax Chronicle makes the following statement:

"There is a possibility that Halifax next year will have the two big C. P. R. lines, the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland, coming to this port. The St. John docks have been adjudged too small, and in this case the only alternative is to come to Halifax. The new steamers will go on the St. Lawrence route next spring. The presence in Halifax yesterday of Mr. Usher, of the C. P. R., coupled with the announcement of the company's decision not to send the steamers to St. John, lend credence to the report. Mr. Usher yesterday morning inspected the terminal facilities, and although he was very non-committal, it is thought his visit has some special significance."

The Chronicle is informed that by the time the new C. P. R. liners are placed on the winter route St. John will be able to give them dock accommodation. Has Halifax not learned that we are building docks at this port?

THE LEGISLATURE

The provincial legislature is called to meet on February 8 for the despatch of business. At the same time it is announced that the Premier and Hon. Dr. Pugsley will hold a conference with the Minister of Militia on the question of military drill in the public schools.

It may be assumed that the provincial authorities will favorably regard this proposition. The fear is expressed in some quarters that such drill will produce a sort of young enosis, and cultivate also a fighting spirit. There does not appear to be any good ground for such a fear, and the physical feature of such drill will certainly prove very beneficial. With respect to the value of military drill, the words of President Roosevelt, though applied in a different way, are applicable here:

"As the world is now, only that nation is equipped for peace that knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the conditions become such that war is demanded in the name of the highest morality."

With respect to the measures to be submitted to the legislature, we shall doubtless learn something in a few days. The present or a stormy session, as the realm of provincial politics has been very peaceful of late.

PREMIER SEDDON

A cable states that the New Zealand elections have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the government of Premier Seddon. Mr. Seddon is at the head of a government which has gone farther than any other with the policy of public ownership and recognition of the power of labor unions. He gained some prominence at the Colonial Conferences of 1897 and 1902, and was subjected to some criticism

on account of his great willingness to figure in newspaper interviews and in the public expression of his views on all subjects of imperial concern. In this respect his conduct was in contrast with that of other colonial premiers.

Premier Seddon was a native of England, who went to New Zealand, and in 1870 became a member of the legislature. He rose rapidly in public favor, and has been premier for quite a number of years. He has now been given a new lease of power.

GRATIFYING FIGURES

The Montreal Gazette, which probably pays more attention to the Canadian dairy industry than any other newspaper, has just published a comprehensive review of the season now ended, with comparisons. It is shown that though the make of cheese was smaller than last year, there was a larger production of butter than ever before, and as prices for both butter and cheese were higher than last year's, the cash return was an satisfactory as to justify the phrase "a banner year." The average increase in price of both cheese and butter this year is stated to have been about two cents per pound. The total estimated value of cheese exports from Montreal for the season is \$18,029,358; and of butter \$22,000,000. This is a remarkable record, and illustrates the value of the dairy industry to Canada.

There is estimated to be still in stock in Canada about 450,000 boxes, which would make the total value of the cheese produced about \$22,000,000.

The following table shows the exports of cheese from Montreal for a period of ten years:

Year	Quantity, boxes	Price per box	Value
1905	1,214,428	\$18.50	\$22,466,904
1904	1,114,428	16.80	18,722,398
1903	1,014,428	15.50	15,723,632
1902	914,428	14.50	13,259,206
1901	814,428	13.50	10,994,778
1900	714,428	12.50	8,930,350
1899	614,428	11.50	7,065,922
1898	514,428	10.50	5,401,494
1897	414,428	9.50	3,937,066
1896	314,428	8.50	2,672,638

The following shows the exports of butter, with the estimated value from Montreal for a period of ten years:

Year	Quantity, boxes	Price per box	Value
1905	77,449	\$25.50	\$1,975,959
1904	72,449	23.50	1,702,551
1903	67,449	21.50	1,450,151
1902	62,449	19.50	1,217,751
1901	57,449	17.50	1,005,351
1900	52,449	15.50	812,951
1899	47,449	13.50	640,551
1898	42,449	11.50	488,151
1897	37,449	9.50	355,751
1896	32,449	7.50	243,351

Revised. Calculated on a basis of 70 pounds per box.

Of the butter trade the Gazette says: "On the whole the outlook for the Canadian export butter trade has never been brighter than it is at present. Not only is the demand for the Canadian product expanding in the markets of the mother country, but it is also finding markets in the Orient and Japan, the shipments having increased very considerably during the past few months, while indications point to a still greater demand from that quarter, as the Japanese markets are beginning to use butter more freely and the consumption in the near future should be greater, thus affording another outlet for the Canadian dairies. South Africa, too, promises to be a profitable customer as no very distant date. But it is on the United Kingdom that Canada continues to rely for her great market."

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MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

The National Civic Federation of the United States, in appointing a public ownership commission, has taken a step that will clear up many doubts on a subject that is now too little understood by the general public. The Boston Globe points out that "the commission is composed of representatives of every shade of opinion, who are connected with universities, railroads, newspapers, labor organizations, etc., and who will seek facts, not opinions, and give the public a collection of data which will cover every conceivable phase of private and municipal ownership." The following article from the same paper gives further interesting information regarding the work to be done by the commission:

"During this extensive investigation a considerable number of plants of varying size, location and character will be visited first in the United States, and a careful examination made by expert accountants and engineers into every detail of management. Not only will the public reports be considered, but the actual working of plants in all its phases, investigated by competent and impartial men. By this method the commission will be able to render an intelligent report, and theories must give way to facts."

"After the inquiries in America, the commission will visit Europe, proceeding first to England and later to the continent. Expert accountants and engineers will be employed by the committee or be employed by it abroad, and the same careful, thorough and comprehensive examination made into every phase of the subject."

