

What do you mean?
Diego was mad with me.
What did he do or say?
He came out looking cross. I was sitting on the table and he was on the chair. I asked him what was the matter but he did not answer.
Had he been drinking?
Yes, we both had. At that time he started to laugh. He said that I was no good to go with Minnie Jones because I had no money.
In answer to further questions witness related some alleged immoral statements made by Strauss.
At the time of the shooting was Strauss awake?
He was.
Did he repeat these observations more times than once?
Yes, he did so many times.
Did you get mad?
I did. I got up from my chair, took my revolver from my pocket and fired into the bedroom.
Where did you get the revolver?
In the till.
About what time did you get it?
About half past twelve.
Having shot Strauss, I suppose you made your escape?
Yes, I was sorry. I did not know what I was doing.
The attorney general cross-examined the prisoner, who described the shooting. He said he could not see into the room when he fired. When asked if he gave Strauss any warning that he was going to fire, the prisoner replied: "I can't tell." Strauss called out after he was wounded. The prisoner went into the room and took the watch and money. He intended, he said, to send them back to the victim's brother. The prisoner denied many questions asked by Mr. Hazen and described the shooting in detail. He did not know that Minnie Jones was a married woman.
Mr. Baxter and Mr. Hazen then briefly addressed the jury.

The Judge's Charge.
At 9 o'clock his honor began summing up. Strauss, he said, was killed and it was a fact not disputed that he was shot by the prisoner. The only issue was whether circumstances might not reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter. In regard to the evidence of Minnie Jones he thought it entitled to credence. The police officers could have no object in stating facts otherwise than as they were. He went into the distinction between murder and manslaughter. The authorities agreed that it would not avail for the prisoner to plead provocation if an interval had elapsed sufficient for him to think the matter over. He did not wish to be understood as implying that the prisoner when on the stand had not spoken the truth, there was the strongest motive for him to color the story so that it would appear more favorable to him. The questions of fact were: Was there sufficient provocation to inflame Rossi's mind to commit this deed and was there a sufficient interval for him to cool?
He came to the conclusion that Rossi had discharged the revolver at random they would not be justified in finding him guilty of murder. He defined a reasonable doubt as one which would leave the mind of the jury in such a state that they cannot feel a moral certainty as to the guilt of the accused. In conclusion he urged the jury to give the matter their best consideration. His honor's charge occupied forty five minutes and it was 9.45 when the jury retired from the court room to consider their verdict.

**BLAZE IN ALBERT
STORE NIPPED IN TIME**

Reid & McIntyre's Stock Damaged
Considerable—News of Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 28—A blaze in Reid & McIntyre's, formerly I. C. Prescott's, store at Albert last evening caused quite a lot of damage, but for timely discovery would have proved very disastrous. It was early closing night, and a lantern that had been left lighted, it is supposed, exploded.
Samuel W. Smith, of Coverdale, who has been out west for some time, has been visiting friends hereabout.
Late reports from Bradley Smith, of Riverside, who had one of his legs amputated in the St. John hospital, are very favorable.

**MONCTON'S DEATH RATE
UNUSUALLY LOW**

Moncton, Nov. 21—(Special)—The Moncton board of health report for the year just closed shows an abnormally low death rate. The schedule of deaths submitted by C. E. Northrup, secretary treasurer, shows 133 during the year. The greater number died of old age. Tuberculosis came next with fourteen; whooping cough and cholera infantum each caused nine deaths. Five people were killed by trains and one was accidentally shot. Of the remaining fatalities four died from shock following operation. Of those who died in the hospital, fourteen did not belong to the city.
E. J. Terry, traveller of The James Robertson Company, has purchased the Ralph White property, Gooderich street, and will take possession of it on December 1.

The St. John Telegraph

FRIGID WELCOME FOR NATIONALIST

Not a Cheer in House for Gilbert

Arthabaska Member Introduced by Two Conservatives

Hon. Mr. Paterson Contrasts Mr. Borden's Endorsement of Government's Naval Policy With His Attitude New—Debate Likely to Be Prolonged.

Special to The Telegraph.
Ottawa, Nov. 28—Arthur Gilbert, the Nationalist member for Drummond-Arthabaska, was introduced, and took his seat at the opening of the house this afternoon. He came into the chamber between F. D. Monk and Dr. Paquette, both of whom helped in his election, and the defeat of the Laurier candidate, and Mr. Monk introduced him.
The invariable rule on the introduction of a new member is for the house to welcome him with cheers. Today, for the first time in the history of parliament, there was silence. Not a voice was raised, not a hand was clapped. The new member took his seat amid a tense silence. The advent of Nationalism to parliament was the coldest thing on record. Mr. Gilbert was given a seat on the Conservative side, next to the Liberal overlow.
An unexpectedly extensive outbreak of oratory upset the arrangement of the whips for the closing debate today, and it now looks as though it might run for several days.
Mr. Borden asked for the early organization of the debate committee, and for reference to it of the accounts for several weeks past, instead of for the past year which is the traditional practice.
Sir Wilfrid promised early organization, but reserved his decision on the second part of the request.
Dr. Black, of Hants, introduced a bill declaring that any medical practitioner declaring to practice in any province, could practice throughout the Dominion.
The debate on the amendments to the address was resumed by Mr. Burrell of British Columbia, who justified the defeat of the government candidate in Drummond-Arthabaska.
Dr. Neely, Liberal, of Humbolt (Sask.), denounced the opposition's inconsistency on the navy.
Dr. Sproule, Conservative, said that if the government went to the people on either the naval or the reciprocity question they could be beaten in seven out of every ten constituencies. He said the naval programme was laughable.

Hon. Mr. Paterson.
Hon. Mr. Paterson declared it unworthy a Canadian to declare, as Dr. Sproule had, that the 8,000,000 people of the Dominion should do nothing for their own defence. Mr. Paterson recalled the resolution of Mr. Foster two years ago, calling upon the government to delay no longer in providing naval defence. He read the resolution which had been presented by the government and unanimously carried, after it had been amended to suit Mr. Borden. It was as much Mr. Borden's resolution as it was the government's. He said both made it and both voted for it. Mr. Borden's chief change in the amendment was the interjection of a word declaring that the government should give aid promptly. At his suggestion the word "Speedy" was inserted, and now the cry of Mr. Borden, and of the opposition is: "Don't go in for the navy but ask the people."
Last year Mr. Borden was asking that \$25,000,000 should be handed to the admiralty as speedy aid. This year they demanded that Canada should do nothing at all.
It is this because Mr. Monk, whom the Conservatives tried to read out of the party, has become the leader of it? Last year the loyal opposition wanted to give \$25,000,000 to the navy, and this year they want to give it to the admiralty. He said the declaration of their unalterable devotion to the British crown. There had been so much paper currency issued on the Tory bank of loyalty that no British shipbuilder would take it, as it had no gold basis.
Mr. Paterson believed that the people had become disgusted with the Conservatives for standing on the Nationalist platform and would stand loyally by Sir Wilfrid who was recognized as standing loyally by the British empire.

Doubts Their Loyalty.
Mr. Blain, Conservative, of Peel, declared that if the government would construct the Canadian navy in close cooperation with the British admiralty then the Conservative party would heartily endorse such a plan.
Mr. Blain asked Mr. Miller, Liberal, if he adhered to the statement in his speech of last week that Conservatives in close cooperation with the British admiralty then the Conservative party would heartily endorse such a plan.
Mr. Miller, who was in the chamber, said that judging these members by their words he did not think that they could be regarded as loyal.
Mr. Blain asked the speaker if one member was entitled to charge another with disloyalty.
The speaker replied that in his opinion Mr. Miller had not made a specific charge of disloyalty.
Mr. Kyte, of Richmond, commented on the abandonment by the Conservative of the convention they proposed to hold the year, and on the fact that Mr. Northrup.

FAIRVILLE HOUSE BURNED EARLY THIS MORNING

Flames Destroyed Home of Stewart Nelson, Near Asylum Corner.
Tuesday, Nov. 29.
Fire, which started at 3 o'clock this morning, completely destroyed the house of Stewart Nelson, situated near the Asylum corner. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Mr. Nelson suddenly awakening discovered that the house was filled with smoke. He quickly aroused the other members of the family and their escape was none too timely. Before they had time to save any of their belongings the house was at the mercy of the flames. At 4 o'clock the fire was said to be under control.
The only house near the Nelson home is that of Miss Neil.
Foster had retained his place in the face of the reorganization which Mr. Borden had carried out in his following, and in spite of the demands of Conservatives that he should no longer be carried by the British empire.
Mr. Kyte declared that he would welcome reciprocity or any other change which would improve the condition of the people and reduce their burdens by helping to solve the great question of reducing the cost of living.
The debate was adjourned by Mr. Northrup.

MONSTER ULSTER FIGHT OFF TO A GOOD STAR

Monster Ulster Meeting Decides to Rebel if Home Rule Wins

Fifty Thousand Dollars Subscribed to Buy Arms and Organize Regiments—Parliament Dissolved Yesterday, and First Pollings Are Next Saturday in the Boroughs—Unionists Trying to Win Over Free Trade Colleagues.

Associated Press.
London, Nov. 28—With the dissolution of parliament today, all formalities preliminary to the election of a new parliament were completed. The proclamation of dissolution summoned the new parliament to assemble on Jan. 31, 1911.
Among the first of its members to be elected was Sir Edward Carson, J. B. Esmond, the opposition leader, the Liberals having decided not to contest his seat for the city of London. On the stock exchange, where regular dealings have been instituted in bets on the election, the feeling today seemed to anticipate a reduction in the Liberal majority.
The first pollings take place in the boroughs Dec. 3.

