

WOMEN--LISTEN!

chers and commercial telegraph operators. Commercial offices to be opened in 1922. With for their own. No one turning in these salaries. Let us tell you about

McNAMARAS ARE NOW IN STRIPES

(Continued from page 1.) The federal grand jury yesterday afternoon to tell all that he knows relative to the manufacture and supply of nitro-glycerine which was obtained by the McNamara brothers and possibly others. He has been in this city several weeks and some time ago identified the two McNamara brothers and Orrie McNamara as the men who had purchased nitro-glycerine at various times in the past seven years. Kizer had an explosive factory in Munich. It is believed that arrangements are being made in San Francisco to bring E. J. Clancy, first vice-president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, to Los Angeles to testify on Tuesday. Clancy was served with a subpoena in San Francisco yesterday, and at that time it was reported that his physical condition would not allow his removal here at this time. It is said that Clancy will be brought here on a stretcher if necessary.

McNamara Dynamited "By Request." Indianapolis, Dec. 10--United States authorities, examining the records of the Iron Workers in the dynamiting cases, now know that the conspiracy of destruction included many besides John J. McNamara and that not all of these men lived in this city. Labor men in other States were in the conspiracy and not a few of the money with which the wreckers worked was dynamite and nitro-glycerine were purchased by one organization.

That the operations of the gang were directed from the city and that practically all of the dynamite used in explosions was brought here is matters fully settled by new revelations, but James B. McNamara and Orrie McNamara were only two of the operators in a possible party of more who were under the direction of John J. McNamara.

Letters found in the office of the Iron Workers and the room of John J. McNamara in this city were raised on the night of April 22 show the connection of these men with McNamara. They are said to show that McNamara was in the past to coast system of destruction were not paid out of the Iron Workers' headquarters funds.

While the \$1,000 a month set aside by order of the executive board for "organizing purposes," as the expenditures are characterized in the financial reports of J. McNamara, was an important figure, it is said to have been a small part of the money which McNamara was not compelled to curtail his operations because of any limitations on funds, but that money from other cities was forthcoming. It is believed also that some of these letters establish that the suggestion that certain bridges and structures be dynamited did not come from J. McNamara, but that he directed these jobs "by request."

Communications from labor leaders in other cities, some far distant and some some towns, were received by the government, indicating that the aid of the dynamiting crew" was solicited by local leaders in other cities who wrote to McNamara asking him to establish a cost to "have a good job done" in their neighborhood.

In some of these letters the request is made that the same man "do the job" at some other designated place, but to do the "job" requested. The place designated as one where a "job had been done" was to a place where there had been an effective dynamite or nitro-glycerine explosion a short time before.

Replies of J. J. McNamara to these requests often named, it is said, the amount of money which would be necessary to "man out to do the job." In some instances this was \$200 and expenses. Other letters say "terms are accepted," and still other "job will be done." Soon after the man was sent out there was an explosion or near the town to which he had been sent.

How complete are the files of McNamara is not known by the officials. Copies of some of the letters written by J. J. McNamara in response to communications from other labor men picked up by the government had destroyed any is not known. So, while there is a possibility that some of the men who were in those places were not implicated in the correspondence on McNamara et al., it is thought that the government has the "do" on a large number.

It is believed that the work of the federal bureau of investigation and the secret service in a number of cities in the country at the present time has as its object not only the strengthening of cases against men known to have been tied up in the "job" but also the securing of information from the dynamiting party. It is said that Herbert S. Hocking, who succeeded J. J. McNamara as secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers' Union, is anxious to be a clear breast of all he knows about the dynamiting party to District Attorney Charles W. Miller was said today by four men officially so situated that they would be taking place. No deal has been made between the Iron Workers' Union and District Attorney Miller. Miller said to be debating the advisability of making an agreement with Hocking, who in turn for whatever information he may supply would be repaid, it is said, by "demanding a square deal."

As stated on apparently authentic information that Hocking has a lot of John McNamara's papers, which were confiscated at the time McNamara was arrested. The papers Hocking is said to be promised to deliver to the federal authorities. On Friday Hocking denied absolutely any knowledge of the McNamara case.

The Daily Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1911

NO INTENTION OF GOBBLING PERSIA

Britain Has Russian Promise Sir Edward Grey Makes Statement About Situation

London, Dec. 14--While referring to the Persian question during a discussion of foreign affairs in the house of commons today, the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said that the Russian agreement was not intended to impair the independence and integrity of Persia. A declaration to that effect had been made to the Persian government, but he added Great Britain was not undertaking any obligation to protect the integrity of Persia.

The Russian government, continued the foreign secretary, had demanded that Mr. Shuster should be withdrawn. The British government had said that it did not object to that demand. Mr. Shuster's intentions in appointing British officials in Northern Persia were good, but the spirit and intention of the Anglo-Russian agreement could not be permitted to be used, and two great nations embroiled by the action of any individual, no matter how good the intentions were.

After what had happened he agreed with Russia's demand that the consent of the British and Russian legations should be obtained for the appointment of foreign advisers to Persia.

In conclusion, Sir Edward said that Persia was unable to pay an indemnity he hoped Russia would be induced not to press that demand.

The Situation Delicate. The foreign secretary said that if the difficulty were mismanaged or rashly handled by those concerned, larger issues of policy might be involved. The British government strongly opposed the restoration of the ex-shah and Russia had given a categorical assurance that it had no intention of that kind.

In this connection, Sir Edward read a statement of the ex-shah and Russian government stating that the troops would not advance from Kaabon for eight days unless extraordinary circumstances should arise. The communication concluded with assurance of adherence to the Russo-British agreement.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14--In an interview today, M. Sazonoff, Russia's foreign minister, said that the Morocco agreement and the Turkish and Persian questions have strengthened the European combinations, especially the triple entente, which has passed the test with honor. Under the circumstances there is no desire in any quarter to change the groupings of the powers.

On the question of the indemnity demand he asserted that the poor condition of Persia had been taken into consideration in making the demand. Financiers and economists, he thought, would find a more satisfactory demand without destroying the source of Persia's prosperity. A ruined and despairing Persia did not enter into Russia's calculations, but on the contrary, a flourishing and tranquil Persia.

With reference to the Dardanelles, he said that the Russian government had not forgotten this question, but had not raised it and would not raise it officially now. The Russian ambassador at Constantinople, M. Tchernoff, may have talked privately and accidentally with the grand vizier on this subject.

In response to a question as to whether peace is restored the better for us.

BELIEVES PEACE OF EUROPE IN DANGER

French Statesman Asserts in Debate Over Moroccan Settlement Scores His Government for Giving Away Territory to Germany That Was Won by Blood of Their People--Foreign Secretary Defends His Action--Says Alliance With Britain is Not Lightly Valued.

Paris, Dec. 14--An attempt by the Conservative members of the chamber of deputies to postpone the ratification of the Franco-German agreement about Morocco, evoked a speech on the subject from Foreign Minister Descleres this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he declared that Germany at the beginning of the negotiations asserted that she would not accept by a method for settling the Moroccan question. A heated debate ensued.

The German, British, Russian and Spanish ambassadors were present in the chamber of deputies this afternoon when Foreign Minister Descleres, before a crowded house, delivered his debate, and made some additions to the revelations concerning the Moroccan crisis.