"It is interesting to learn that the city of London has determined to ask parliament to grant it permission to own and operate its lighting plant. In that great metropolis there is an electric light trust, and consequently no competition. Residents must have their electricity from the subsidiary company in their particular area, and pay the rates which that company arbitrarily charges, or go without electric light."

"The commission of the civic federation will be able to inform Americans of all the facts in regard to this electric light trust in London, and more will be learned than can be ascertained from cablegrams and correspondence relative to how the municipality expects to handle its electric light plant to the satisfaction of taxpayers."

"When the commission reaches Switzerland it will receive a vast fund of information concerning the Swiss railroads which have become national property. It is claimed that the government just succeeds for the moment in coming out square with this enterprise. In some of the Swiss cities the financial results of the municipalized public utilities are very encouraging."

"The general feeling on this subject in the Swiss communities is thus described by Prof. Louis Waurin of the university of Geneva:

"Whenever the question is asked whether a community ought to be its own purveyor of water, gas, or even motive power and electricity, there is scarcely any difference of opinion in Switzerland; no more than there would be if one asked: Must a town sweep its own streets itself, or must this service be done for a long term by a well paid company?"

"Thoughtful residents of American municipalities will welcome an authoritative statement concerning the management of city-owned properties in those communities where the experiment has been fully tried. They can then determine whether they desire municipal ownership. All American cities need more income, but cities, like business men, should only engage in enterprises that will pay. The report of this commission should show the profitable and the unprofitable municipal plants."

NOTE AND COMMENT
Solicitor-General Jones has been attending to crown business with commendable industry since his appointment to office.

The developments in connection with the big American insurance companies continue to be of a most interesting and instructive character.

Can the harnessing of the reversing falls be made to solve the problem of cheap power? The question is one of vast importance to St. John.

The United States is no longer "the land of the free." It is now to be the land of the free and fit. Too much freedom has brought to the shores of that country scarce very unit citizens.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson told the American people that if they wanted closer trade relations with Canada it was up to them to take the initiative. President Roosevelt evidently thinks it might be desirable to do so.

The great railway interests of the United States do not appear to be worrying very much over the proposed rate legislation. They do not believe that any measure can be forced through congress that will seriously affect their profits.

The Grand Falls Power Company should get busy. A Pittsburgh despatch states that ferro-manganese is very scarce and prices continue to advance. The Russian supply has been interrupted, and the owners of American ore pockets are reaping the benefit.

The board of trade has done well to take up the consideration of new industries for St. John, and the meeting at which there was to be a general discussion of the subject should especially be attended by those already engaged in manufacturing. A vigorous campaign should be inaugurated.

It is unfortunate for the rumor-mongers who have the Intercolonial railway on the verge of transfer to a company that about the time they have the public mind somewhat agitated a statement comes from Ottawa to the effect that the railway deficit is much less than it was last year.

Relations between Britain and Germany are apparently approaching a more friendly condition. The Emperor of Germany has just expressed his "warmest thanks" in acknowledgment of news of a successful and influential meeting in London to promote good-will between the German and British peoples.

The Telegraph begins today the publication of a series of articles on the subject of "The New World," by Guy Thorne. This is a religious novel that created a great sensation, and called forth the strong commendation of the leading Bishops of the United States. Telegraph readers will find it a story of absorbing interest.

The Art School Board of Hamilton (Ont.), has decided to memorialize the Dominion government to assist mechanics and artisans by making grants to technical education, and to memorialize the Ontario government expressing the view that, out of 50,000 population and over, should be required to appropriate at least \$5,000 a year for technical education.

An Ottawa despatch to a New York paper says: "It is understood some consideration is being given by the Canadian Government to the question of patent medicines containing alcohol, in line with taking action similar to that of the United States authorities. It is urged that this should be done on the side of the line and the matter is to be fully thrashed out by the Dominion inland revenue department."

SONG OF THE FOUR WORLDS

(Bliss German)
It is northward, little friend!
And she whispered, "What is there?"
There are people who are loyal to the glory
Who hold by heart's tradition, and will hold
It to the last.
Who would not sell its shame
The honor of their name.
Though the world were in the balance
And a sword thereof were cast.
Oh, there the ice is breaking, the brooks are
Running free.
A robbin' calls at twilight from a tall spruce
tree.
And the light canoes go down
Past, portage, camp and bow.
By the rivers that make murmur in the
lands along the sea.
And she said, "It is not there."
Though I love you, love you dear,
I cannot find my little heart with yours of
yesterday.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 9, 1905.

Much Being Said About CLOTHING BARGAINS

Do not take it for granted that glaring headlines mean "great bargains." If you will compare OUR OVERCOATS, the cloth from which they are made, the quality of the cloth, the style and fit with those being sold elsewhere at the higher prices, you'll see it is a advantage in buying here.

That's why we do the business.

MEN'S OVERCOATS For \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.75
Regular \$6 to \$12.
Better Overcoats at \$10, \$12, \$13.50, \$15 to \$20

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 201 Union Street

ELITE ENAMELED WARE

Superior in finish and quality—made to wear.

We have just received

Preserving Kettles

Saucepans

Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Rice Boilers, Etc.