Ulster In Arms.
In Ireland the struggle is growing more bitter every day. A meeting of delegates representing every Ulster constituency was held in Belfast today at which a resolution was adopted on motion of a Presbyterian minister to draw up a solemn declaration refusing to pay rates or taxes imposed by a Dublin parliament or obey its decrees, while \$50,000 were subscribed on the spot to organize the Ulster men into regiments and purchase arms.
At night a monster Unionist demonstration was held at Ulster Hall, Belfast, an overflow meeting of 20,000 people being held in the open air. Both aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Lord Londonderry said that American dollars enabled John Redmond to hold Assaut in the hollow of his hand. If a home rule parliament were established, he said, he would find that Ulster would utterly decline obedience to the law.
Sir Edward Carson, former solicitor-general, and Conservative M. P. for Dublin University, said they never would consent to their country being sold for American dollars.

Would Resist Home Rule Laws.
Walter Hume Long, Unionist M. P. for Strand, spoke in the same strain, and other speakers denounced the demand for the law if home rule was forced upon Ulster.
The first independent woman suffrage candidate is announced in the person of a prominent enthusiast, William Mirrieau, who will contest a division of Glasgow.
The Socialist party has decided to run a third candidate in Battersea, thus seriously endangering John Burns' chance of re-election.
Suffragists created serious disturbances at a meeting at Lambeth tonight at which Winston Spencer Churchill was speaking. Several had been thrown out, Mr. Churchill strongly denounced the tactics and said: "I am told that the visual aids are to be singled out for violence. If that is their lay, there is only one answer, and that is 'come on.'"

Unionists Divided on Tariff Reform.
Canadian Associated Press.
London, Nov. 28—A feature of the political situation worth noting is J. L. Garvin's suggestion in the Observer, Sunday, that the Unionists should promise a referendum on the question of tariff reform, if returned, then Mr. Garvin opined they might "sway" Lansdowne, and so might the organ of the militant tariff reformers, accord the suggestion this morning.
Lord Cromer now asks the Unionist free-traders to support their party because he little doubts that force of circumstances at any rate, will compel the party to put the larger issues of the fiscal question, such as the proposed taxation of food to a referendum. The Marquis received a letter with editorial approval, and says: "Unionists, we are sure, would be perfectly prepared to accept this suggestion." If the Unionists get the solid vote of their free trader colleagues it would make an important difference in their strength.
Another "Unionist White Flag" is the way the Liberals describe the proposal to send tariff reform to a referendum, if successful at the polls, but meets with considerable support in Unionist circles.
The News, which estimated the result in January to be "as in 1906" publishes an estimate prophesying the government will leave an increase of two million sterling. The O'Brienites will probably contest twenty-five constituencies against the Redmondites.
Mr. Malcom, Unionist, is willing to wager £100 that Sir Wilfrid will make a dollar in favor of the separation of Great Britain or home rule on Parnell's plan.

The King's Speech.
In the speech from the throne at the dissolution of parliament today his majesty said:
"My lords and gentlemen, I address you for the first time under the shadow of a great calamity occasioned by the death of my beloved father, have received abundant evidence from every part of my dominions that the irreparable loss which has befallen me and my family is deeply lamented by my subjects. Their sympathy has fortified me in my sorrow and I have devoted myself to the duties to which I have been called with the earnest desire to follow my dear father's footsteps."
"My relations with foreign powers continue friendly. I confidently hope that questions connected with the North Atlantic fisheries between Canada and Newfoundland on the one hand and the United States of America on the other, which have been the subject of controversy for nearly a century, have been at last finally settled by the award of the Hague Tribunal. It is a cause of special satisfaction that it has been possible to solve by arbitration problems of such intricate and difficult a nature and that the award has been received on both sides in a spirit which must tend to increase goodwill."
Referring to the Duke of Connaught's visit to South Africa the king said "it is my earnest hope that, under the legislature which he inaugurated, South Africa will continue to advance in happiness and prosperity."
"Gentlemen of the house of commons I note with satisfaction the liberality with which you provided for the requirements of the year, including increased grants for the navy and additional expenditure for old age pensions consequent upon removal of the pauper disqualification at the close of the present year. I thank you for the arrangements made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown."
"My lords and gentlemen, I regret that the conference which took place with a view to arriving at a settlement of the recurring difficulties between the two houses of parliament has failed to come to an agreement. I am gratified that you have passed into law acts dealing with the honor and form of declaration required to be made by the sovereign on accession. I thank you for the zeal with which you carried out your duties. I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your labors."

Appeal For More "American Dollars."
Boston, Nov. 28—The members of the United Irish League of America, determined to contest the issue of "American dollars" raised by the Unionists in the campaign just begun for the election of a new parliament, today issued an appeal for funds to be sent to Ireland to assist the home rule party.
The action was taken at a meeting held here today at the Boston members of the national executive committee of the league, including T. B. Fitzpatrick, national treasurer, and John O'Callaghan, national secretary. In its appeal, the committee says:
"Ireland's claim for home rule stands in the forefront in what is destined to be the most memorable general election in the political history of the Irish people since the days of the Union. The demand for Irish home rule is linked inseparably with the demand of the masses of the British people for the reforms which they have so long and vainly demanded. In its desperation the house of lords has been driven as a last effort, to save itself from extinction, to cry out that its destruction is being wrought by the aid of 'American dollars.' The campaign cry that 'American dollars are about to wreck the British constitution is, of course, simply meant as a catchcry for the purpose of defeating the forces of progress. But the fact remains that 'American dollars' contributed to sustain and strengthen the Irish party in this contest are going to play an important part in the result of the struggle."

FOUND BUNDLE OF BANK BILLS UNDER A FIREPLACE
More Than \$6,000 in Package—Child's Discovery May Clear Up Big Robbery.
Special to The Telegraph.
Toronto, Nov. 28—A bundle of new Traders Bank bills amounting to upward of \$6,000 was found by accident on Thursday evening by a child of a resident of Ward 4, hidden under a fireplace in the house. It is thought that the bills are the same as those which disappeared a few months ago en route from Ottawa to Toronto, and the discovery, it is believed, will disclose the one who stole them.
The man in whose house the money was found has just recently moved in, and endeavor will be made to locate the former resident.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.
The next witness called was Mrs. Jane Palmer, of North Lubec (Me.), who told the sensational story of the day. She said that the prisoner was discharged on Nov. 17, having been previously arrested for stealing money from the missing man. He returned to her mother's house in Digby where he had been boarding. While lying on the lounge he told her mother and her self the following story. He said he was glad to get out so he could tell her that it was not him who committed the murder. He said that there was a man came to the jail and talked to him through the window. The man said that on the night of the 18th he and another man went out to McGreggor's house to get a drink of liquor. When they got there there were three other men in the house with McGreggor. They stood outside and listened to the conversation. They were asking McGreggor to go with them to steal carrots and cabbage. McGreggor did not want to go at first, but finally consented. These two men watched the other three come out of the house, followed by McGreggor, who looked the other door. The men continued to watch the four go in the woods and get a load of carrots and cabbage and carry it where McGreggor's body was lying, and then went back for another load. When they returned the second time McGreggor was sitting down cutting off cabbage leaves, and the men began arguing about a place. One fellow made a reply to McGreggor that he guessed he would never get the place, and as he hit him on the head with a hand-axe and then threw it away. Tebo said this fellow hit the jail.

THREE STRIKE LEADERS GET A YEAR EACH
Tampa, Fla., Nov. 28—In the criminal court today, Jose De La Campa, Britt Russell and J. F. Bartlum, strike leaders recently convicted of conspiracy to pre-empt force striking cigar makers from going to work in the local factories, were sentenced to a year in jail each. Notice of appeal was given. The defendants were recommitted to jail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WOODSTOCK

BANK CASHIER KILLS HIMSELF

Geo. W. Tufts, of Rockport, Mass., Accused of Stealing \$8,000, a Suicide

SENSATIONAL ACT
Accused Man Visits Home of Former President of the Institution, and When the Door is Opened He Shoots Himself Dead in Front of Former Chief.
Special to The Telegraph.
Rockport, Mass., Nov. 28—Geo. W. Tufts, former cashier of the Rockport National Bank, who was recently indicted for the alleged larceny of about \$8,000 from the bank, committed suicide by shooting here late today. He was out on bail, pending an examination as to his sanity.
About two weeks ago Tufts retracted his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to one of the eight counts of the indictment. He was then released on bail again pending the question of having him examined as to his sanity. Today Mr. Tufts left town, without informing anyone where he was going. Returning on a late afternoon train, he walked to the home of Loring Grimes, former president of the bank, whose wife is Tufts' aunt. Tufts rang the bell, and when a servant had called Mr. Grimes to the door, Tufts tore open his coat and before Mr. Grimes could make a move to prevent him, drew a revolver, and shot himself through the heart. He dropped on the steps, and Dr. A. M. Tupper, who was quickly summoned, stated that death was instantaneous.
Following the regular examination of the Rockport National Bank in April last, a bank examiner made an unexpected visit to the institution late in June. After looking over the bank's books, he had a conference with the bank officials, and when he returned to Boston, Tufts went very quiet. The cashier was taken into the Federal court and held for the grand jury, which later indicted him on eight counts, charging larceny and forgery of notes.
It was charged that he obtained about \$8,000 from the bank, partly by means of notes to which he is alleged to have forged the names of his wife and of Alvin Smith, of Portland (Me.). Tufts pleaded not guilty, but later decided to change his plea.
Tufts, who was 52 years old, had long been prominent in town affairs, and had served as town treasurer and selectman. He leaves a widow and one son.