The discussion followed an interpellation by the Count de Mun and other members on the right, or Conservative side, who wished to postpone the ratification of the Franco-German accord in regard to Morocco until after the negotiations now going on with Spain are concluded.

War Clouds Menace Peace of Europe. Count de Mun in a long speech condemned the sacrifice to a rival power of part of a French colony, equaling in extent two-thirds of France, and conquered by the spilling of blood and life.

He continued: "We have no intention of abandoning our friends or our alliances. On the contrary, we shall bind them closer."

In conclusion, he said that the negotiations with Spain had been taken up in a friendly spirit.

Count de Mun's motion was defeated by 448 to 18.

Edmundston, N. B., Dec. 14--The town of Edmundston inaugurated last night its electric plant. At quarter to six Mayor L. A. Dugal, in the presence of the aldermen of the town and Pius Michaud, M. P., turned on the electric current, and the town was brilliantly lighted up.

The generating power of both the water and the electric plants of a capacity of 750 horse-power, is situated on Green River, ten miles north of Edmundston, and consists of a dam 400 feet long and 28 feet high, a power house with two sets of water wheels and two electric generators. It can supply sufficient power for water distribution and electric lighting to a population of at least 10,000 inhabitants. The streets are lighted with 150 tungsten lamps, each having a capacity of 65 candle power.

MILITIA SCHOOL OPENS HERE JAN. 1

I. C. R. TRAINMEN ARE SUSPENDED For Instruction of Officers

Two Conductors, Driver and Brakeman Got Laid Off Three Months Men Held Responsible for Wreck at Sackville in Which a Fireman Was Killed--Rev. Frank Baird Talks Against Church Union.

Special to The Telegraph. Moncton, N. B., Dec. 14--Rev. Frank Baird, of Woodstock, spoke on church union tonight before a large congregation in St. John's Presbyterian church. He urged against the proposal. Next Thursday night Rev. James Ross, St. John's, will address St. John's church on the same subject, speaking in favor of church union.

At a result of an investigation by the I. C. R. board of management into the wreck at Sackville Thanksgiving Day last, Driver A. B. Price, and Conductors Truman and Melanson are suspended for three months. Brakeman E. Steadman was suspended for three months.

It will be remembered that Fireman Melanson, who was a passenger on True's special, was killed in the wreck. At the meeting of the school board last night Miss Josephine Goodall was appointed to the Victoria school staff to take the place of Miss Lizzie McBeath, resigned.

The school board will hold a meeting early in January to discuss the question of medical inspection in the schools.

Special to The Telegraph. Ottawa, Dec. 14--Colonel Hughes is proceeding with his programme for the militia. In addition to the new barracks at Toronto he also is preparing to promptly carry out the plans of his predecessor, Sir Frederick Borden, for new militia quarters at Montreal, Ottawa and other centres.

At Montreal \$300,000 will be spent on new barracks on the St. Lambert site, secured last spring by the late government. A permanent corps will be established there.

The minister has also inaugurated a reform in regard to the annual school of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers. Hitherto these schools have been held in a comparatively few fixed points through the Dominion, and in some districts the men have to travel considerable distances to reach them.

Under the new arrangement the instructors will do most of the traveling and the men will come to the officers at most points instead of compelling the officers to leave their places of residence to go to the schools.

ABANDONS TITLE FOR LOVE OF GIRL

Archduke Henry Ferdinand of Austria Cut Off by the Emperor A FAMILY COMPLAINT Princess Louise, a Sister, Divorced by King of Saxony Because She Flew With a Tutor--Another Brother Married an Actress and Disappeared.

Canadian Press. Vienna, Dec. 14--Another romance connected with the important house of Hapsburg is contained in the dry official announcement that the Emperor Francis Joseph has placed the Archduke Henry Ferdinand, brother of the Princess Louise of Saxony and of Archduke Leopold Salvator, "on leave with the stoppage of all emoluments."

Archduke Henry Ferdinand, who is a painter, with a great distaste for court life and military duties, has been living for some time in Munich. He has desired for a long period to abandon his rank and title in the same way as Archduke Ferdinand Charles, in order, it is reported, to marry a Munich girl belonging to a family not of noble rank.

Finding this to be most difficult the archduke has taken the easier course of throwing up his military career.

The family of the Hapsburgs has experienced a series of romances. The first among the more recent was that of the Archduke John Salvator, known as John Orth, who completely disappeared after giving up his rank and marrying an actress named Lily Stiebel.

He was said to have sailed for Chile on board the Santa Margaretha in July 1910 and no trace of him has since been found.

Then came Princess Louise of Saxony, who disappeared from Dresden in 1902, leaving her husband, the present King of Saxony. She was forbidden to use her title of archduchess by imperial decree. She was divorced from the King of Saxony in 1903.

Archduke Ferdinand Charles this year ran away from his military duties and married a daughter of a court councillor, afterwards assuming the name of Burs and living as a private citizen.

Archduke Leopold, who was a major-general in the Austrian army, renounced his career in 1902 in order to marry a Serbian actress named Adamovich, whom he later divorced. He lives in Switzerland under the name of Wolfelin.

SAYS CLERGY DO NOT SHARE IN PROSPERITY

Metropolitan of Canada, in Pastoral Letter, Says Their Living Expenses Have Increased But Stipends Have Not.

Ottawa, Dec. 14--Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa Metropolitan of Canada, has issued a pastoral letter to the members of the Church of England in which he says:

"Never has the blessed season of Christmas found Canadians in a more prosperous state or with brighter prospects. The one class in the nation which has no direct share in this prosperity is the clergy."

The advanced cost of living, which brings wealth into the country and enriches many, reduces the stipends of the clergy seriously by making many comforts and some necessities too costly for them to buy. I earnestly ask you all to think of this and avail yourselves of the opportunity which the Christmas affords you of adding to your clergyman's stipend this year."

United States Company Reports Rush of Orders and Big Increase in Exports.

New York, Dec. 14--Officials of the U. S. Steel Corporation said today that the company's mills as a whole are working nearer to capacity than at any previous time this year. The company's foreign business, it was added, had grown beyond all expectations.

It was pointed out that total exports for October aggregated \$20,800,000, as against \$17,452,000 in the corresponding month of last year. For the ten months of the calendar year ended October 31 total exports amounted to \$205,018,000, as against \$184,376,000 in the same period of 1910 and \$128,170,000 in 1909.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER HOLDING HIS OWN

London, Dec. 14--Sir William Barlow and the other members in attendance upon Sir Charles Tupper at Bexley Heath this morning issued a bulletin stating that their distinguished patient is maintaining his condition.

TORIES DIVIDED ABOUT OPPOSING HO. MR. GRAHAM

One Section Wants to Carry Out Their Agreement, and Another Doesn't.

Ottawa, Dec. 14--Interest is growing in the political situation in South Renfrew. Conservatives are calling a convention to consider the proposal of a candidate to oppose Hon. George P. Graham at the election of the C. N. R. LaPas. The Conservative, was to be supported for the legislature, if on Mr. Low resigning, the Conservatives are, however, are opposed to this proposal and the whole matter will be discussed at a party convention shortly. Dr. Maloney, who opposed Mr. Low, has expressed his willingness to run again and a big section of his following are in favor of putting up a fight.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, who was asked today as to what would likely be done, would make no statement beyond intimating that the matter was not in his hands. The wire for the by-election has not yet been issued.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY SOLD?