We are showing a large range of **Kitchen Cooking Utensils**, which it will pay anyone to inspect. **Best Silk Boiling Cloth.**

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

BAPTISTS AND UNION

The following editorial from the New York Evening Post, is of timely interest to readers of newspapers in Canada as well as in the United States:

"The abolition of close communion in the New York papers a few days ago. People who are familiar with the policy of the Baptists are aware that this statement in unqualified form is far too sweeping. At a recent meeting of representatives of three national organizations—the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, and the Baptist Publication Society—resolutions were passed which in effect declared that the doctrinal difference between the 'Free' and the 'Strict' Communions is a declaration, however, is binding only upon those who accept it. The Baptists are locally independent, the most rigid of creed, and the most numerous of the great religious bodies which choose to hold to close communion may do so in spite of all resolutions and conventions. The incident, however, has its significance, not merely for Baptists, but for all who watch the dying controversies over dogma."

For the better disputes between the 'Free' and the 'Strict' Communions are typical of the quarrels which have rent Christendom into hundreds of warring sects.

—broadly speaking—in rejecting the validity of infant baptism and in holding to the doctrine of immersion. No organism has been so long divided by doctrinal differences. The first half of the sixteenth century—the Reformation period, in which the discussion of minor details of creed raged so furiously. The Baptists, like other major divisions of the Protestant church, have split and split again, until in this country we have, or have had, eight or ten minor organizations, such as the Six-Principle Baptists, the Seventh-Day Baptists, the Anti-Mission Baptists, and the Free-Will Baptists. These Baptists differ from other Protestants in their attitude toward the doctrine of baptism. The question of admitting to the communion of the church Christians who do not subscribe to the strict doctrine of baptism is an old one. John Bunyan himself, the greatest man whom the denomination has produced, was inclined to be lenient on this point, and in consequence he was so much attacked by more thoroughgoing Baptists. It was an age in which biliousness was regarded as a legitimate weapon in religious argument. Not until the eighteenth century, however, was there a formal organization of Free-Communion Baptists—made up partly of persons who had been converted by the preaching of Whitefield. In 1841 the Free-Communion Baptists of America were organized. The main body of the denomination, from which these two offshoots sprang, has nominally adhered to Strict Communion, though in recent years the topic has been but little agitated, especially in the North, and individual churches have tacitly abandoned the old policy, as being hardly worth the trouble of chronicling here and now, were it not that this movement within the limits of the denomination is a sort of epitome of the whole movement of Protestantism. First, separation; then realization that the disagreements relate to non-essentials; then co-operation in religious work; and finally union. Of course, we do not mean to say that the Protestant sects have actually united, but the conference in this city last month—in spite of the bar against Unitarians and Universalists—is a public declaration that differences of creed are small matters."

The long debate between the Strict and the Free Communions was carried on according to the most approved methods of theologians, whether Calvinists, Arminians, Antinomians, or Unitarians. We have to begin with the marshalling of all the Scripture texts which can by any possibility be interpreted as bearing directly or indirectly upon the point; next a series of deductions from these premises, each of which is treated as an inspired statement of exact truth, from which the logical inference should be as unvarying and inevitable as in mathematics; thirdly, the appeal to precedents and the practices of the apostles and the fathers; and finally the appeal to passion and denominational prejudice. There has been abundant heat; and, as is usual in these contests, too little light. Of sweetness, none. For example, the Strict Communions used to assert roundly that all they were asking was a rigid adherence to the communion of Christ; that deviation from it was an ignorant and craven yielding to modern error, not—as the misguided and some-

times malignant Free Communions maintained—an act of charity and Christian wisdom. One of the great champions of open communion was that dogmatic English divine, Robert Hall, who is said to have preached when eleven, and who died in 1831. His writings on the subject served as an armory for half a century. He, it is true, rose above the low level of partisan rancor and the odium theologum. Nothing could be better in tone than the solemn words with which he closes his Reply to the Rev. Joseph Kingham:

"When the Spirit is poured down from on high, he will effectually teach us that God is Love, and that we never please him more than when we embrace with open arms, without distinction of sect or party, all who bear his image."

"But such passages in this, as in all other religious controversies, are pathetically rare. Fruitless wrangling over words, about the original Hebrew and Greek, savage assaults upon character, the imputation of base motives, shocking exhibitions of hatred, malice and uncharitableness—these have been the stigma by which for centuries men have instantly recognized the utterances of professed followers of the Prince of Peace. One reason is the growth of toleration in all matters of opinion; another is that thousands of Christians do not care to quarrel about their theology to offer in behalf of it even the feeblest and most amiable defence."

THE NEW TABLE MAID

(Concord News)
Frank Gilmore, formerly

WHEN IT WAS DARK.

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BY GUY THORNE

CHAPTER I.
An Incident by Way of Prologue.

Mr. Hinchliffe, the sexton, looked up at Mr. Philomen, the clerk, unlocked the great gates of open ironwork which led into the street. Hinchliffe was cutting the lettering on a tombstone, supported by heavy wooden trestles, under a little shed close to the vestry door of the church.

The clerk, a small, round man, clerical in aspect, and wearing a round felt hat, pulled out a large, old-fashioned watch. "Time for the bell, William," he said.

Saint Thomas' Church, the mother church of Walktown, was probably the ugliest church in Lancashire. The heavy galleries, the drab walls, the terrible gloom of the vast structure, all spoke eloquently of a chilly, dull Christianity, a grudging and suspicious Sunday religion which animated its congregation.

Philomen came out of the vestry door with a lighted taper. He lit two or three jets of the corona over the reading desk. Then he sat down in a front pew close to the chancel steps and waited.

The bell outside stopped suddenly, and a tall young man in a black Inverness cape walked hurriedly up the side aisle under the gallery toward the vestry.

In less than a minute he came out again in surprise, stole and hood—the stole and hood always worn at Walktown—went to the reading desk and began to say evening in the deep, resonant voice.

At the end of each Psalm Mr. Philomen recited the Doxology with thunderous accent and capped each prayer with an exhorting "Amen."