HOW MCGREGOR DIED
Two Women Relate Sensational Story of the Prisoner
Accused Alleged to Have Said That a Stranger Came to His Jail Window and Told Him That the Victim Was Slain During a Raid on a Vegetable Field.
Special to The Telegraph.
Digby, N. S., Nov. 28—The preliminary examination of John Tebo, Jr., charged with the murder of Edward McGreggor, commenced this morning before Spendiary Magistrate Havvy. The prosecution was conducted by H. L. Dennison, K.C., the prisoner being defended by F. W. Nichols. The prisoner appeared quite nervous at this morning's session.
The first witness was Stephen Raymond whose evidence was similar to that given at the coroner's inquest which has already been published. He was cross-examined by Mr. Nichols.
The next witness was Chief Police Bowles, who told of conveying the body to town. He was shown a carefully prepared chart furnished by the court by William Oliver, and he pointed out the different roads, where the body lay, etc.
At the afternoon session, Mr. Bowles was cross-examined by Mr. Nichols.
Edward VanLassie, the man who found the body, identified the articles found on it. Among other things, he said, he knew John Tebo, the prisoner. He was out shooting with him on Wednesday the 19th of October. The prisoner showed him that day a roll of bills as big as his wrist and some silver. When cross-examined by Mr. Nichols he said he did not know how much money the roll contained.

Cause of Death.
Dr. J. E. Jones and Dr. L. H. Morse then testified. They described their examination of the body and skull, and said that the cut and hole in the same, either the one which was sufficient to kill a man, were probably made with an axe. When shown the axe found near the body Dr. Morse said its measurements conformed with the wound above referred to. Dr. Jones thought McGreggor had first been hit with the blade of an axe, followed by a blow from the back of the same instrument, the latter going clear through the skull into the brain and killing him instantly.
Harry VanLassie was next called. He was with the party who found the body, and was also a member of the shooting party. He was the prisoner, when he showed the money, and was with McGreggor when he found the axe, five or six yards from where the body lay. He identified the axe in court as being the one found where the body was.
Mrs. Edger Warner was next called. She was the last who saw McGreggor at work, he having left her about 5 o'clock on the night of the 18th.
Her husband, Mr. Warner, swore that among other things, that while John Tebo, the prisoner, was working for him last spring, he heard Tebo say that it was his mother's fault that she and Tebo were going together, and if he caught Ned McGreggor up there he would shoot him. He said that last spring for a time he saw McGreggor going up to Tebo's waddy day, and when he did not go up she came down for him. Mr. Warner said that he was at McGreggor's house the Sunday before he was murdered. McGreggor said that Mrs. Tebo told him that he would die in the poor house. He told Warner if they did not do something within a year they would be fired out of the house (which stands on property obtained from the murdered man).

Connell's Machine Shop Burned
Loss is Over \$20,000 and Many Men Are Out of Work
Insurance Only a Small Proportion—Baby, Creeping on Floor, Finds Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks a Fatal Dose.
Special to The Telegraph.
Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 28—The machine shop of Connell's foundry, one of the most important industries of Woodstock, was destroyed by fire this evening. About 7 o'clock fire was discovered by the watchman near the boiler room. He immediately sent in an alarm and turned on the water from the fire protection kept by the company.
The firemen promptly responded to the alarm, but despite their best efforts the flames spread into the machine shop, from there to the plating room and then into the pattern department and moulding shop. In spite of the hard work of the firemen the flames spread into the dry material practically destroying all the contents of the different departments.
The heaviest loss will probably be in the pattern department, where the many patterns used in the extensive work of the firm were stored. There is an insurance of \$21,000 on the entire plant, but a member of the firm said tonight that the damage in the part destroyed would exceed that amount.
The firm was very busy with orders for mill machinery for the different mills in the vicinity, which are about commencing their winter's operations, and the throwing of so many men out of work at this time will be a severe loss to the community.
Baby Took Fatal Dose.
The eighteen month old son of Robert Sharp, a C. P. R. brakeman, found a bottle of carbolic on the floor yesterday afternoon, and in some way succeeded in removing the stopper and drank a portion of the contents. Doctors Prescott and Sprague were called but despite their best efforts the little fellow died last night.
Bishop Richardson was in town yesterday conducting services in the Anglican church. At the morning service he confirmed a class of forty.
General regret is expressed for the removal of Wm. Dickinson, the popular manager of the Royal Bank. Mr. Dickinson leaves in a few days for Vancouver.

NEW YORK JURYMAN ARRAIGNED FOR RECEIVING BRIBE
Took \$500 in Recent Case-- Said He Hung Up the Jury in Nan Patterson Murder Case Also.
Special to The Telegraph.
New York, Nov. 28—One of the jurors in the second of the famous murder trials of Nan Patterson, set free because no verdict could be reached, was put on trial himself today charged with accepting a bribe to hang a jury. He is George W. Yeandle, an architect, discharged from jury duty to try Edward T. Rosenheimer for murder, on request of James W. Osborne, counsel for Rosenheimer, who was subsequently acquitted by a new jury. Rosenheimer's automobile killed Grace Hough while he was driving, and the state tried to establish murder in the first degree.
With Yeandle was indicted Dagobert Tiemendorfer, accused of being the intermediary. Tiemendorfer testified today that, acting under instructions from Yeandle, he informed Mr. Osborne that for \$5,000 he could deliver the votes of a juror who had held up the Nan Patterson jury and would hang this one.
Mr. Osborne told the district attorney that he had been approached and a trap was set. Money was passed and Yeandle and Tiemendorfer were arrested and indicted on the testimony of detectives that Tiemendorfer accepted a bribe of \$500 in the presence of Yeandle. The case will be continued tomorrow.

CHATHAM PULP MILL TO CLOSE FOR INDEFINITE TIME
Shut Down Will Throw 250 Men Out of Employment, With Loss in Wages of \$3,500 Fortnightly.
Special to The Telegraph.
Chatham, N. B., Nov. 28—It is announced here this evening that the Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company's mill will close down tomorrow until further notice. The closing of the mill is a very serious matter for the town, as it has been the only mill to run during the winter months in previous years, and as some 250 hands are employed there the stopping of work will be severely felt not only by the men themselves but by the storekeepers in the town.
Recently the company was in arrears with the men's wages for some ten weeks, but this was paid off a week or two ago, and it was hoped that the company would be able to go on again without further difficulty, as the pay roll amounted to something like \$3,500 a fortnight.

G.T.R. STATION BURNS; AGENT AND FAMILY HAVE CLOSE CALL
PROHIBITION BEATEN IN MISSOURI BY 207,000
Special to The Telegraph.
London, Ont., Nov. 28—(Special)—Fire, which completely destroyed the Grand Trunk depot at Thorndale, nearly cost the lives of Agent Vanhorne, his wife and three small children, who were sleeping in the building. The fire spread rapidly, and Mrs. Vanhorne, awakened by the smoke, had barely time to arouse her husband and he, in getting the children out, was overcome and had a very close call.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 28—Prohibition was defeated in Missouri at the recent election, according to official announcement today by 218,125 votes. It received 207,281 votes to 425,406 against it and carried in only thirty-seven out of 115 counties.

at the home of Miss Amelia Calkin on Monday evening. Mrs. Borden presided and very interesting papers were read by Mrs. Josiah Wood and Mrs. Gronland, of St. John. Refreshments were served by Miss Ethel Hickey and Miss Violet Knapp.

Mrs. Margaret Dobson, an aged lady of Point de Bute, met with an extremely painful accident on Thursday morning, falling downstairs and fracturing one of her ankles.

The death occurred on Wednesday of Miss Annie Hickey at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander McDonald. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wood arrived home this week from a trip to Boston and New York.

Mrs. J. W. Tucker, Mrs. Robert Walker and son, of Cape Tormentine, passed through Sackville last week en route to Boston, where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. Harold Dixon, who has been transferred to Halifax, was given a banquet on Thursday evening at the Sackville restaurant by the bank clerks of the town.

Friends of Mr. Thomas Dixon will be sorry to hear that he is laid aside with a badly fractured leg, the result of being struck by the wheels of a hay press. Miss Gertrude Young, of Mt. Allison, spent Sunday with Miss Dora Wheaton.

Mrs. Robert Murray, of Halifax, called off on Saturday, and Miss Vera Vertis to visit her sister, Mrs. Edward Goodwin, who is in poor health.

Mr. Donald Treaman, of Campbellton, was in town on Monday. He left yesterday accompanied by his wife and children. Mrs. Fred Ward, who has been ill a convalescent.

Mr. Edward Reed, who has been very ill, is now able to sit up.

DORCHESTER

Dorchester, Nov. 24—Mr. R. Dobson was in town last week, and on Saturday evening entertained a small audience with lantern views in Palmer's hall.

Miss Edith White, of Whiteville, who have spent the summer at the Hotel Windsor, will leave this week for their home in Moncton.

Mrs. William Robinson and son James, of Sackville, were guests of Mrs. J. A. Palmer on Friday last.

Mrs. C. B. Record returned home last week from visiting in Moncton and elsewhere.