North Shore Paper Says Toronto Parties Have Bought it for About \$100,000.

Newcastle, Dec. 14--According to the North Shore Leader the Kent Northern Railway system has been sold to Toronto parties. The transfer is one of the most important made on the North Shore for many years. The sale, the Leader this week says:

"The North Shore Leader has it on the best authority that the Kent Northern Railway has been sold to Toronto parties. The sale was effected a few days ago and the price is in the vicinity of \$100,000."

The Kent Northern is a line of 27 miles running from Richibucto to Kent Junction, and is one of the best paying branches in the lower provinces. It was built nearly thirty years ago by John G. Brown, who was chief engineer, and remained for some twenty years. Between eight and nine years ago Mr. Brown sold the road to a Richibucto syndicate, composed of Messrs. Thomas O. Murray, Robert Phinney, W. D. Carter, John Jardine and Geo. M. Robertson. The latter went some time ago and his interest was bought by his associates. Mr. Jardine has been president of the company since the transfer from Mr. Brown. Mr. Murray has been manager, with Mr. Phinney as treasurer, and Mr. Carter secretary.

The new owners have already taken over their important purchases. Mr. Murray is to be retained as manager, but it is understood that Mr. Phinney has asked to be relieved from duty not later than the first of the new year. Mr. Carter is going west. Mr. Jardine has been in California for some time. The Richibucto syndicate spent all the earnings of the road upon improving its condition, and adding to the rolling stock. The road cost them originally about \$60,000, and the "clean up" for the eight years will be about \$50,000 over that amount."

SAYS ATLANTIC COAST STEAMERS ARE POORLY EQUIPPED

Secretary of Seaman's Union Tells Congress Committee, Vessels Haven't Sufficient Crews to Land Lifeboats.

Washington, Dec. 14--William H. Frasier, secretary of the International Seaman's Union of Boston (Mass.), started a house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today by declaring that on a majority of the passenger carrying ships on the Atlantic coast there are not enough members of the crew to land life boats.

He said most of the ships carry only enough for 75 per cent of the passenger carrying capacity of the ships. The witnesses declared that in all of his experience he has never seen a boat drill at sea where the life boats were hung at the davits.

Mr. Frasier also declared that the Slocum disaster was due to an insufficient crew. The loss of life would have been reduced by half with a proper crew, he said.

MORE FISHERIES OFFICIALS HAVE BEEN DISMISSED

Ottawa, Dec. 14--It is announced that the government has dismissed Inspector W. S. Young and Fisheries Overseer D. McEwen of Manitoba, whose places will be filled by J. A. Howell and Daniel Daly, of Belkirk. Fisheries Overseer Bain of Liverpool (N. S.), is also dismissed.

EARL GREY HEADS PEACE CENTENARY COMMITTEE

Britain's Foremost Men in Movement to Celebrate 100 Years of Peace With United States.

London, Dec. 14--A meeting held under the auspices of the parliamentary arbitration committee perfected today an organization to co-operate with the American national committee for the celebration of a century of peace among English-speaking races, and to commemorate the signing of the treaty of Ghent in 1814. The celebration will take place according to present plans in Canada, England and the United States during the years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Earl Grey, former government-general of Canada, was elected president of the society, while Baron Shaw of Dunfermline was elected as chairman of the executive committee, which comprises government officials, church dignitaries and scientists.

Premier Asquith, Chancellor David Lloyd-George, and Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, in the house of commons, and A. J. Balfour, former chief of the Unionist party, sent messages in support of the movement.

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ITALIANS CAPTURE ANOTHER OASIS NEAR TRIPOLI

Tripoli, Dec. 14--The Italian troops took possession yesterday of the town of Tripoli, consisting of several small villages about eight miles along the coast to the east of Tripoli. The Turkish troops and the Arab irregulars retired before the advance of the Italian columns, and the inhabitants offered no resistance. The Italians have joined the main body further inland and preparations have been taken by the Italian commander to prevent a surprise.

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A BILL-POSTER

Did that patient you were telling me about respond to your treatment? asked a doctor's neighbor. Not yet replied the physician. I've tried him four bills already--yonders fustman.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND. The Wife--Big checks for dresses will be in demand this season. The Husband--Thank heaven--Baltimore American.

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredrickton, N. B., Dec. 11—Premier Fleming, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Hon. H. F. McLeod, A. R. Gould, of Presque Isle (Me.); A. M. Paskett and J. F. Lesman, of New York, were engaged here this afternoon and evening in conference concerning the contract for the building of the St. John Valley railway.

George Black, barrister, who went to the Yukon in 1898 as head of a party of gold seekers and has since been practicing law in Dawson and Vancouver, arrived here today on his return from the unsuccessful candidature for the federal parliament for the Yukon three years ago and is now said to be slated for the governor.

Fredericton, Dec. 13—W. Leonard Palmer, representing London-Financial News, arrived here tonight. Thursday night he will address a public meeting under the auspices of the board of trade on the opportunities offered by the province and methods to be adopted to attract British capital.

St. Thos. Tait, of Montreal, conferred with Premier Fleming this afternoon re the Gibson & Minto Railway. Sir Thomas stated this evening that progress on the survey for the line had been satisfactory and that it would be completed within a few weeks. He also is confident that a subsidy for the line will be voted by the dominion parliament.

Announcement—The Valley Railway contract has been signed and received with enthusiasm here. Fredericton has always been commercially isolated and it is felt that the construction of this railway will mean the dawn of a new era for this city. Satisfaction is expressed that the government has adopted the plan outlined by Hon. Mr. Pugsley and heartily supported by the Fredericton Board of Trade.

William J. Scott, of this city, has arranged with A. B. Gould to supply sledges and sleds for the section between Fredericton and Woodstock, and will immediately let sub-contracts so that they can be got out during the coming winter.

It is said that residents of the St. John Valley who proceeded in charter for the railway two years ago have their deposits refunded although the provision seems to have been made for this.

Sir Thomas Tait is here today interviewing the Fredericton Board of Trade in regard to the Gibson & Minto Railway which he is interested.

Increased price of produce under the present system, alleging that butchers in the market registered the prices. No action was taken, as the council recently leased the stalls and stands for another year.

The city council tonight approved of the petition for circulation in Westmorland county, Albert counties asking the dominion and provincial governments to construct a combined street railway, carriage and foot bridge across the Petitoide river at Moncton, in place of the present wooden structure.

Holderville, N. B., Dec. 9—About twenty relatives of Capt. R. J. Holder, of Holderville, gathered at his home on Friday evening, Dec. 1, to congratulate him on having attained the age of seventy-seven.

On Friday evening, Dec. 8, the Guild of St. James' church, Long Reach, held a very successful concert and sale in the hall at that place. The proceeds, which amounted to \$23, are to be used for repairing the inside of the church. The following programme was rendered, after which refreshments were served by the ladies of the guild:

Some I—Christmas with the Ruggles. Reading—Miss Nellie Prince. Song—Where the River Shannon Flows—Wm. C. Holder. Dialogue—Aunt Bethsiah's Journey. Song—Pay More Attention To Me—Walter Holder.