The curate, Basil Gortie, was a young fellow with a strong impressive face. His eyes had the clearness of youth, and looked out steadily on the world, with a black hair, his face was of that type men call a "thoroughly honest" face; but, unlike the generosity of such faces, it was neither stubborn nor stupid.

His shaven jaw was full of power, the mouth was refined and artistic, without being either sensual or weak.

During the last few prayers, as dusk crept into the great chancel, the dark and bells of the tower outside seemed to be more remote, a part, indeed, of that visible but not symbolic ugliness which the gloom was hiding, a part, indeed, of that constant but latent there before.

He was reading the third collect when the few gas jets above his head began to whistle, burned blue a few seconds, and then faded out with three or four faint pops.

Some air got into the pipes. Old Mr. Philomen rose hastily from his knees and shuffled off to the vestry, coughing and spluttering. Outside, with startling suddenness, a piano organ burst into a gay, strident melody. After a few bars the music stopped with a jerk. A police constable had spoken to the organ grinder and moved him on.

Gortie's voice went on in a deep, fervent monotone, unmoved by the darkness or the dissonance.

"Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of the world, for the love of Thy only Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ."

The faithful, quiet voice, enduring through the dark, was a foreboding of the great cloud which was breaking over the world, his with disaster, imminent with gloom. It foreboded the divinely aided continuance of truth through storm and fire as men had never known before.

It meant many things, that firm and beautiful voice—hope in the darkest hour for thousands of dying souls, a noble man's happiness in time of dire stress and evil temptations and a death worse than the death Judas died—for Mr. Schube, the millionaire, and Mr. Schube, the scholar, taking tea together in the Athenaeum Club, three hundred miles away, in London.

"By Thy great mercy defend us from all perils and dangers of this night," Mr. Philomen returned with a taper, an old and wrinkled acolyte, in time with his loud and sonorous "Amen!"

CHAPTER II. In the Vicar's Study.

The vicarage of Walktown was a new and commodious house with tall chimneys, pointed windows, and a roof of red tiles, was more than a mile from the church, in the residential quarter of the town. There were no shops and little traffic. The solid houses of red brick stood in their own rather dingy grounds, where the gravel sweep was never really green, and Spring came in a veil of smoky vapor when the wind blew from the town, there was yet a rural suggestion.

The trees rose from neatly kept lawns, the gravel sweep of the drive were carefully tended, and there was distant odor in the elaborate conservatories and palm houses which were to be seen everywhere.

Mr. Pryde, the great Manchester solicitor, had his beautiful modern house here. Sir John Nix, the wealthy master of disinfectants, lived close by, and a large proportion of the well-to-do Manchester merchants were settled round about.

Not all of them were parishioners of Mr. Pryde, the vicar of Walktown. Many attended the more fashionable church of Pendleborough, a mile away in what was called the "country," others were leaders in the Dissenting and especially the Unitarian schools.

Mr. Byars was a widower with one son, four at Oxford, and one daughter, Helena, who was engaged to Basil Gortie, the curate.

About 6 o'clock the vicar sat in his study with a pile of letters before him. The room was a comfortable, bookish place, paneled in rich pine where the walls were not covered with shelves of theological and philosophical works.

The arm chairs were not new, but they invited repose; the large engraving over the fireplace mantel was a fine copy of Giotto's St. Emilia. The room was brightly lit with electric light.

Mr. Byars was a man of medium height, bald, he had a dark forehead adding to his apparent age, and wore a pointed gray beard and mustache.

Amrose Byars at forty was thoroughly acquainted with modern thought

and literature. His scholarship was tempered with the wisdom of an active and clear-headed man of the world. His life and habits were simple but unbigoted, and his broad-mindedness never obscured his unalterable convictions. He lived, as he conceived it, his duty to live in his time and place, in thorough human and intellectual correspondence with his environment, but one thought, one absolute certainty informed his life.

As year by year his knowledge grew greater, and the scientific criticism of the Scriptures undermined the faith of weaker and less richly endowed minds, he only found in each discovery a more vivid proof of the truth of the Incarnation and the Resurrection.

It was his habit in discussions to reconcile all apparently conflicting anti-Christian statements and weave them into the fabric of his convictions. He held that, even scientifically, historically and materially, the evidence for the Resurrection was too strong to be even overthrown. And he held these intellectual evidences he knew that Christ must have risen from the dead, because he himself had found Christ, and was found in Him.

The vicar lit his pipe and began to open his letters with a slight sigh.

The letters were all from applicants for the curacy which Gortie intended to leave vacant.

"It will be a terrible wrench to lose Basil," he said to himself; "but it must be. He will have his chance and he is a happier in London, in more congenial environment. He would never be a great success in Walktown. He has tried nobly, but the people won't understand him. They would never like him; he's too much of a gentleman. How they all hate breeding in Walktown! There is nothing for it, I can see. I must get an inferior man this time. An inferior man will go down with them better here. I only hope he will be a really good fellow. If he isn't, I will be devoured over again—vulgar exalts against me, and all the women in the place quarrelling and taking sides."

He read letter after letter, and saw with a hummed shrug of disgust, that he would have little difficulty in engaging the "inferior" man of his thoughts.

The best men would not come to the North. Men of family with decent degrees, Oxford men, Cambridge men, accustomed to decent society and intellectual friends, knew far too much to accept a title in the Manchester district.

Mr. Byars was certainly a difficult person for his congregation to appreciate. He picked up the letter, and was re-reading it, when the door opened and his daughter came in.

Helena Byars was a tall girl, largely made and yet slender. Her hair was jet-black and of a traditional "heroine" gold. She was dressed with a certain richness, though soberly enough—a style which, with its slight hint of austerity, seemed to be a quiet and delicate charm. So one felt on meeting her for the first time. Sweet-faced she was with an underlying seriousness even in her times of laughter.