Mrs. Molly Percy has returned from visiting friends in Sackville.

Mr. Alpheus Palmer continues very ill at the home of his son, Mr. F. C. Palmer. Last week, Mr. John B. Forster was waited upon one evening at the Windsor hotel and presented with a dress suit, shoes and silk umbrella, by a number of his gentleman friends.

Mrs. William Hickman is very ill at her home this week. Mrs. Godfrey is with Mrs. Hickman during her illness.

Mr. Havelock Fillmore is very ill at his home with pleurisy.

Miss Marie Landry entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon at her home.

H. E. Gould, Mrs. J. E. Keith, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Harold Dryden, Mrs. Cyrus Dobson, Mrs. Montgomery, Campbell, Mrs. Blois Baily, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. C. W. Fowler, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. A. Miller, Mrs. B. J. Sharp, Mrs. Sprout, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. P. DeBoe, Mrs. F. Roach, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Wm. Jones, Mrs. Herbert Jones, Mrs. Harley Jones, Mrs. B. Jones (Apoahqui), Mrs. Wm. McLeod, Jr., Mrs. F. Shipp, Mrs. E. Vanland, Mrs. Evelyn, Mrs. G. Slipp, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. W. C. Hunsloagh, Mrs. M. W. Kincaid, Mrs. M. C. Irvine, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Hallett, Miss Robertson, Miss Alexander, Miss Blanche McLeod, Miss Lily Mills, Miss Hazel McLeod, Miss Sylvia White, Miss Sybil Mills and Miss Sybil McAnn.

The Ladies' Art Club did not meet this week, but will meet next week with Mrs. C. H. Fairweather.

Mr. M. MacLachlan, of Jamaica Plain, is spending a few weeks here the guest of her mother, Mrs. John Macaulay.

Mrs. George W. Fowler was hostess at a bridge of four tables on Wednesday afternoon at her home.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. L. R. Murray, Mrs. Andrew Forsythe, Mrs. Geo. Sutfren, Mrs. C. H. Fairweather, Mrs. J. D. McKenna, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. H. W. King, Mrs. King, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Daly, Miss Daly, Miss Della White, Miss Alexander, Mrs. G. S. Kincaid.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Warren have returned from a two weeks' trip to Bathurst and Newswater. They were accompanied by Master Hudson Sprout, son of Dr. Heber Sprout, who will attend school here.

Mrs. H. A. Steicht, of Revere (Mass.), is the guest of Mrs. Wm. King.

Mayor Frank W. John, was a visitor here the first of the week.

Mrs. George Sutfren received for the first time since her marriage on Friday afternoon last week. She wore her wedding dress on white satin, assisted by her mother, Mrs. A. E. Brown, St. John, who was gowned in a very pretty dress of lavender silk. Miss Bessie Sutfren ushered. Mrs. George H. Hallett poured tea. Mrs. A. B. Fogarty and Mrs. P. R. DeBoe served.

Canon Neales and daughter, Louise, departed the first of the week in St. John.

Mrs. J. M. Kinnear was hostess at an informal bridge on Thursday evening at Mr. Ralph Freeze were the prize winners. Among those present were Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. L. R. Murray, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Roy Kincaid, Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, Mr. A. E. Pearson and Mr. Freeze.

Miss Kate White, of Boston, is the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. White.

Mrs. A. S. White, Mrs. J. H. Ryan, and little daughter, Elizabeth, who have been guests of Mrs. Ernest Vaughan, St. Martins, have returned home.

Mrs. J. S. Titus, of Bloomfield, is the guest of Mrs. Silas C. McCully.

Mrs. R. A. Borden, of Moncton, was here on route to Boston. While here, Mrs. Borden was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wm. Smith.

Miss Alice Ferguson spent the week-end here with her mother, Mrs. Gullford White.

The turkey supper given by the ladies of the thurkes Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening was a very decided success in every way. The tables were prettily arranged and well served.

Miss Marie Landry entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club on Wednesday afternoon at her home.

left on Tuesday evening for Ottawa to attend the opening of the house of commons. Miss Maud McMullen left on Saturday for Fredericton.

Mrs. Thomas Duncaan will leave tomorrow for Boston to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Henry McKay.

Mr. J. Albert Hayden spent part of his week in St. John.

Miss Helen Moran, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. L. Pettie, left on Friday evening for her home in Toronto.

Mrs. W. D. Rankin left on Tuesday to spend few days in St. John.

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ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, Nov. 23—Miss Daisy Wall has returned to her home in Acadia, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Barker.

Miss Helen Moran has returned home from St. John, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Metz.

Miss George Barnes, of Hampton, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Gilmore.

Miss Marion Dibblee has returned after a visit to Montreal.

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RIVERSIDE

Riverside, Nov. 22—Capt. Edmund Kinnie and son Bruce returned from Bathurst yesterday, where Mr. Kinnie has had charge of the dredge Nerus. Mr. Kinnie expects to remain here during the winter.

Miss Annie Robinson and her brother Earl entertained a number of their friends at the Shepody hotel last evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Mary Harper, Miss J. B. Peacock, Miss L. M. Murray, Miss M. A. Turner, Miss Edith Clarke, Miss Jean Crawford, Mrs. Dash and Mr. W. J. Carnwath.

Miss Maggie Magill is spending a few days at Fort Fairfield.

Miss Hank Stewart is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fenwick, at Keswick, York county.

NORTON

Norton, N. B., Nov. 24—Court Kennebecas, I. O. F., intend holding a complimentary supper at the Temperance hall, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 29.

Mrs. Geo. R. Weir has returned to her home in Sussex after spending a few days the guest of Mrs. O. R. Patriquin.

Mrs. Sargent left this week for Keswick, York county, to see her sister, who is very ill there.

Michael Devine, of St. John, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Robert Jewett.

Mrs. W. G. Hunter, of Sussex, is a guest at the Campbell Hotel, evening.

Verna Meighs, of Orono (Me.), is spending a few weeks with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Meighs.

Robert Jewett, of McGivney Junction, York county, arrived home here, in St. John, and will spend a few days with his family here.

APPOHAQUI

Apohaqui, Nov. 23—Mrs. Harriet Fenwick has returned from North Easton (Mass.), where she has been visiting her son, William Fenwick.

Mrs. W. A. Jones is recovering rapidly from a recent illness, where they will spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Sylvia Eilison.

Captain Owen, of St. John, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Harriet Fenwick.

James Strong, who has been so seriously ill with pneumonia, is much improved.

Roy Long, who has recently been admitted to the bar, left today for Vancouver, where he will enter the office of Attorney Campbell.

William Stewart, Newcastle's well known singer, has finished his Chatham engagement and is now singing at the Opera House here.

Miss Pearl Wright has gone to Augusta (Me.), for the winter.

Miss M. C. Kethro, of Chatham, spent a few days here this week.

Miss Margaret Dunnet spent Saturday in Chatham.

A daughter was born in Whiteville to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Forsythe on Sunday.

Miss Marjorie Davidson is ill with la grippe. Her father, Mr. Wm. J. Harkin, Academy is being taught by Mrs. H. S. Leard.

Miss Maria Hackett came home from St. John on Monday night to attend the funeral of her sister, Miss Katherine, who died that day.

Sir Robert G. Harvey, of England, and Lord Kingston, of Ireland, were guests at Hotel Miramichi a few days ago, returning from a business trip to the north.

The Newcastle frottoes gave an enjoyable dance to the citizens in town hall last night. About one hundred couples were on the floor. James Stables was floor manager, and the orchestra furnished music, and about twenty couples were on the programme. Supper was served at midnight. There were a large number present from outside.

Parraboro, Nov. 24—Mrs. Ella Fullerton arrived from Truro on Monday to visit Mrs. Clarence Fullerton.

Mr. Wm. Puddington was in Windsor the first of the week.

Mrs. Dennis Morrissey returned from Moncton on Tuesday, where she has been spending a few weeks with Captain Morrissey.

Mrs. Millar, of Truro, is visiting her niece, Mrs. B. L. Tucker.

Mrs. F. M. Young is spending a few days in Wolfville.

Mrs. C. B. Whidden, of Wolfville, came to Parraboro on Tuesday to attend the marriage of her niece, Miss Mabel MacLeod.

Mr. William Proctor arrived from Calgary yesterday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Proctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes, of Kentville, were visiting in town for the past few days.

Rev. H. K. McLean, of Onslow, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lusby on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Fannie Davidson, of Southampton, was the guest of Mr. A. E. MacLeod the first of the week.

Miss Sadie Lavers went to Boston the first of the week.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. MacLeod, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 22, when their daughter, Mabel Deane MacLeod, was united in marriage to Dr. Frederick A. Corbett. The bride looked radiant in a traveling suit of heavy blue broadcloth, beaver hat and a handsome set of milk fur, the gift of her mother. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. K. McLean, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Quigley. The wedding march was played by Miss Isabella Aikman, and Guy d'Harville's Because was sung by Mr. W. H. Belding, after which the wedding breakfast was served, about fifty guests being present. Dr. and Mrs. Corbett left by the 9:30 train for an extended trip to American cities. After remaining in Montreal for the winter they purpose spending the spring and summer months in Europe. The gifts were many and handsome, showing the esteem in

which the young couple are held by a large circle of friends. The groom's present to the bride was a handsome gold watch. The gifts included a check from the bride's father, and a set of Linoges china and silver from Captain and Mrs. Corbett, silver and most of the groom's. The house decorations were crimson roses and ferns.