Reading—The Kentucky Watermelon—Miss Mary Lyon. Song—Sleep and Forget—William C. Holder. Havelock, Dec. 11—Mrs. George E. Killam, of Killam's Mills, is still very low.

The body of Miss Mary A. Perry, formerly of this place, was brought here and interred in the cemetery on Friday. The service was conducted by pastor J. B. Ganong. Miss Perry was a very estimable person and beloved by all. She occupied the position for some years of matron of a hospital in some part of the New England States.

Mrs. Morris Davis, of Moncton, with her daughter and son returned home today after visiting her sister, Mrs. Howard, at that place. German measles are quite prevalent just now among both children and adults.

Mrs. A. J. Beckwith, of Soreau Settlement, lost her only daughter recently and she herself has been quite ill but is now improving.

Robert Henry's family are down with whooping cough.

At this time my son asked me to try 'FRUIT-A-LIVES', and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight!

'Fruit-a-lives' is sold by all dealers at 50c. box—6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c.—or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

lernal troubles. The operation was very successful. Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 12—Mrs. Turgene, residing at Bathurst, from Ottawa, Saturday morning and will spend the Christmas holidays at home.

George Farham is suffering greatly with an abscess in the hand. Dr. Rankin, of Woodstock, is attending him. His condition is serious.

A fortune of \$100,000 in California has been left by the late Hugh McLeod to his wife, Mrs. E. P. Tabor, his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Emerise Way are doing well.

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DOCTORS GAVE ME UP

But "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me

Woodstock, Ont., March 23rd, 1910. "I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress. I could not do any work and became so run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors and they both pronounced my case incurable, and they could do nothing more for me as they thought my disease was HEART FAILURE AND INCURABLE. The doctors gave me up and I looked forward for death in a short time.

At this time my son asked me to try 'FRUIT-A-LIVES', and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight!

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ENGLISH LAD GETS TWO YEARS FOR THEFT IN WOODSTOCK

Constable on Trial Charged With Shooting at a Man Fleeing With Arrest.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 12—(Special)—The county court, Judge Carleton presiding, opened this morning. Arthur Garden was foreman of the grand jury. Two criminal cases were taken up under the speedy trial act. An English lad, Hartland, by name, got two years in penitentiary for stealing a small sum of money from Duncan Dickinson.

G. Whistler Green, is now on trial charged with shooting at a man named Green intending to maim or disable complainant. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Green went to Bristol to arrest his namesake, having a warrant issued on a Scott Act conviction to which offence complainant had pleaded guilty.

The Provincial Temperance Alliance yesterday decided to drop for the present the proposition to place the liquor business into the hands of a commission. They decided to agree to leave the enforcement of the prohibition law in the hands of the government and to increase the penalties as follows:

First offence, \$300. Second offence, \$500. Third, two years imprisonment. They recommended removal from drug stores of all liquors except pure alcohol, and prohibit treating in streets, railway stations and in all public places.

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DOCTORS GAVE ME UP

But "Fruit-a-lives" Cured Me

Woodstock, Ont., March 23rd, 1910. "I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress. I could not do any work and became so run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors and they both pronounced my case incurable, and they could do nothing more for me as they thought my disease was HEART FAILURE AND INCURABLE. The doctors gave me up and I looked forward for death in a short time.

At this time my son asked me to try 'FRUIT-A-LIVES', and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better, and gradually this medicine completely cured me. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight!

'Fruit-a-lives' is sold by all dealers at 50c. box—6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c.—or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA THE GREAT BROTHER, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE THIS MAGNIFICENT DOLL'S HOUSE AND HANDSOME IMPORTED DOLL also TWO complete sets of beautiful furniture for the house and this lovely gold-finished jeweled ring.

REV. G. R. E. McDONALD ELECTED RECTOR OF WOODSTOCK. Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 12—At a meeting of the Faber memorial school building, which is nearing completion.

BIG NOVA SCOTIA LUMBER COMPANY. Amherst, Dec. 11—(Special)—The property recently purchased by Percy C. Davidson and others, from Charles and Davidson Hill, of Truro, has been taken over by the Maple Leaf Lumber Co., Ltd.

Not Sisters. Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her best and fairest.

How M... B... The best preventive and biggest value ever offered. Gold and Silver Watches, Gem set Rings and Brooches, Lanchester-Produced Toys, Silverware, Acetate and Ivory Combs, Dolls and many other beautiful premiums given FREE for selling our High Class Gold Embossed Picture Post Cards for Dec. Our cards are the very best of the kind ever issued in Canada, in artistic colors and of each superior quality that you will have no trouble selling them.

Of Interest to Women. A pumice stone will instantly remove any discoloration or burned or scorched spot on cooking utensils. With one on your soap tray the dishwashers' bugbear disappears like magic.

USE HAWKER'S Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry. It Will Cure Any Cough and Cold. Registered Number 1295. None Genuine Without It. THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

TO GO AT

Development is Exp... Claims of Strongly in Parli...

Hon. Wm. Pugsley Government Operations—Mr. Hays W... couraging—Railway.

During the session closed last night for St. John city in opportunity to press the for the development of a national work, and evening to give his view of the project being char when he was in charge department.

"It is, of course," he said, "able to speak definite the intentions of the g and to the improvement Bay. It was also brou to the ministry with re despatch which Mr. B people of St. John on in which he said that Laurier government wo hinder, retard or prev returned here. I did th in the fact that he g through its leader, w work of development o of the national port of course of my remark the address I also brou the tenders for improv Bay were advertised fo Mr. Borden sent the de and the people was st a right to expect that carried on as intended delay.

Still in Government. "I also received inform posit of \$500,000 made to Go, the lowest tend tion to paying for the government. I was pla as the representative of it meant at least t reach the decision of government. Since that time I have more or less reliable work is likely to be pro politically it would per for me, as one of the that the work should ne I feel that it is of su not only to St. John b to the whole of the the proper facilities sh here in connection w will be glad to see the prosecuted.

"Upon the voting of which had been submit ment and adopted by ministration, there was available for St. John the year ending March tion to paying for the side, there will be app letting of the contract Bay development. I sta what is a fact that no which I had placed in estimates had been exp late government vent intention being to keep for commencing the Cou saw Mr. Hays.

"It will be of interest St. John to know that had the pleasure of Charles M. Hays, presi Dr. informed me that had no intention what to the laying down of its transcontinental traf dian ports, both summe that it was ready at any with the laying down of be utilized in connect wharves in Courtney B

How M... B... Milk cessily separ removes the fine separated; frame four sizes. Let the facts, or if you pre catalogues and CANADIAN BRANC needs in Canada, North, West, York, Montreal, Toronto, International Chicago

How M... B... Milk cessily separ removes the fine separated; frame four sizes. Let the facts, or if you pre catalogues and CANADIAN BRANC needs in Canada, North, West, York, Montreal, Toronto, International Chicago

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by the Telegraph Publishing Company...

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 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. No graft! No deal!

"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf Forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 16, 1911.