Her mouth was rather large, her nose straight and beautifully chiselled. There was an almost matronly dignity about her quiet and yet decided manner.

The vicar looked up at her with a smile, thinking how like her mother the girl was—that grave and gracious lady who looked out of the picture by the door. Cecilia in form and face.

West country family, and try as he would, he failed to identify himself socially with the Walktown people. His engagement to Helena Byars had increased his unpopularity. He would be far happier at St. Mary's in London, at the famous High Church, where he would find all those old-fashioned acquaintances of religion to which he had been accustomed, and which, though he did not exalt the shadow into the substance, always made him happy.

He was surrounded by an old and a new world, and he was not a man to be contented with the old.

After dinner Helena left the two men to smoke alone in the study. There was a concert in the Town Hall on Friday, and he was going to the theatre on Saturday. Only the vicar looked forward with a sort of horror to his future loneliness, and tried to put the thought from his mind whenever it came.

He was to wait a year and then he would be married. There were no more obstacles in the way of his happiness. He was going to be a vicar, and he was to be a man of the world.

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We haven't corresponded much during the last three years, but I knew a letter to the New Oxford and Cambridge would always find him. So I wrote up. He's been University Extension lecturer. You ask me time, you know and writing, too. Now he tells me that he is writing leaders for the Daily Wire and doing very well. I'll read you what he says."

He took a letter from his pocket, glanced down it for the paragraph he wanted, and began to read:

"—and I am delighted to hear that you have at last made up your mind to leave the North country and have accepted this London curacy. You ask me about rooms. I have a proposal to make to you in this regard. I am now living in Lincoln's Inn with a man named Hands—Cyril Hands. You may know his name. He is a great archaeologist, was a young Cambridge professor. For three years now he has been working for the Palestine Exploring Society. He is in charge of all the excavations now proceeding near Jerusalem, and constantly making new and valuable Biblical discoveries."

The vicar broke in upon the reading. "Hands," he said, "a most distinguished man! His work is daily adding to our knowledge in a marvellous way. He has just recently discovered some important inscriptions at El-Dhanyeh—Jerusalem's grotto, you know, the place which is thought may be Golgotha, you know. But go on, I'm sorry to interrupt."

Gortie continued:—"Hands is only at home for three months in the year, when he comes to the annual meeting of the society and reopens at the seaside. His rooms, however, are always kept for him. The chambers we have are old-fashioned, but very large. There are three big bedrooms, a large sitting room, two smaller rooms and a sort of kitchen, all inside the one oak. I have a bedroom and one small bedroom and I use the big general room. Now, if you care to come and take up your abode in the Inn with us, I can only say you will be heartily welcome. Your share of the expenses would be less than if you lived alone in rooms, as you propose, and you would be far more comfortable. You could have your study to work in. Our landress is nearly always about, and there is altogether a pleasant suggestion of Oxford and the old days in the life we lead. Of course, I need hardly tell you that we are very quiet and quite untroubled by any of the rowdy people, all of whom live away from our court altogether. You would be only five minutes' walk from St. Mary's. What do you think of the idea? Let me know and I will give you all further details. I hope you will decide on joining us. I should find it most pleasant. Ever yours,

"HAROLD MASTERMAN SPENCE."

"An extremely genial letter," said the vicar. "I suppose you'll accept, Basil? It will be pleasant to be with friends like that."

Gortie talked a little about his plans for the future. He had a sympathetic audience. During the four years of his curacy at Walktown he had become very dear to Mr. Byars. He had been the vicar's sole intellectual companion all this time, and the vicar would be irremediably lost without him. The vicar's mind was full of the vicar's plans, and he was to be a man of the world.

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belongs to the new generation. In Walktown he stands entirely alone. Then his brilliant, his tremendous intellectual powers, are equalled by few men in England. His career at Oxford was marvellous; all further details, I hope you will decide on joining us. I should find it most pleasant. Ever yours,

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tion as the housemaid, who had knocked, stood for a moment and then said:

"Mr. Schube from Mount Prospect to see you, sir. I've shown him into the drawing room."

CHAPTER III.
"I Think He Is a Good Man."

The servant had turned on the lights in the drawing room, where a low fire still glowed red upon the hearth, and left Constantine Schube alone to await the vicar's arrival.

The man was tall above the middle height, and the heavy coat of fur which he was wearing increased the impression of proportionate size, of massiveness, which was part of his personality. His hair was a very dark red, smooth and abundant, of that peculiar color which is the last to be lost in advancing age. His features were massive, but without a trace of that fulness which often marks the face of a man who has been large and black, and who has lived in a hot climate.

The vicar, who had been waiting for the vicar, looked up at the vicar, and he was to be a man of the world.

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promise is maintained, to either university. "My only stipulation is this: The costs shall be purely and simply intellectual, and have nothing whatever to do with the religious teaching of the schools, with which I am not in sympathy. Nevertheless, it is only fair that a clever boy in a church school should have the same opportunities as in a secular school. I should tell you that I had made the same offer to the Roman Catholic school authorities and it has been declined."

The vicar listened with great attention. The offer was extremely generous, and showed a most open-minded determination to put the donor's personal prejudices out of the question. There could be no doubt as to his answer—none whatever.

"My dear sir," he said, "your generosity is very great. I see your point about the examinations. Religion is to form no part of them exactly. But by the time one of our boys submits himself for examination we should naturally hope that he would already be so firmly fixed in Christian principles that his after-career would have no influence upon his faith. Holding the opinion that you do, your offer above is a great freedom from any prejudice. I hope I am broad minded enough to recognize that philanthropy is a fine, lovely thing, despite the banner under which the philanthropist may stand. I accept your generous offer in the spirit that it is made. Of course, the scheme must be submitted to the managers of the schools, of whom I am chief, but the master practically lies with me, and my lead will be followed."