Mrs. Wm. Spike is visiting friends in St. John.

The friends and relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Beveridge gave them a great surprise on Monday evening, when they met at their home and presented them with a cut glass dish, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. An address was read by Mrs. Armstrong, of Perth, and a most delightful evening was spent. It was a complete surprise to Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge. Refreshments were provided by the ladies, the party dispersing shortly after 11 o'clock.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met at the home of Mrs. James E. Porter on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Harris, of Moncton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jarvis.

Dr. R. W. L. Earle left on Monday for New York, where he will take a course in the Polyclinic Hospital. He has recently sold his drug business, and expects to put in an X-ray apparatus on his return. The X-ray business will be carried on by Mr. Wade, of Grand Falls, in the building recently occupied by E. Sloat, adjoining the drug business.

The sewing circle of the United Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. Wallace Sisson on Thursday.

Miss Bradley, who has been teaching on the staff of the St. Croix school, left on Monday for her home at Pioneer, Carleton county, to visit her parents prior to taking up her work at the St. Vincent Convent, John.

The Book and Club of Lower Andover met at the home of Mrs. A. E. Kuppke on Thursday evening.

Miss Maggie Magill is spending a few days at Fort Fairfield.

Miss Hank Stewart is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fenwick, at Keswick, York county.

On Friday evening a large attended concert and social was given by the members of All Saints Guild in the hall at 1100 St. John street, where they will reside. The numerous presents received witnessed the popularity of the bride. Among the donors might be mentioned the choir of Trinity church, of which the bride had been for some years a valued member.

On Wednesday evening of last week a reception was given at Reed's Point in honor of the marriage of Roy St. Clair Waddell, proprietor of The Willows Hotel, to Miss Laura Mary Patison, of St. John.

On Friday evening a large attended concert and social was given by the members of All Saints Guild in the hall at 1100 St. John street, where they will reside. The numerous presents received witnessed the popularity of the bride. Among the donors might be mentioned the choir of Trinity church, of which the bride had been for some years a valued member.

On Saturday evening a number of friends invaded the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Hendon, where they were entertained, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of their wedding. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

Again on Tuesday evening a large number of friends gathered at the home of Mr. Robert Daniels to offer congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Logue on the occasion of their golden wedding, and to extend hearty wishes for their continued health and happiness during many further years.

St. Stephen, Nov. 23—Mrs. Frederick P. MacNichol gave a very delightful party on Friday afternoon for the pleasure of Mrs. Lewis Dexter, of Newburyport (Mass.).

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. George J. Cleary gave a bridge party, which was greatly enjoyed by number of lady friends.

Mrs. Julia Gillmore gave an afternoon of music at her home in Calais, on Thursday, which gave much pleasure to those who were her guests.

Mrs. P. M. Abbot entertained Mrs. James Mitchell, of North Sydney (N. S.), and some other lady friends at tea on Thursday afternoon.

Rev. Canon Smithers was in town this week en route to St. David's parish, Oak Bay, where he was during his stay, the guest of Rev. W. D. Blackall.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. S. M. McKim, who have been so worried over the illness of their little son Weldon, during the past week. Late reports today are most favorable, and there are great hopes of his recovery.

Mrs. E. R. Machum, of Hillandale, was the guest of friends in St. John on Sunday.

The Misses Mabel and Evelyn Peters left for Hamilton, Bermuda, on Thursday, where they will remain during the winter months. Mr. and Mrs

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent newspapers.
These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

NEWER IDEALS OF PEACE

Some time ago Miss Jane Addams wrote a book with this title, and she says so many things that the generality of men do not appreciate because they do not think of them, that it might be well to draw attention to the volume. Miss Addams is an interpreter and a seer, who speaks with a clear and confident voice. She brings wisdom that she has plunged deep to gather, for no one knows as she does the conditions in the byways, crowded alleys and dark, congested places of large cities. She is the fervid spokesman of the inarticulate, the unassimilated, and she is always able to dissolve the empty, airy concept of "humanity," as she has put it, "into its component parts of men, women and children."

THE WEST SIDE TRANSFER

Mayor Frink probably speaks for thousands of citizens when he says that the transfer of the West Side lots to the C. P. R. should not be obstructed now, after nearly two years of discussion, by a disagreement as to responsibility for the maintenance of the sewers through the property. It is rather a matter for wonder that, when this question was somewhat cunningly suggested at the council meeting on Thursday, some of the more level-headed aldermen did not more forcibly express the view that this particular piece of civic business had already been held up too long.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Members of the School Board have turned the hands of the clock backward by dealing with a matter of public business in secret session. Some years ago that sort of thing went on regularly at meetings of the school trustees in this city, but the public gradually became tired of it, and public sessions followed. So far as can be remembered no reason of a satisfactory

nature has been given for returning, in any case, to the policy of secrecy.
Publicity in the present case was all the more necessary because of the nature of the affair to be discussed. No citizen will regard the report adopted by a majority of the school board as satisfactory. The board seems to have no opinion, and to recommend, or promise, no course of action. This is not the attitude of straightforward and clear-headed business men entrusted with matters of importance by the taxpayers. Citizens generally are ready and willing to give members of the school board credit for good service, for these men do a great deal of work without any recompense, and as a rule they seem to be guided by a sincere desire to forward the public welfare. But the test of service does not come when all is smooth sailing, but when difficulties arise; and it is a matter of astonishment to the public that when a matter did arise requiring courage and plain speaking, the trustees should have taken refuge, first in secrecy, and then in such a colorless report as they adopted. Is this to be the end of the matter?

AN UNFORTUNATE SPEECH

The Rev. D. A. Cameron, of the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, is reported as having said in a recent sermon:
"The sooner we get a big navy to keep Quebec in order, the better for the Dominion. For some years past we have been hearing murmurs of disloyalty from Quebec. Then recently, upon an election day, there came the lightning flash and the thunder clap which revealed a startling condition of affairs."

THE REBELLION OF WOMAN

The Greek and Roman philosophers argued the equality of the sexes; the moderns have generally opposed it. Law, from the earliest times in England has not excluded woman from the occupations open to man, but custom and the desire of woman herself has been the great factor. Today the women of England, or at least a noisy, militant section of them, are in rebellion, and the end is not yet. Women have always been in rebellion against restriction and repression, but today is experiencing the culmination of the revolt. Today it is the frenzy of irrational ecstasy, an epidemic madness that has seized them, and that urges them on to all excess of riot. The story of their present agitation for the suffrage is a criticism upon it. By fantastic and lawless acts, cowardly assaults and other unusual expedients, they would usher in this great reform. It is a case of group hallucination, and is rightly classed with the manias and popular delusions of the Middle Ages.

CARELESSNESS

The Canadian dead letter office last year handled 2,168,900 letters, of which number 24,575 contained money or valuables.
It is astonishing how many people are careless about their letters. The carelessness does not attach to the matter of direction only; sometimes people will place several silver coins in a letter, and then put on a one-cent or two-cent stamp and take to luck. Often people will fold a cheque or a bank bill into small dimensions and jam it down into the corner of the envelope, and then insert a letter filling the remainder of the space. Careless persons opening letters do not always see all the enclosures.

THE OUTLOOK IN BRITAIN

The rule that by-elections go against the ministry has recently been broken in Great Britain most significantly. Unionists were saying a year ago that so soon as the elections had an opportunity to pronounce upon the budget the country would be seen to be in revolt over the land and income

WHERE LIFE IS CHEAP

"It is today safer to kill a man in the United States than to kill a deer." This statement is made by Mr. Andrew S. White, formerly president of Cornell Uni-

versity, and afterwards American ambassador at Berlin and St. Petersburg. His astonishing assertion is fortified by statistics calculated to stagger thoughtful American citizens.
Twenty years ago, he says, there were about 1,500 murders a year in the United States; there are now 8,000 a year, an increase of five hundred per cent as compared with an increase of twenty-five per cent in population during the same period. Belgium has the worst record in Europe for homicide, but the United States makes a very much worse showing than Belgium.

In Chicago during the last four years there have been 680 homicides within the city limits, yet in that time there have been but two executions. In other words, while a man is killed about every forty-eight hours, there is an execution about every two years. Mr. White says that while the machinery of the law is very hard upon small offenders, the proportion of escapes in cases of manslaughter or murder are so great as to make the law appear ridiculous and to encourage grave crimes of all sorts.

President Taft, some time ago, spoke very strongly about the failure of the American system of criminal law, dealing particularly with the long delays in the courts and the tendency of such delays to discourage prosecution and encourage disrespect for all laws. Mr. White has made a careful study of the administration of the law in many countries, and his observation has led him to institute comparisons which must be very shocking to his fellow-citizens in the United States.

ACTION NEEDED

New conditions in the market must be created. The men responsible for present conditions should be removed. No alderman or official whose conduct was shown to be questionable or worse by evidence recorded during the recent inquiry should have anything more to do with the market, directly or indirectly. Any other view, any other verdict will be a blow in the face for the public interest and a direct invitation to inefficiency, favoritism, and dishonesty, in days to come.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Bay of Fundy tragedy recorded in this morning's news is a heartbreaking one.
The market is not the private property of the aldermen, the middlemen, or the officials. That ought to be made plain next week when the Council meets.