A LIBEL

The St. John Board of Trade, if it should communicate with General Charles Taylor, owner of the Boston Globe, unless reputation be his, will find him a fair-minded man who will not hesitate to correct an error of large dimensions into which his usually well-informed newspaper has fallen.

With this introduction we shall proceed to call attention to an editorial published by the Boston Globe on December 8, which article contains so many inaccuracies, and is so misleading and unjust with respect to Canada, and to the Maritime Provinces in particular, that it must not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

"Last week the season of trans-Atlantic navigation closed at Montreal and from now until spring the eastern part of Canada will be dependent upon the United States for the handling of her imported goods and exports."

What does the Boston Globe mean by "An American railway to St. John"? The Globe should lose no time in telling its subscribers that the Canadian Pacific, which crosses the continent, as no single American railway system does, has its winter terminus in St. John, and transfers here its freight to its trans-Atlantic steamers and to the steamers of many other lines.

Proceeding, the Globe should tell its readers that the Intercolonial Railway connects Montreal and St. John, and that freight from the West passes over the Intercolonial also, and reaches Atlantic tidewater here.

John last winter, almost one-third was made up of American products, carried over Canadian railways from the American West, through the port of St. John to Europe, and that the American freight followed this route by reason of advantages which will be accentuated rather than overcome in the near future...

"Perhaps if the Board of Trade should succeed in impressing this slight outline of the salient facts upon the Boston Globe, the result might be simple justice for Canada and for St. John, and a not-unnecessary or unwelcome degree of enlightenment for the Globe and its great number of readers."

"NOT FORGETTING WALES"

This reminder was heard several times when on St. Andrew's night the Scotchmen were lauding the exploits of their ancestors. It is well to be reminded of the part Wales and Welshmen have played in the mighty events of the past.

"Here after sailing for T. Madoc, lic. Of Owain Gwynedd lawful progeny: The verdant land had little charms for me; From earliest youth I loved the dark blue sea."

It is also said that the descendants of Madoc and his people are still to be found in a part of America, speaking as pure Welsh as can be found in Wales. Whether his tomb has been discovered or not, there is no reason to neglect the old tradition that this Welsh sailor was the first to discover Tir y Gorrwel, as America is called in Welsh.

"Their Land they shall praise; Their Tongue they shall keep; Their Land they shall love; Except Wild Wales."

TAX VACANT LOTS?

What does a steady-going, conservative newspaper like the Montreal Witness mean by saying:

"Church property is taxed in Vancouver on the same terms as civil property, and the City Council last year defeated a proposal to exempt it from taxation. The adoption of the single tax has made Vancouver famous. Thousands have been corresponding with the mayor, from places all over the world, asking for the story of the practical example of what can be accomplished when man is not taxed for his industry and resourcefulness."

The Witness, in support of its position, cites the case of Vancouver which began gradually to exempt improvements in 1895, and which by 1906 taxed improvements only to twenty-five per cent. of their value.

The character of whole streets," he says, "has been changed by the enormous amount of building that has been projected and completed during the past twelve months. Huge office buildings now pierce the skyline where formerly the land was unoccupied, blocks which, though not old, were not bringing in sufficient revenue in the estimation of the owners, have been demolished and replaced by imposing and better revenue-producing structures; many apartment houses have been erected all over the city, and a much better type of residence has been built in consequence of the encouragement in the way of a tax on vacant land, and no tax on improvements. A tax on vacant land—that is what the exemption of improvements from taxation really means."

While the Montreal Witness is engaged in looking into schemes of taxation it ought to give some attention to that in force in St. John. The rule here is to raise revenue by taxing, at an equal rate, income, real estate, and personal property. That is the rule. But as the value of real estate, the amount of personal property, and the amount of income, are calculated with no approach to accuracy, the result is a most vicious series of guesses and compromises in the course of which no justice is done except by accident.

Improvements are penalized. Land is locked up indefinitely because the city taxes it nominally while leaving to the full upon enterprise. Land cannot be moved away or hidden; its market value can be ascertained always. Therefore it can be taxed more accurately than any other form of property, and through it the burden of taxation can be levied more equitably than by any other method.

No class will escape its share of taxation when the levy is shifted gradually from improvements to land, and as a rule the taxation of land is resisted only by those who do not understand taxation or who desire to continue existing inequalities of taxation through which they profit.

St. John has made several rather half-hearted attempts to alter its scheme of taxation, but each has failed because the investigations did not go far enough afield for information and, fearing to adopt some simpler plan, clung to the outstanding features of the present one as a basis. It is time to give the scheme of exempting improvements a most thorough examination.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Mr. Borden will have much to learn of the principles of civil service reform from the United States. He is working the case freely before he decides to apply the principle. Though he must not be blamed for all the mistakes, they are due to the swarm of office-seekers who besieged his door, have impeded and paralyzed public business. Doubtless he said to himself: "The hungry must first be fed," before he could give time and strength to other duties.

If every applicant were required to pass an examination and then take his place according to his capacity, the crowd of office-seekers would be smaller and of better quality. At present the politician is almost compelled to pay his political debts by appointment to office; and the ground of the appointment must often be private interest instead of public welfare. Civil service reform is a matter of vital concern to all the people. We must have a reasonable, fair and sensible method of appointing public officers, and once the appointment has been made, the tenure should be secure except for cause. No one should be discharged except for dishonesty, failure, neglect or incompetence. While the duties are well discharged, the matter of a change of government should not be an excuse for disorganizing the public service.

Mr. Borden will be able to sympathize with the mayor of a certain city who was compelled to lock himself up in his office during business hours in order to shut off the swarm of office-seekers who besieged his door. The voters of both parties all over the country have a vital interest in this reform. Fitness for a particular work should be the only basis of choice. At present it is the last thing considered. The poor man is particularly interested in the abolition of the spoils system. He himself may be incompetent because of his poverty, or he may have no opportunity for public service because of his lack of influence, but his children, educated in the public schools, may easily become competent, and if merit were the only consideration they would stand as good a chance as the ward politician who is now pressing so eagerly and so successfully for the spoils.

There is much merit in the civil service act passed by the United States, and the government of the Philippines came into her hands. All recognized the necessity for an efficient and honest administration in those islands. There are no exceptions, and promotions are made by competitive examinations. The president of the Philippine commission said in introducing his bill: "The purpose of the United States government... in these islands is to secure for the Filipino as honest and as efficient government as may be possible."

It is in this hope that the Unionist party are building at present. To do Mr. Borden Law justice, he apparently believes that the protection policy he proposes is a true remedy, and that the intellectual cleanness of Mr. Balfour, who only tolerated the theory in an amiable way and accepted it as a matter of political expediency. In that he resembled Sir John Macdonald, who in 1882 grew without any hesitation that protection was defensible on economic grounds, and he defended it exclusively for political reasons. But Mr. Borden Law is fanatical in his devotion to the cause, and he is continuing the dissatisfaction of some of the people with recent reforms to enable him to levy some new toll on their industry.

BRING THE NEW BRUNSWICKERS HOME

Aside altogether from the question of political patronage involved in the closing of the Dominion immigration office in Boston by the Borden government which is gunning so persistently after Liberal office-holders just now, an important issue is raised, and one closely connected with the policy of building up New Brunswick. It is worth while to consider, not the Boston office alone, or the case of Mr. Hetherington alone, but the whole question of repatriating Canadians who have gone to the United States.