"I am only too glad," said the big man, with a sudden and transforming smile, "to help on the cause of knowledge. All the details of the scheme I will send you in a few days, and now I will detain you no longer."

He rose to go.

During his brief conversation the vicar had been conscious of many emotions. He blamed himself for his narrowness and the somewhat fantastic lengths to which his recent talk with Gortie had gone. The man was an infidel, no doubt. His intellectual attacks upon Christian faith were terribly damaging and subversive. Still, he was a man of the world, and he was to be a man of the world.

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ST. JOHN MARKETS

CASTORIA

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During the past week, there has been little or nothing special doing in the local markets. Manitoba high grade flours went down ten cents a barrel. In the produce market lamb is a little easier. The following were the wholesale quotations yesterday:-

COUNTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.07 to 0.08
------------------------	--------------

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. H. Thatcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Beef, stewing	0.84	0.08
Beef, country	0.02	0.02
Mutton, per lb.	0.07	0.08
Lamb, per lb.	0.07	0.09
Veal, per lb.	0.08	0.06
Pork, per lb.	0.08	0.08
P.O.A., per bbl	1.00	1.25
Cabbage, per doz.	0.40	0.80
Carrots, per bbl	1.00	1.50
Turnips, per bbl.	1.00	1.50
Turnips, per bl	0.50	0.40
Celery	0.40	0.75
Squash, per lb.	0.02	0.00
Eggs (case) per doz.	0.21	0.23
Butter, (lb) per doz.	0.30	0.35
Butt butter.	0.02	0.02

Castoria is a Harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Stomach Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. **The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.**

But	Roll butter	.....	.22	.....	.25
Cal	Califanias, per lb.	.....	.09	.....	.14
Chick	Chickens, per lb.	.....	.08	.....	.09
Cow	Cow, per pair	.....	.50	.....	.70
Duck	Ducks, per pair	.....	.40	.....	.80
Goat	Goats, per lb.	.....	.16	.....	.18
Meat	Meat, per hind	.....	.06	.....	.08
Veal	Veal, per carcass	.....	.05	.....	.07
Wid	Wild ducks, per pair	.....	.70	.....	.90
FRUITS, ETC.					
Wal	New walnuts	.....	.11	.....	.13
Green	Greenish walnuts	.....	.14	.....	.15
Black	Black walnuts	.....	.13	.....	.00
Almond	Almonds	.....	.08	.....	.08
California	California prunes	.....	.05	.....	.03

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fiber, s.	0.10	0.11
Brazil,	0.15	0.15%
Pecans	0.14	0.15%
Walnuts, per bbl.	0.08	0.08%
Peanut, roasted	0.09%	
Bag figs, per lb.	0.04	0.05
New agns, per lb.	0.03	0.12
Maaga London layers.	1.30	2.00
Mainga clusters.	2.75	4.00
Mainga, bxs, baskets	2.40	3.00
Mainga, comp. cut	2.00	2.25
Raisins, Vul layer, new	0.064	0.06%
Lemons, Messina, per bxs	4.50	4.50
Cocoanuts, per sack	0.00	4.00
Coconuts, per doz	0.06	0.70
Apples, per bbl.	1.50	4.00
Oranges, per 100	1.00	1.00

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CANTAIN COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Oranges, per box.....	3.00	0.00
Oranges, per bbl.....	5.00	0.00
Almaira grapes, per keg.....	5.50	6.50
GROCERIES.		
Currants, per lb.....	0.07	0.07½
Currants, cleaned, bulk.....	0.06½	0.06½
Dried apples, per lb.....	0.00	0.04½
Evea apples, per lb.....	0.00	0.10½
Cheese, per lb.....	0.18	0.00
Rice, per lb.....	0.08½	0.09
Grams of tarras, pure, boxes.....	0.21	0.22
Sal. soda, per lb.....	0.01	0.01½
Bacon soda, per keg.....	2.25	2.35
Porcels-Rice.		
.....	0.37	0.39

[illegible]

Barbados.....	0.31	0.35
Salt.....		
Liverpool, per sack, ex store.....	0.62	0.63
Beans (Canadian h. p.).....	1.36	1.38
Beans, prime.....	1.36	1.39
Split peas.....	5.20	5.25
Corameal.....	2.90	2.95
Pot barley.....	4.40	4.50
FLOUR, ETC.		
Oatmeal, roller.....	6.00	6.10
Granulated corameal.....	4.00	0.00
Standard oatmeal.....	6.25	6.35
Manitoba high grade.....	5.65	5.75
Ontario high grade.....	4.85	4.85
Ontario medium.....		

train.
This season Solicitor General
was appointed a commissioner to
investigate charges preferred against the
license inspectors for the counties
of the state. He will also
investigate the complaint made
by P. Stevenson, justice of the peace
for Easter Rock.
He will contract for the superintendence of
the new highway bridge
warded until the first of next year.

SUGAR.	
Standard granulated	4.40
Austrian granulated	4.40
Bright yellow	4.40
No. 1 yellow	4.30
Paris lumps	0.05%
Pulverized	0.05%

CANNED GOODS.	
The following are the wholesale quotations per case: Fish—Salmon, hump-back brand, 4.25; codfish, \$3.25 to \$3.35; spring fish, \$3.75 to \$3.25. Oils—Cotton seed, 18 lbs. 75¢; had, 80¢; lard, 14¢; kippered herrings, \$3.75 to \$4.75.	

are several tendencies all from upper
ance concerns.