AMHERST FIRE INQUIRY

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 25.—(Special)—The investigation into the fire which occurred in the Green block last month was commenced today before Stipendiary McKenzie, Mr. Fahie, of Halifax, representing the board of fire underwriters. After several witnesses had been examined the inquiry was adjourned until Monday.

UNCLE WALT

Be kind to old Dobbin, your long-legged bay, and pet him and fondle his chops; for Dobbin is faithful and true to his hay—he'll work in the tugs till he drops. The gods who keep cases on men won't indorse the sport who in anger will crack a club on the ribs of his trusty old horse, which hasn't a chance to hit back. Be kind to old Bossie, the gentle cow, that patiently stands in her shed; and don't with the milking-stool cave in her brow because there's no sense in her head. The gods have no use for the sinful galoot who loses his temper too quick, and wears out his grudge on an innocent brute with any old bludgeon or stick. Where kindness is lacking existence is flat and naught that we do is of worth; be kind to the bow-wow, be kind to the cat, be kind to all creatures on earth. For kindness is music whose chords all agree; the oil on the waters of strife; if man were as perfect as mortals should be, he'd even be kind to his wife.

WALT MASON

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The Chipewyan script consists of seventy-three characters. It is not a true alphabet, but a syllabic; not letters, but syllables are indicated by each character, and seventy-three are all that are needed to express the whole language. The Cree is much simpler; only thirty-six characters are needed for its expression. It is so simple and stenographic that the priests often use it as a rapid way of writing French. Although the origin of languages is one of those origins which must ever remain enveloped in mystery, the origin of writing is not mysterious. The difficulty of winning any notion about the beginnings of human speech lies in the fact that we cannot think of any cause which should give occasion for speech utterances. Such occasions are products of education after language already existed. They are effects of language, not causes of it. Language belongs like play, dances, and the fine arts, to things which do not come in a direct line of development out of the instinctive satisfaction of life needs and other activities which create things of positive value; but it is probably the result of belief in magic, which prompted men to imitate noises made in labor and other natural sounds through a wide range, in order thereby to produce operations. The child learns to speak from an absolute beginning, just as, not the original man, but the original beast, learned to speak before any creature could speak. The original languages must be, in comparison with our languages, intense, electric, pregnant.

Lloyd-George is the kind of man who will be fought bitterly, but he will create a great following who will love him for the enemies he has made, and who will be steadfast in their support. Those who denounced him as a Socialist, as an enemy of property, as a destroyer of existing conditions who offered no substitute, have come to see that they must change their tactics. The budget of which he is author represents the most courageous effort ever made by a political party in modern times in Great Britain to restore to the country something of the normal balance in respect to living conditions and equality of opportunity. Lloyd-George is a headlong orator who strikes hard and whose passion in action sometimes betrays him into extremes of language. But the legislation he prepares is deliberate and unmarked by any of these weaknesses. And as in the legislation nothing is sought but justice, such legislation can always be defended because more than justice nobody should seek, and with less than justice no one should be satisfied.

In committing themselves to the principles of the budget Mr. Asquith, Viscount Morley, Lord Crewe, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Haldane and other members of the ministry, have displayed not only great courage but great vision. These in combination are a pair that should drive far in politics. Mr. Chamberlain, and, with less conviction, Mr. Balfour, have advised the people of the United Kingdom to go in for some stiff doses of patent medicine in the way of protection. Protection for the United Kingdom would unquestionably sharpen the existing lines of division between the classes, would make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It would not effect in fifty years the process of improvement in conditions which Lloyd-George is striving to bring about, and successfully, by means of his new system of taxation.

As on most former occasions the coming elections will not turn on any single issue. The budget and the power of the House of Lords will be the two outstanding questions. So far as the Lords are concerned, the Liberal party is determined that it shall not continue to be within the power of the upper house to nullify the will of the people as expressed by the House of Commons. It will be strange if a majority of the people do not uphold the Liberal leaders in that position. At this time the outlook for Liberal success would seem to be excellent.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.
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
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 Teething 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.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of
The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE
MIGHTIEST OF THE MIGHTY MEN
By Theodore Roosevelt

From an address, as president of the United States, at the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1890.

YET perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and from the standpoint of the America of today and of the future, the most vitally important was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong, and yet preserve unimpaired his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged, ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.
He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passions. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the North and to the men of the South. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race—Abraham Lincoln.

30 British, of 190,470 tons; 32 German, of 113,886 tons; 11 Japanese, of 46,213 tons, and 10 United States, of 33,937 tons, and of torpedo craft, 283 French, 205 British, 154 Russian, and 106 German. Germany does not appear so formidable as some of the alarmists have been painting her.

DON'T FEED A COLD!

A Pernicious Proverb. The Real Facts in the Case.
One of the commonest of English proverbs is, "Feed a cold and starve a fever,"—advice which has helped fill many a churchyard.
The fallacy lies in assuming that a cold and a fever are different. As a matter of fact, a cold is a fever.
When the organs of elimination, especially the bowels, lungs and skin, become congested or clogged, a "cold" with increased temperature results. The poisons accumulate and the familiar symptoms are felt. A similar effect is produced by infection, or "catching" a cold.
Father Morrissy's method was to stimulate the organs to do their duty, without giving them extra work by overeating. The good priest-physician believed in assisting Nature to cure.
His famous prescription, No. 10, or Lung Tonic, may now be procured anywhere in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces. This Lung Tonic is made of Nature's own roots and herbs, and contains no opium or other dangerous drugs. Take it in time, hasten recovery, and build up the system against future attacks.
Trial bottle 25c. Regular size 50c. At your dealer's or from Father Morrissy's Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N. B. 81

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The Poet Philosopher

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FINE SPEECH BY THE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Navy and Other Matters Discussed in Vigorous Manner Which Made Op- position Uncomfortable--Bet- ter Trade Relations

Mr. Borden's Evasion on Question of Importance --The Drummond Campaign and Mr. Monk's Unenviable Position--British Preference Secure --Some Facts About the Disloyal Opposition and the Young Reactionaries--Sir Wilfrid in Splendid Fighting Form.

(Toronto Globe).
Ottawa, Nov. 21--With felicitations to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the celebration of his sixty-ninth birthday, and excellent speeches by the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, who well deserved the congratulations, parliament today entered upon the work of a session that bids fair to be a memorable one. Nothing could have been happier than the vein in which Mr. Borden delivered the congratulations of the opposition to the prime minister, who was obviously touched by the tribute paid to him by those who, while opposed to him in politics, recognize and appreciate the qualities that have made him Canada's first Commoner in name and in fact.

Premier in Splendid Form.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to Mr. Borden revealed the prime minister in his best fighting form. In striking contrast with the nervous and hesitating attitude of the leader of the opposition, he handled the question of better trade relations with the United States with a frankness and lucidity that carried the conviction to all who heard him that in the hands of the government the question of better trade relations with the United States will be absolutely safeguarded and the interests of Canada and the preference extended to the mother country.

The Drummond Campaign.
It was in his treatment of the Drummond-Arthabaska election, however, that the prime minister showed his true mettle, and the opposition looked very sheepish while he drove home the lessons of that famous or infamous campaign. At one point when Mr. Monk intervened to block as if the house would lose control of itself, but Sir Wilfrid's calm demeanor dominated the chamber and the heated atmosphere quickly cooled. The trouble arose over Mr. Monk's assertion that a Liberal notary named Bevan had stated that the Canadian navy might be used to attack the English, Mr. Gaurvau, one of the French-Canadian members, characterizing the statement as a lie. It may be stated that the French-Canadian member at once telegraphed to Mr. Bevan and received a reply which will probably be followed by an affidavit, that he was never in Drummond-Arthabaska during the campaign. The incident was significant as showing the temper which prevails in the house, and it is regarded as a promising omen of many similar lively exchanges during the session now begun.

The Canadian Navy.
Sir Wilfrid's defence of the Canadian navy was a statesmanlike utterance, marked by a truly patriotic spirit, and the liberal members were not without its effect upon the imperialist section of the opposition. Mr. Foster followed the prime minister, to the surprise of many who had thought that Mr. DeLoery, Mr. Borden's chosen lieutenant, would have the floor, and it was noted that, though the member for North Toronto was as vigorous as ever, he received no very enthusiastic support from those behind him.

Sir Wilfrid Replies.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was enthusiastically acclaimed by the Liberal members, added his tribute to those which had been offered by previous speakers to the memory of King Edward VII., and joined in congratulating the mover and seconder of the address. Dealing first with Mr. Borden's observations on the west, Sir Wilfrid said that if there was a divergence of opinion in Canada between the east and the west Mr. Borden had done nothing at any time to remove it. The leader of the opposition had referred to immigration as introducing alien elements into the country, but if there were any danger to Canadian nationality or to British connection to be apprehended from immigrants who were pouring into the western provinces from all parts of Europe as well as from the American republic, he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) did not find any trace of it during his visit. On the contrary, he found that under the British law and institutions as applied by Canadian authorities, every man who had settled in the country was proud to have become a Canadian and a British subject.

The Tariff Question.
With regard to the question of the tariff he did not intend to say much, for it was not a question to be decided at the present juncture, but Mr. Borden knew that his friends in the west did not at all favor a policy which had been the Shibboleth of the Conservative party.

"When we came into office fourteen years ago we endeavored to redeem the pledges we had made two years before to the people of this side, has ever pretended that the tariff made in 1897 had been the law of the Medes and Persians, and never changed. On the contrary, we are Liberals and Reformers, and we believe in moving forward with the times. The tariff made in 1897 has been its own justification. But the people of the west are now asking for a reduction of duty on certain articles which they consume. That is a very proper subject of investigation, and we intend to investigate it, but at the present time."