"It has long been the opinion of many who have given thought to this matter that it would be well to ascertain from residents of the various provinces the names and addresses of any natives they have in the United States today. Beyond question many of those who have settled across the line are going to stay there. But it is true also that a great many of our people would be very glad to return to New Brunswick now if they could make the change and find themselves even as well off here as they are in a foreign country. We hear of those who have been successful abroad, but of the failures—and there are many failures—we hear little. We know, however, that there are many thousands of Maritimers in New England alone, and that the number in the whole United States runs into the hundreds of thousands. If many of these New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians and Prince Edward Islanders could be convinced that there is now a chance for them to take up land, or enter upon some other occupation, in these provinces with good chance of success, they would be strongly moved to return to the land of their birth.

In this connection, while we are talking about immigration, it is well to remember that the native New Brunswicker is much better adapted to our conditions than the man from any other country can be, and from the economic standpoint it would be as beneficial to bring back one native as to introduce two men from the Continent. One of the most attractive arguments in connection with reciprocity was the conviction held by many that it would bring back New Brunswickers from the United States. We are not now enabled to test the power of reciprocity to do that, but it would be worth while to secure from New Brunswick people the names and addresses of their relatives with the idea of making these absentees fully aware of changed and changing conditions here at home, and of offering them certain inducements in the form of land or attractive investment with the idea of repatriating them. The home instinct is very strong, and, in addition to that, it is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of those who are living in another country would be only too glad to accept an excuse to come back to the land of their fathers.

The cost of collecting such information would not be great, and the local government could secure it in a short time by advertising for the facts it required. In most cases those who have relatives abroad would only be too glad to send in their addresses in the hope that they might be induced to return to spend the remainder of their days in this province.

THE UP-LIFT IN BRITISH POLITICS

The London Daily News remarked in a leader on the Chancellor's speech a few days ago: "Mr. Lloyd George may be assured of one thing, namely, that the whole force of Liberalism will be behind the cabinet or the minister who will lead in the fight for the redemption of the land. It was the appeal of the land clauses of the budget that made its success possible, and the new inspiration can only come from the same direction." The feeling is growing, not only in the Liberal party but among all thinking classes in England, that the land-holders are escaping their share of the rates and by holding their lands from use, are creating unemployment, low wages, slums and other social evils.

The conditions in Britain have driven many of the best rural workers from the land through oppressive rents and restricted conditions to make way for sheep and deer. The government are making all possible efforts to remove these restrictions, but there is no certainty of their being able to carry them out. No government has devised more honestly. The interests and protection of the people that is the present Radical one in England, but that does not mean by any means a retreat from the possibility of reversal at the hands of the very classes most benefited. It is only by continuous discussion and education that the people can be kept in touch with the advanced ideas of the government and made to appreciate the far-reaching effect of many of the reforms proposed.

The insurance bill, which is more advanced legislation in the interests of the people than has ever been attempted elsewhere, is very liable to arouse a lot of resentment and opposition among the very people in whose interests the measure was devised. It will ultimately bring the party much honor, and high favor, and the present cabinet contains statements who have courage to look to the future, braving temporary unpopularity in doing so. Thousands of workmen, who are intensely conscious of their own hard struggle for a livelihood, may turn to the protection foolishness preached by Mr. Borden Law and the Unionists before the present reforms are fully understood by the country.

It is in this hope that the Unionist party are building at present. To do Mr. Borden Law justice, he apparently believes that the protection policy he proposes is a true remedy, and that the intellectual cleanness of Mr. Balfour, who only tolerated the theory in an amiable way and accepted it as a matter of political expediency. In that he resembled Sir John Macdonald, who in 1882 grew without any hesitation that protection was defensible on economic grounds, and he defended it exclusively for political reasons. But Mr. Borden Law is fanatical in his devotion to the cause, and he is continuing the dissatisfaction of some of the people with recent reforms to enable him to levy some new toll on their industry.

But the Liberals will go on, whatever the result may be. Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Bath on November 23, said: "I think the most urgent need of Britain today is the regeneration of rural Britain. You will not do that without a complete reform in the land laws. What is happen-

ing now? You have got millions of robust citizens driven by the present system from the healthy environments of the soil to the alleluia of our great cities. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions have passed into other lands. I am not surprised. When the just reward of labor is given to those who labor not, and where those who do toil are required with wretched wages and still more wretched houses, you will not keep the laborer on the land."

And in the end this Liberal policy will be found not only to be for the interests of the country, but of good politics also. It is only by devising liberal things that a Liberal party can stand. If it falls in doing these things its fall can be nothing more than a temporary incident in its onward course and in its fight for human rights.

NOTE AND COMMENT

In the Ontario elections yesterday the Liberals gained six seats. They were about all that could be expected under the circumstances. It shows, too, that the tide is beginning to flow their way.

The trade figures are instructive. The tremendous increase of our sales to the United States shows what we do in spite of the tariff barrier. If our neighbors ever decide to admit our natural products free what will our Conservative friends do?

A real old-fashioned debate on church union, in which the combatants are in dead earnest, tends to remind the wayfarer man of the orator who said he would preserve the peace though he had to whip his opponent and all his opponent's committeemen in order to do it.

"Parliament is venturing the need of tariff relief, but it will take several burdensome years to impress it on the Canadian people," says the Toronto Globe. "A Canadian gang plow sales for much less in Dakota than in Saskatchewan, and the workers on the Sooket article are as well paid as the workers on those which are sold here at inflated prices."

A hard-working man out west, has succeeded in inscribing 170 words on a grain of wheat. But while he was doing that many another man reaped 100 acres of wheat and got the money for it, and numbered other hustlers sowed wood or sold corner lots. And as the first named cannot live all winter on his one over-decorated grain he may be facing a tough old winter.

A clergyman complains that the religious element is omitted from the new city charter. Was it in the old one? If so it would only be too glad to send in their addresses in the hope that they might be induced to return to spend the remainder of their days in this province.

The charges against Alderman Keirstead, which were investigated under oath, were either disproved or satisfactorily explained. That being so the Council frankly recognized that it would be establishing a vicious precedent if it left the record in such shape as to intimidate investigators of civic conditions in future. The assumption is, therefore, that the Council is ready to act upon any businesslike recommendation the investigating committee may make with respect to Alderman Keirstead's case. The investigating committee should lose no time in testing the Council's faith.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley is more anxious to see Courtenay Bay developed than he is to make political capital. His statement is one that will elicit hearty commendation by all. In an interview on the subject Dr. Pugsley spoke quite hopefully of the outlook for a beginning on the Courtenay Bay work in the near future. The importance of the project to this city and this whole province is very great, and a definite and authoritative announcement will long to be delayed. President Hays' warning of a year or two ago, when he said an immediate start was necessary, must not be forgotten.

Wonderful pagantry, that at Delhi. The British Empire's full significance is not often grasped by the world at large, not always by the countries composing it; but events like that of yesterday assist in making its meaning clear. The Emperor gives a million and a half to education. This is a splendid assertion beloved of British officials—that she keeps the people of India ignorant in order to hold them in subjection. The best of the Indian races are the finest and most courageous supporters of the British regime in India. The most enlightened of the princes realize the size of India's debt to the white man.