Number Out Will Be Heavy.

As Kilbura has returned from a trip
the scene of his lumbering operations
to Upper St. John. He says that the
there has been so good for lumbering
that the cut will be even larger than
been estimated.

Robert Currie, a new generator, will cut
over six million feet for the Stetsan,

Hopped halibut, \$1.25; lobsters, \$3 to \$3.25;
 clams, \$3.75 to \$4; oysters, 1s. 15c to 1s.45;
 oysters, 2s, \$2.30 to \$3.50.
 Meats—Canned beef, 1st, \$1.50 to \$1.60; corn-
 ed beef, 2s, \$1.25 to \$1.35; pigs' feet, 2s, \$2.70;
 roast beef, \$2.00 to \$2.60.
 Fruits—Pears, 2s, \$1.75; peaches, 2s, \$1.95;
 peaches, 3s, \$2.90; pineapples, sliced, \$2.25;
 pineapples, grated, \$2.65; Singapore pineapple,
 \$1.75 to \$2; Lemons and pumpe, \$1.60; green
 apples, \$1.60; blueberries, \$1 to \$1.15; rasp-
 berries, \$1.50 to \$1.60; s. arawberries, \$1.50 to \$1.60.
 Vegetables—Corn, per dozen, 57½; pears, 6c
 to 90c; tomatoes, \$1.60; pumpkins, 90c;
 squash, \$1.10; string beans, 90c to 96c; baked
 beans, \$1.00.

PROVISIONS
 Flour, 100 lbs, \$1.25; 50 lbs, \$1.00; 25 lbs, \$1.00;
 10 lbs, \$1.00; 5 lbs, \$1.00; 2 lbs, \$1.00;
 1 lb, \$1.00; 1/2 lb, \$1.00; 1/4 lb, \$1.00;
 1/8 lb, \$1.00; 1/16 lb, \$1.00; 1/32 lb, \$1.00;
 1/64 lb, \$1.00; 1/128 lb, \$1.00; 1/256 lb, \$1.00;
 1/512 lb, \$1.00; 1/1024 lb, \$1.00; 1/2048 lb, \$1.00;
 1/4096 lb, \$1.00; 1/8192 lb, \$1.00; 1/16384 lb, \$1.00;
 1/32768 lb, \$1.00; 1/65536 lb, \$1.00; 1/131072 lb, \$1.00;
 1/262144 lb, \$1.00; 1/524288 lb, \$1.00; 1/1048576 lb, \$1.00;
 1/2097152 lb, \$1.00; 1/4194304 lb, \$1.00; 1/8388608 lb, \$1.00;
 1/16777216 lb, \$1.00; 1/33554432 lb, \$1.00; 1/67108864 lb, \$1.00;
 1/134217728 lb, \$1.00; 1/268435456 lb, \$1.00; 1/536870912 lb, \$1.00;
 1/1073741824 lb, \$1.00; 1/2147483648 lb, \$1.00; 1/4294967296 lb, \$1.00;
 1/8589934592 lb, \$1.00; 1/17179869184 lb, \$1.00; 1/34359738368 lb, \$1.00;
 1/68719476736 lb, \$1.00; 1/137438953472 lb, \$1.00; 1/274877906944 lb, \$1.00;
 1/549755813888 lb, \$1.00; 1/1099511627776 lb, \$1.00; 1/2199023255552 lb, \$1.00;
 1/4398046511104 lb, \$1.00; 1/8796093022208 lb, \$1.00; 1/17592186044416 lb, \$1.00;
 1/35184372088832 lb, \$1.00; 1/70368744177664 lb, \$1.00; 1/140737488355328 lb, \$1.00;
 1/281474976710656 lb, \$1.00; 1/562949953421312 lb, \$1.00; 1/1125899906842624 lb, \$1.00;
 1/2251799813685248 lb, \$1.00; 1/4503599627370496 lb, \$1.00; 1/9007199254740992 lb, \$1.00;
 1/18014398509481984 lb, \$1.00; 1/36028797018963968 lb, \$1.00; 1/72057594037927936 lb, \$1.00;
 1/144115188075855872 lb, \$1.00; 1/288230376151711744 lb, \$1.00; 1/576460752303423488 lb, \$1.00;
 1/1152921504606846976 lb, \$1.00; 1/2305843009213693952 lb, \$1.00; 1/4611686018427387904 lb, \$1.00;
 1/9223372036854775808 lb, \$1.00; 1/18446744073709551616 lb, \$1.00; 1/36893488147419103232 lb, \$1.00;
 1/73786976294838206464 lb, \$1.00; 1/147573952589676412928 lb, \$1.00; 1/295147905179352825856 lb, \$1.00;
 1/590295810358705651712 lb, \$1.00; 1/1180591620717411303424 lb, \$1.00; 1/2361183241434822606848 lb, \$1.00;
 1/4722366482869645213696 lb, \$1.00; 1/9444732965739290427392 lb, \$1.00; 1/18889465931478580854784 lb, \$1.00;
 1/37778931862957161709568 lb, \$1.00; 1/75557863725914323419136 lb, \$1.00; 1/151115727451828646838272 lb, \$1.00;
 1/302231454903657293676544 lb, \$1.00; 1/604462909807314587353088 lb, \$1.00; 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb, \$1.00;
 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb, \$1.00; 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb, \$1.00; 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb, \$1.00;
 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb, \$1.00; 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb, \$1.00; 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb, \$1.00;
 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb, \$1.00; 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb, \$1.00; 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb, \$1.00;
 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb, \$1.00; 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb, \$1.00; 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb, \$1.00;
 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb, \$1.00; 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb, \$1.00; 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb, \$1.00;
 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb, \$1.00; 1/158456325028528675187087900672 lb, \$1.00; 1/316912650057057350374175801344 lb, \$1.00;
 1/633825300114114700748351602688 lb, \$1.00; 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 lb, \$1.00; 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 lb, \$1.00;
 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 lb, \$1.00; 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 lb, \$1.00; 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 lb, \$1.00;
 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 lb, \$1.00; 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 lb, \$1.00; 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 lb, \$1.00;
 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 lb, \$1.00; 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 lb, \$1.00; 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 lb, \$1.00;
 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 lb, \$1.00; 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 lb, \$1.00; 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 lb, \$1.00;
 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 lb, \$1.00; 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 lb, \$1.00; 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 lb, \$1.00;
 1/1661534994731144841129758825