"We have been in office for a number of years now if there is one thing more than another essential to the business prosperity of a country it is stability of the tariff. I stated to the people of

to Washington and endeavored to obtain reciprocity with the United States. Canada had a fiscal policy in which they had every confidence, but in human affairs it was always possible to do better and to do it better," continued Sir Wilfrid, "that a great deal would be gained both for Canada and the British Empire if our relations with the United States were more friendly than they have been up to the present time."

British Preference Secure.
He acknowledged that there were certain principles which must be conserved in these negotiations.
"There is in the Fielding tariff a cardinal principle of British preference and that preference will not be interfered with by anything we do with the United States. There is another principle as to which we have to take good care, and as to that I believe that the most admirable than the negotiators we have appointed Messrs. Fielding and Peterson, that they will not make any sacrifice of any kind, but will be guided by prudent consideration for the interests of Canada. The confidence of the Canadian people is altogether with these two men and where they come back with a treaty, they will be able to say that they have brought back peace with honor, and prosperity as well."

Disloyal Opposition.
Sir Wilfrid then turned to the question of the government's naval policy. Mr. Borden had proudly declared that the government should have taken the advice he offered last session, but he reminded the house that the leader of the opposition had the previous session chosen to go back upon it. "There was recently an election in Drummond-Arthabaska," proceeded Sir Wilfrid. (Ironical cheers from opposition.)
"It is well known in history that the defeat of a man is not an honorable and a victory. Our Conservative friends are welcome to what comfort they can get out of the result of that election. It was not won by his majesty's loyal opposition. Were it not for certain recollections that have taken place on the part of the victors I would say it was won by his majesty's disloyal opposition." (Loud Liberal cheers.)

Young Reactionaries.
"That election was won by a combination of Conservatives who was left of a once great Conservative party in the province of Quebec, and certain young reactionaries who were brought up under Liberal principles, but for whom, as it turned out, Liberal principles were too broad and too generous."
"The election was won by appeals so desperate and by means so dastardly that removed the public conscience was aroused to shame and indignation."

"Can anyone here pretend, does anyone assert, that the policy which was adopted by parliament last session, and which was embodied in the statute, was condemned by the electors of Drummond and Arthabaska?"
"I say no. I say that the verdict which was given on the 3rd of November last in the electoral division of Drummond and Arthabaska is no sense a condemnation of the naval policy as embodied in that statute."

False Appeal to Electors.
"Everybody in this house knows that there are two things, two things only, which are provided for in that law. It provides that a naval service should be created, but nowhere within the four corners of that law is it stated that a naval service is to be created by conscription or by forced enrollment. Everybody knows that the service is to be purely voluntary, and there is not a man in this house who can stand up and deny that proposition. Everybody in this house knows that the full control of the parliament is maintained over that system."

"But that the law which was attacked and denounced in the Drummond and Arthabaska election?"
"Did those who attacked the law tell the electors of that constituency that there was to be no forced enrollment, that there was to be no conscription, and that the service was to be purely voluntary?"
Mr. Paquet--I said that.
Mr. Monk--I said that also.

"The man who wrote the word of my honorable friends, and I am glad to know there are two men who oppose that naval policy and who told the truth in that election. But, if my honorable friends did tell the people that, they were given the lie by those who assisted them in that election. There are men in this house who heard it stated on the platform during the election that if this law was to be maintained conscription would be applied to the naval service."

The Famous Pamphlet.
Sir Wilfrid called attention to the pamphlet which had been circulated in Drummond and Arthabaska, and asked who was the author.
"The man who wrote it was ashamed to put his name to it, but we know it was circulated with the connivance of Conservatives and Nationalists."
It was only a repetition of what was told electors last session, and Sir Wilfrid stated that he had noted from a pamphlet delivered by Quebec Conservatives and Nationalists denouncing England and the English, and drawing lurid pictures of what would befall the people of Quebec in the event of war.

Monk Challenged.
Mr. Monk--You might mention some of the speakers on your own side who talked of the navy being used to attack Britain.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier challenged. Mr. Monk to give the name of any Liberal who had used such language.
Mr. Monk, after a pause, during which the chamber resounded with Liberal cheers and cries of "Name, name," said he referred to a well-known Liberal notary in Richmond.
Mr. Gaurvau--You are lying to the house. (Cries of "Take it back," "Withdraw" and "Order.")
Sir Wilfrid asked for the name of the notary, and Mr. Monk, after some hesitation, said it was Bevan.

Greater National Policy.
Sir Wilfrid said he had not heard of the gentleman, and proceeded to refer to the same policy for the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Messrs. Monk and Bontrass had made in Montreal after the election.
"Already the member for Jacques Cartier has learned the lesson that this policy of the segregation of the province of Quebec from the rest of the dominion will not pass either in Quebec or elsewhere. He has already learned that we must in this country be national, not in the small sense of the Nationalist, but in the larger and broader sense--that we must have the same policy for all the provinces of the dominion, the east as well as the west, and must profess in them all the same sentiments. That is the only policy which will triumph. It is a policy which

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND WIFE ON FOREIGN TOUR



Crown Prince Frederick William and the Crown Princess

Colombo, Nov. 21--Crown Prince Wilhelm and the Crown Princess of Germany arrived aboard the Norddeutscher steamer Prinz Ludwig. After greetings from the German consul, vice-consul and Governor MacCallum and his staff, the Crown Prince and Princess came ashore, being conveyed to the landing pier in the state barge, manned by Gingalese in duck and wearing fez caps.
Although the royal visitors are traveling incognito they were received with cheers from the residents, who turned out to witness their arrival. After introductions to the authorities the party drove

THE COAL TRADE AND RECIPROcity

Speaking of the position of the Maritime Provinces with respect to the duty on coal, the Charlottetown Guardian says the consumers would be quite as well as they are now apparently if there was not a coal mine in the Maritime Provinces and there was no duty on coal. The Guardian's article on the subject follows here:
During the year 1909 there was produced in Canada 10,113,935 tons of coal, and there was imported for Canadian consumption 3,763,352 tons of bituminous coal, a total of 9,823,015 tons. The quantity produced in the country and the quantity imported were pretty nearly equal, but the price of the hard coal shipped was much greater than the value of the coal produced in the country, the anthracite imported being more than twice as valuable as our bituminous coal. Anthracite coal is free of duty on importation.
Over \$27,000,000 was the value of the coal imported. In the same year there was 1,813,922 tons of Canadian coal exported, of a value of \$4,505,221. Canada was thus in the position of importing more coal than was produced in the country for home consumption, and paid for coal imported about \$22,500,000 over and above the value of the coal exported. But the coal mine owners, who are not half supplying the Canadian consumption, claim that they want protection and cannot live without it.
Obviously what the mine owners of Nova Scotia want is to shut out United States competition and so be enabled to charge consumers in the Maritime Provinces the amount of the duty, 33 cents per ton more than they would otherwise be able to get. Moreover, coal and steel are coal corporations, that the steel interest is about the most greedy of all the industrial concerns in Canada, having been pampered with both protective duties and bounties, and is therefore the deadly foe of tariff reduction in any form.
The Maritime Merchant, published in Halifax, lays down the proposition "that

will triumph in Quebec as everywhere else."
"The electors of Drummond and Arthabaska may not at this moment appreciate the necessity of a navy. They are an inland division. They are not familiar with the conditions prevalent at the sea shore, and it may be that they look upon any expense connected with the navy as a waste of money, but such is not the opinion of the provinces by the sea. When a few days ago the Niobe sailed into the port of Halifax it was received with acclamation by the whole population. Everybody went down to the harbor to have a good view of the good ship. When the Rainbow came in Vancouver it was received with, if possible, greater enthusiasm."
"Everybody in this country must understand that the conditions are not exactly the same in all its parts--that there are vicinities in the different sections; but all must understand that the burdens of one must be the burdens of all, just as the disabilities of one must be the disabilities of all. We are constantly developing as a nation, we are discovering new sources of revenue; portions of our continent which we considered inaccessible or barren are now of account whatever we are beginning to find are abounding in wealth. We are finding resources promising great prosperity in our most unexpected sections. We are building a railway to the shores of Hudson Bay, 800 miles at least from the fortifications at Halifax."

Must Have Protection.
"We are building a railway across the continent to the northern waters of the Pacific at Prince Rupert, 600 miles at least from the fortifications at Esquimaux."
"Will anyone say that we are to leave the distant portions of our country absolutely unprotected? No, the common sense of the people will come to the conclusion that these distant parts of our country, where so much wealth is being developed, must be protected either by fortification or ships."
"The policy we have adopted and to which my hon. friend assented in a previous session may not be altogether appreciated now, but the time will come when those who oppose that policy will be ashamed of their present attitude, just as the time has come when those in Arthabaska who opposed it are ashamed of the methods whereby they achieved their victory." (Loud Liberal cheers.)