Just a few eloquent facts, condensed by the Boston Transcript, an unprejudiced witness: "With a population of 7,000,000, London had but nineteen cases of murder during the past year, according to the report of Hon. Charles A. de Courcy, chairman of the committee on criminal law, American Prison Association. Five of the murderers committed suicide, and four were never apprehended. The others were either convicted and executed or committed to the insane asylum. In Chicago during the same period 202 homicides were committed. Thirty-one of the offenders were hanged, fifteen were executed by the gallows, and the others were exonerated by the grand jury, acquitted, discharged, or otherwise set free."

Congratulations (Evening Times)

Senator John V. Egan is receiving a shower of congratulations today upon completing his fiftieth consecutive year as editor of the Globe—a noteworthy record. To the sum of hearty felicitations, naturally upon such an occasion, The Times adds its own. The half-century record of Mr. Egan as an editor of the same daily newspaper is, perhaps, not to be matched in Canada, if indeed, on this continent.

A great circle of friends will wish for the Senator continued health and prosperity and the long enjoyment of a benign and reasonable in his outlook upon the new and changing conditions growing up about him.

ONE GOOD FEATURE EVER FEATURE GOOD IHC Cream Harvesters

As long as a cream separator skims close, it is a good investment. But one good feature or a few good features do not make a separator that will skim close for any length of time.

A good separator is one in which the milk parts have been just as carefully designed and just as well made as the most important parts. A defect in a minor part will, by throwing the entire machine out of adjustment, offset all the perfection attained in any other part of the machine. In the IHC Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell one feature does not overtop all others because the same IHC standard of quality in design, material, and workmanship is maintained throughout.

The IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The IHC local agent will be glad to let you examine one of these separators, or write near-by branch office for catalogues and other information.

MARITIME UNION By Eugene Fairweather in Canadian Century.

At the post election banquet, tendered Premier Borden at Halifax, a reference was made by a gentleman of considerable political prominence to the subject of Maritime Union. This is by no means a new topic, but, apparently, like the ghost in Hamlet, it seems the paragon when it was a mere vagrant under some consideration at a conference at Charlottetown, half a century ago, but was headed off and eclipsed by the proposition of a greater Confederation, that which was in fact consummated in 1871, when the Dominion of Canada was formed.

From time to time, the original idea is rediscovered amidst the dust and debris of the political scrap heap and dragged into the light. It is perhaps natural in a country like the present, when this part of Canada realizes that in accordance with the census a somewhat serious reduction of representation must be effected, that an active mind, casting about for something in the way of a set-off, should seize upon Maritime Union as a panacea for our political and economic ills.

"Combination and consolidation" is a phrase to conjure with today, and the mere conception of one large province, composed of three smaller ones, which are only limited by the imagination of the individual. But after all as a cold hard fact, the new province would still be of exceedingly meagre proportions in comparison with other provinces of Canada, only about one-seventh of British Columbia or Quebec, one-eighth of Ontario, Alberta or Saskatchewan, and while it would be larger than we do now as respects population, this would only be for a time in view of its restricted area and the tremendous growth in the expansive western provinces.

So far as commercial advantages are concerned, it is difficult to see wherein we could hope for any change whatever from existing conditions. We have now the freest possible intercourse, untrammelled by tariff impediments of any kind, and there are no boundaries now so far as commerce is concerned.

In case of union, we would have one capital instead of three, as now, but Halifax, or Fredericton, or Charlottetown is by no means central, even granting that any two would be willing to adopt the capital of the other, and even so the accommodation would be hopelessly inadequate. It is fairly obvious that some new place on the border of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would have to be selected, and this would mean a new outfit of buildings, which would involve a heavy capital expenditure in the very beginning.

While we might perhaps get along with a smaller staff of civil servants, yet in the very nature of things the salaries would inevitably be increased to approximate to those now paid in the large provinces. The present revenues are meagre enough, but Union would make them no larger, yet the very same identical services, roads, schools, etc., would have to be supported. There would be no gain there.

It is sometimes urged that fewer judges would suffice, but there is no saving in this, as their salaries are paid by the Dominion and in point of fact, the present number of judges have an ample amount of work unless we desire to add still more to the law's delay.

By enlarging the unit of representation, we could decrease the number of members of the Assembly, but the longer sessions and wider sphere would call for an increase in pay, either through a Royal Robin or otherwise. We would also have the eternally unsolved problem of the N. S. Legislative Council on our hands. Pension or chloroform alike seem impracticable.

Above all, however, from a financial point of view, there is the matter of subsidies for steamship and ferry lines, between places in different provinces. These are paid by the Federal Government. Consolidate the three Maritime provinces, and the heavy subsidies for the lines between Yarmouth, Digby, St. John, Digby and St. John, Pictou and Charlottetown, etc., must be assumed by the new province, since the services mentioned would no longer be inter-provincial. This would be a heavy burden. Whence would come the revenue?

In regard to political influence, it is difficult to see where we would profit by three distinct entities, pioneered provinces, that we have probably received a consideration and weight, greater than our mere population warrants, an advantage that might possibly have to be given up, but one in number, and suggest direct comparison with the other provinces. Would Ontario or Quebec still remain willing to have us with one-third the people enjoy an equal senate representation?

"Nor would we gain in the house of commons. At present, where a province has left over, a fraction of a unit of representation greater than a half it holds an extra member as under the preceding census. In this way the three provinces may each hold one member more than it is entitled to, on the basis of complete unity. Separ-

WATER CURING N

Killing Hogs, Curing, and Smoking

Under the less hazy conditions of earlier days, produced in rural communities and cured by farm and, in truth, much of the towns and cities took notice. We hear on every now, regretful reference to country ham" that is so doubtless he is so able more product and more cured meat for distribution months the men who raised to cure meat for consumption and for the benefit of the world by so doing. The Missouri come some ago issue letlin on Butcherling Hog which was written by a man tried curing his own, and profiting both at the cially from the transaction few pointers not necessary pens, but help themselves, interest, may be presented.

"Cold weather is desired on the farm. It is preferable more profit and less waste perfectly still until able water at 185 to 193 scalding; water at 165 to will do, but not so well. hang up for getting, and hanging again and before trails. After removing the cans, wash thoroughly with and lastly with cold water overnight before cutting it. "We are now ready to cans, and are entering up success and profit depend the head, then lay carcass and with an axe or clea down each side of the ribs of very fat or heavy hogs; saty, before chopping, to a butcher-knife. When c move the tenderness and meat, it will be a success that a piece of meat the ways sells best. It would the shape of a packing. After the joints are removed, then cut the shank large part of the joint, dling remove a strip from wider than the groove left of the tenderness and fat strip just large enough to taste."