concern at Sevelands; W. J. McAllister will again take out a license for 1000 dollars; the Cunliffe operations are put down eight to ten million; Robert Jones from six to six million; John Kilgus from five to five million; Schindler, from five to five million; Neil McLean, about nine million; and the American, on the St. Francis, about six to six million; John E. Moore, on Salmon from three to five million; Charles

PROVISIONS.			
American, mess pork .. .	21.90	"	32.00
Pork, domestic .. .	20.50	"	21.50
Pork, American clear .. .	18.50	"	20.50
Am. Plate Beef .. .	14.00	"	14.00
Canadian plate beef .. .	14.00	"	14.55
Lard, pure .. .	0.11 1/4	"	0.12
FISH.			
Large, dry cod .. .	5.00	"	5.10
Medium .. .	3.00	"	0.00
Small, cod .. .	3.80	"	3.70
Finnan haddies .. .	0.05	"	0.06 1/4
Canse herring, br bbls .. .	3.50	"	3.50
Canse herring bbls .. .	8.00	"	6.50

On the Tobique, he has two to three hundred men; on the Grand River, six to eight million; John Morrison (cedar), about four millions; in the Tobique, Hilyard Bros., from one to six millions, and D. Fraser & Co. from twelve to fifteen million feet. He knows all the operators and has a heavy cut.

George H. Wilkinson, of Hawks Park, Ont., and Miss Beulah Maude Ward, of Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, were

Cod, fresh	.....	2.00	3.00
Pollock	.....	2.00	3.00
Haddock	.....	0.02 1/2	0.02 1/2
Bloaters per box	.....	0.60	0.00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Middling (car load)	.....	23.00	23.50
Middling, small lots, bagged	.....	23.00	24.50
Brn. car lots, bagged	.....	23.00	23.50
Presorted	.....	21.50	20.50
Oatmeal	.....	34.44	34.00
Cornmeal	.....	2.90	3.00
OILS.			

Premier McBride at Halifax
Halifax, Dec. 7.—(Special)—Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, arrived here this evening on a business trip and leaves for home tomorrow night going via New York. This is his first visit to Halifax for ten years. He was welcomed at the hotel by the mayor, who is in a very prosperous condition.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	0.19%
White Rose and Chester A.....	0.00	0.18%
High grade Sarnia and Arc-		
light	0.00	0.18
Silver Star	0.00	0.17%
Extruded oil	0.00	0.48
Lined oil, boiled	0.00	0.51
Turpentine	1.05	1.05
Seal oil, steam refined	0.00	0.50
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	0.85
Castor oil, commercial, per lb. 0.38	0.09	0.09
Extruded oil	0.75	0.75
Lined oil 11 lard	0.67	0.00

was subjected was brutal, and he will be pronounced tomorrow.
Governor Snowball presided at a meeting of the Board of Education this afternoon and a large amount of business was transacted.
A report of the interprovincial commission on Aesdian readers was presented and adopted. The chief assessor also reported on his recent visit to the Consolidated School at Riverdale. He said the building was about ready for occupancy.

The TERRIBLE PANGS OF DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED

To be dyspeptic is to be miserable, hopeless, confused and depressed in mind, forgetful,

were very bright for a successful following teachers were granted letters of qualification for school work on the recommendation of Prof. Brittain; Isaac Draper, R. E. Perkins, Woodstock; H. F. Perlins, Andover; G. J. McAdam, Andover; G. W. Draper, Andover.

The communication was read from H. W. principal of Upper Canada College co-operation of the education-

Constipation, headache, heartburn, sour stomach, distress after eating, belching of wind, faintness, and fullness or distention of the stomach are a few of the many distressing symptoms of the poor, weary dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is a disease that in one way or another resembles nearly every other disease, and the only way to get rid of it

is to tone up the stomach, liver, bowels and blood. This will quickly do the use of

BLACK DOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It regulates the stomach, stimulates the secretion of the saliva and gastric juice facilitate digestion, removes acidity, purifies the blood, and tones up the entire

to tone up the stomach, liver, bowels
and blood. This will be quickly done by
the use of

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It regulates the stomach, stimulates the
secretion of the saliva and gastric juice to
facilitate digestion, removes acidity, puri-
fies the blood, and tones up the entire
system.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brook Village, N. H., writes: "Last winter I was very thin and was fast losing flesh owing to the rheumatism of my system. I suffered from rheumatism, colds, coughs and asthma. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose. I finally started to use Burdock Blood Purifier, and from the first day I took the good effect was manifest. I felt strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Purifier to my friends."

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brook Village, N.S. writes: "Last winter I was very thin and was fast losing flesh owing to the run down state of my system. I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose. I finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters, and from the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine and am strong and well again. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects. It gives me great pleasure to recommend Burdock Blood Bitters, for I feel it saved my life."