Lacked Sea Vision.
The electors of Drummond and Arthabaska may not at this moment appreciate the necessity of a navy. They are an inland division. They are not familiar with the conditions prevalent at the sea shore, and it may be that they look upon any expense connected with the navy as a waste of money, but such is not the opinion of the provinces by the sea. When a few days ago the Niobe sailed into the port of Halifax it was received with acclamation by the whole population. Everybody went down to the harbor to have a good view of the good ship. When the Rainbow came in Vancouver it was received with, if possible, greater enthusiasm."
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Will Pay Tribute to Poet and Journalist
The newspaper writers of St. John invite their fellow citizens to join in a tribute to the veteran poet and journalist, L. S. Spencer. The younger generation do not remember Mr. Spencer, who was editor of the Maritime Monthly, and was later a valued member of the staff of the "St. John Telegraph, Sun, Record and Gazette" since 1850. Mr. Spencer was the editor of the Rutland, Vermont, Herald, and it was only last year that his book of poems, entitled The Fugitives, was issued for the first time.
For the last half dozen years Mr. Spencer has been living at Whitehead, Kings County. Circumstances have made it necessary for him to return to St. John. He is very old, being now in his 82nd year, and quite feeble. He has no relatives and but few personal friends. Life has dealt somewhat harshly with him in recent years.
Had Mr. Spencer chosen to pursue a literary career exclusively from early life, he might have ranked with the famous New England literatures of his time, some of whom were his personal friends. He will in any case leave some work that will live. The Fugitives is a book of poems that adorns Canadian literature.
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PUBLIC PRAYERS SHOULD BE BRIEF SAYS DR. WILSON

St. John Minister, in Montreal Paper, Declares There is a Too Frequent Use of Names Deity--Pulpit Prayers.

The following article on pulpit prayers, by Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph. D., St. John, is taken from the Montreal Star:
Looked at from the human standpoint, public worship was instituted for the comfort and edification of the children of Adam; for their support and encouragement amid the trials and difficulties of this life, and to help them to prepare for the life of the hereafter. By public worship I mean the preaching of the gospel, the singing of suitable psalms and hymns, and the offering of prayer to the God of all good. In countries where the exercises of devotion of all lands and ages have ever deemed it alike a duty and a delight to engage and through them grace has ever been communicated to the sincere worshipper. While dissimilar they can hardly be regarded as separate. Each has Divine warrant and authority and each has been greatly honored by the Lord. And if whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, it should be the wish of those whose duty it is to lead in the devotional exercises of the sanctuary to guard against all that is calculated to weaken its force or to lessen its effectiveness.
For the proper performance of sacred duty there must, of course, be preparation of heart. Our own weakness, our greatness and glory. Being into whose presence we are about to enter, and the many and varied needs of the people, we are to give voice to, should surely be enough to awe and solemnize the mind. The walk to the sanctuary should not be hurried, all ordinary conversation should be hushed, a few minutes rest had before beginning the service. The pulpit should be entered with sobriety of manner, the text, lessons and hymns selected in advance and no hint should be given that anything is being done at haphazard. When the time has arrived for the offering the people should have ample time to get quieted down, and stillness reign throughout the audience. And while the language used need not be prepared the themes may be, and a pastor who is in touch with his people will always have something to ask for appropriate to the occasion.
Irreverence is one of the crying evils of our day. Sacred things are lightly spoken of, the names of Deity flippantly made use of, and even church buildings made the scene of what should be regarded as heinous sacrilege. Theatrical plays, and the eastern farmer, asks for a fair field and no favor. A much stronger case for selfishness is apparent against the coal baron, who boast of the thickness of their seats and the wealth of their deposits, but still claim that they cannot live without protection.
The coal duty has entirely shut out foreign coal from Prince Edward Island except some nine or ten thousand tons of anthracite. (9,827 tons in 1909), which comes in duty free. Having shut out all competition in soft coal, they are able to add the amount of the duty to the price, and even with the limited consumption of coal in this province it is safe to say that consumers in Prince Edward Island are paying \$50,000 more yearly for their coal than they would if the duty were off. Not a cent was paid in coal duty in this province, the treasury of Canada was none the richer for this "protection," but consumers here were made to pay tribute to the coal barons.
For that matter the actual duty on coal paid by consumers in the three Maritime Provinces was a mere bagatelle, too trivial to be taken into account, but the consumers paid heavily in tribute to the mine owners. The consumers would be quite as well off as they are now apparently, if there was not a coal mine in the Maritime Provinces and there was no duty on coal. The mines are of great value, of course, for the employment they give, and it is a great advantage, doubtless to the big iron and steel works to get their coal at cost, but the average householder and consumer suffers as we have stated. We live not in sight of some Nova Scotia coal pits, but we get little or no benefit from being so near. What seems most to be wanted in these days of high prices is protection for the consumer.

is made of the Father and of the Holy Spirit. A Unitarian in conversation with a Trinitarian was reminded by the latter of having attended a service in the church of the former in which the name of the Holy Spirit was not used. To this the Trinitarian replied that he had, in fact, been in a Trinitarian church in which Jesus, only Jesus, was spoken of or prayed to. These were probably exceptional cases, but the charge is not without foundation. Intelligent prayer after the orthodox order, in which the Father as the author of all good, through the merits of the Lord Jesus to grant us the aid of the Holy Spirit in our efforts to get to do good. Our prayers are too often strange mixtures of conflicting opinions or views which bewilder the hearers and which render it difficult to know to whom we are praying or what we are praying for.
Public prayer should be brief, for no man can pray for more than a few minutes. The earnest manner, or devout attitude, which they will become wearisome if unduly prolonged. While five minutes may be too short and fifteen minutes too long according to the circumstances, few men can safely go beyond from five to seven minutes. I recall two remarkable cases in regard to length. One was in a small country church, the minister was a good thoughtful, well-read man, and whose prayers were rich in scriptural quotations, but the length, which one who timed him affirmed was over forty minutes, was very trying to all present. The other was in a large city church on the occasion of a great ecclesiastical gathering, and when a distinguished divine from England had been announced to preach. It was a hot July day, the house was full, and the people were anxious to hear the grandly gifted orator. The opening prayer was beautifully worded, uttered with grace and earnestness, referred to perhaps everything appropriate to the occasion, and was beyond doubt a wonderful deliverance. It was about half an hour in length. One of the city papers spoke of it as "One of the most remarkable addresses presented to the assembly." Against this tendered in should guard, and the wise preacher will see to it that his prayers, and especially the closing one, will be brief and to the point.
Repetitions should be rare and are only allowable to lend force to some used when the earnestness of the praying one can only find voice in this way. In Daniel's prayer already referred to we have a striking illustration of this in the closing sentence: "O Lord, hear, O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hear, O Lord, hear, for thine own sake. O my God, for thy city and thy people are called by thy name."
Our rulers should not be forgotten. As clergymen are most in need of Divine help than those who have the management of public affairs. The temptations to wrong-doing are so numerous and so strong, and the good or evil so dependent upon their character and influence that for their aid is most in need of Divine help than those who have the management of public affairs. The temptations to wrong-doing are so numerous and so strong, and the good or evil so dependent upon their character and influence that for their aid is most in need of Divine help than those who have the management of public affairs. The temptations to wrong-doing are so numerous and so strong, and the good or evil so dependent upon their character and influence that for their aid is most in need of Divine help than those who have the management of public affairs.

MAJORITY CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES
Annual Meeting of Maritime Commercial Men to Take Place Friday, December 9-- Will Be Interesting.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association which will take place this year at Halifax, on Friday, Dec. 9, promises to be unusually interesting. The nominations for the different offices are large. For the office of president alone no less than seven candidates are in the field. Interest in this election will be keen inasmuch as each one of the provinces is anxious for the coveted honors. It is understood that the New Brunswick men will put forth every effort to elect D. W. Morrison, president of the office of directors they have also picked a ticket, and will back F. A. McKeown, of the Canadian Cereal Co., and G. Dawes, of the Imperial Tobacco Co., as Vice-presidents.

President--A. Milne Fraser, at present senior vice-president.
G. D. Ellis, representing The Saskatchewan Milling Co.
E. A. Fowler, representing Standard Milling Co., Ltd.
J. C. Jones, representing Printers' Supplies, Ltd.
D. A. Morrison, representing self.
P. Rathford, representing J. & M. Murphy, Ltd.
W. Tapp, representing self.
The nominations for the other offices are as follows:
Vice-Presidents for Nova Scotia (four to be elected)--R. J. Humphrey, of J. H. Humphrey & Co.; A. F. Kierstead, of Hall and Fairweather, Ltd.; A. E. Macleod, for self; J. E. Petrie, of J. McCready Co., Ltd.; D. W. Puddington, of Puddington, Wetmore & Morris; H. Smith, of Robertson, Foster & Smith; H. W. Tilton, of J. A. Tilton; H. V. Vaughan, of Emerson & Fisher, Ltd.; W. P. Walsh, of Martin Senour Co., Ltd.
Directors (three to be elected)--G. Blackie, of Clayton & Sons; C. Dawes, of American Tobacco Co.; J. Humphrey, of Standard Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; A. J. LeLachar, of W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.; J. H. Pritchard, of Globe Milling Co., Ltd.; F. K. Warren; C. P. Wood, of B. B. Section & Co.
Treasurer--O. E. Smith, of J. E. Moore & Co.

BUCK SAW PATENT.
A correspondent writes to The Telegraph from St. Leonard (N. B.) saying that Madawaska county has produced two inventors, Joseph Desjardins and Frank Duron, of St. Leonard, have just secured a patent for a new buck saw frame. The frame has a curved arm that holds one end of the saw and a handle that holds the other end. The arrangement is controlled by a set screw. The correspondent says the inventors will soon have it manufactured and placed on the market. He asserts that the use of the patent arrangement does away with a great deal of elbow grease.

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