"As the process of curing is so well understood, we is worth while to dwell farmers have never used a Much very excellent meat mammals in its own opp most of it and left in it would be much better. "We are going to lay m process commonly called. We think that any farmer ceasely use the sugar never return to the dry-s we may say, 1,000 pounds of cured ham, 1,125 pounds of dark-brown sugar, 1 1/2 black pepper, then stir gether thoroughly. Take round saltpeper, and dissolve in water as will dissolve solution over the salt m well. Spread a thin layer of the bottom of this meat board across the top of the meat on, so that any was fall into the box. Now t

SPRAY VEGET

Convincing Argument

Does it pay to spray Brunswick? Does it pay Growers have been asking for many years, while as former asked nor thought have been growing potato ers did, and really do no the potato industry is a 200 million. We are well aware potato beetle only, while vicinity up-to-date metho are practiced, but the greo contains that section potato beetle only, while of fungi run their course tation, and when his crop- trust," he says: "Farming

Never black a kitchen stove. Wash it every day with clean soap and water. This will leave it black and smooth, and will not soil your hands.

ABE MARTIN

1. Marketable, 2. uniform, 3. unmarketable, sprayed. The illustration indicates the various spray mixtures used with Paris green, but the truth is, potato blight roting of the tubers, is as the potato beetle if spray it. If applied after it is killed, it is usually too moanest and best (inside the Bordeaux mixture a permanent would spray any way of making is well known, four line, forty gallons of water is dissolved in one twenty, if applied after the other containing twenty two are then poured together mixture is Bordeaux mixture, it will be difficult in getting pass through the nozzle pump. Paris green may be taken, if potatoes is at trolled at the same time. When the farmer speaks his potatoes what does he mean? "I have taken a blight" of potatoes is a very low form of p

ONE COMPANION WEDGED BY STREET CAR TUESDAY

James Ryder, Terribly Mangled, Wedged Under Fender for Half an Hour

Neck Broken, Doctors Say, and Death Was Instantaneous—Capt. Tufts Now in Serious Condition in Hospital—Mrs. Tufts Under Care of Physician—Men Were Crossing Street and Did Not See Rapidly Approaching Car in Time.

Struck down by a rapidly moving street car in Main street at 8 o'clock last evening, James Ryder, of 36 Shortt street, aged 35, was almost instantly killed. Capt. Tufts, 35, Benjamin Tufts, of 123 Acadia street, was badly injured and now lies in the General Public Hospital in a serious condition. Ryder was knocked down by the fender, dragged under the car and so firmly wedged that half an hour elapsed before the car was raised and he could be extricated. The doctors found on his being taken out that his neck was broken, that his spine and a leg broken, that he had a serious scalp wound and marks of electrocution. Captain Tufts had one leg dislocated at the ankle, bruised on his face and a general shaking up, but is expected to recover. Intense excitement prevailed in the North End following the accident and groups remained about the scene of the tragedy throughout the evening discussing in awed voices the startling suddenness of the call which came to Mr. Ryder and the narrow escape of the other man. Dr. W. F. Roberts, the coroner, will hold an inquest and it is expected that the cause of the accident will be thoroughly investigated. John Reynolds was motorman of the car, Harry Smith, conductor, and the number was 68.

Says Gong Was Sounded. The police will have at the inquest an eyewitness of the crossing. When the crew of one of the steamers in port, whose name is withheld for the present, this man says that he saw Ryder and Tufts, both elderly men, step off the sidewalk on the northern side of the street and start to cross to the other side. The car was coming down the hill, city bound, and he says the gong was ringing, as required in making the crossing. When the men left the sidewalk a team came along and the witness says they were ahead of the team and apparently did not see the car until it was close upon them and they were on the tracks. One man then stepped to the other by the arm, and the other evidently pulled one way and the other the other. Becoming confused they were stricken down and as this was a very dark night, they had not been sighted by the motorman. When the car struck the men, however, the motorman threw on the brakes and the car stopped in the length of half a second. The witness called out to the conductor that there was a man under the car and this was the first that the crew knew of the men being on the tracks. Tufts had been struck by the fender, but was shown clear and was found lying on his face just behind the car. A crowd soon collected and there was an instant demand to have the car raised. The suggestion was made that the car be pushed by the men who gathered, but this was not considered practical and an effort was made to have the jacks secured to raise the car and to attempt to raise the car by the work of raising the car. Jacks were at length secured from Samuel Johnson, Simons street, and the work of raising began. Dr. C. C. Pratt and Dr. Roberts were awaiting the release of the man and when the body was drawn out, Dr. Pratt was one to assist. The head was wedged in between the beam and the forward axle and was dislodged with difficulty.

The medical men at once pronounced Ryder dead and the body was carried into G. M. Rose's drug store, where it was moved to Chamberlain's undertaking rooms where a jury will probably view it this morning. The police were on hand keeping back the crowd and after making inquiries and securing names of the crew and of the witnesses, they decided not to hold the car or detain the motorman. Traffic on the main line was kept about one hour by the accident.

Had Just Left Home. Ryder had been an employee at Hilliard's mill on the Strait Shore for many years, and was much respected in the North End. Captain Tufts called at his home only a few minutes before the fatal accident and the two went out together as was their custom. They went to James Mc-

Donald's liquor store, 461 Main street, and Mr. Ryder purchased two glasses port wine and brandy, for which he paid, and the two friends then started to return home when they met with such an untimely fate. Mr. Ryder had on a pair of loose low shoes and when he was struck these slipped off and were later picked up in the street. His pocketbook, containing \$80, was found safe in his pocket when the body was searched at the undertaker's, and given over to the coroner. Dr. Pratt, who made an examination of the body, found that the spinal column was dislocated and that there were evidences of electric contact about the neck. A large part of the scalp at the back of the head was torn off and there were several cuts on both sides of the head, while the lower left leg was broken and a bone in the lower arm broken near the elbow. Dr. Pratt said that the man had also been treated for a weak heart and that the shock in itself would have been sufficient to cause death. With such frightful injuries, death must have been almost instantaneous. Mr. Ryder is survived by his wife, who is present in Boston; four daughters—Mrs. Harry Whidden and Mrs. Walter Miller, of Boston; Misses Edna and Lizzie, of this city; and two sons, Fred and Walter, of this city. When Capt. Tufts was picked up after being thrown by the car he was not unconscious and after being taken into Rose's drug store was able to talk intelligently but said that he could give no explanation of the accident, that it all happened in an instant. He was taken to the hospital in the ambulance by Policeman Merrick and did not complain of any pain except in his broken ankle.

Mrs. Tufts Prostrated. A more serious result of the accident was its effect on Mrs. Tufts, who, by a strange coincidence, was spending the evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. Gayton, 482 Main street, almost directly in front of where Capt. Tufts so narrowly escaped death. There in the house she did not know of the accident until she saw the crowd gathering and on inquiry there were told that one man had been killed and another badly hurt and that one was Capt. Tufts. Mrs. Tufts has only recently recovered from a severe illness and she was again prostrated when told of her husband's injury. Dr. Pratt was called in to attend her and found her very ill. The topic of conversation was the responsibility for the death of Mr. Ryder and some men expressed the opinion that greater effort should have been made to release the deceased from under the car. Hazen McLean, superintendent of the street railway, said it would have been impossible to tip the car over as once and that it would not have been of the slightest use as the man was almost instantly killed by having his neck broken from contact with the brakebeam. The motorman, who was doing all that was required of him when he rang his gong at the Sheriff street crossing and there was no evidence to show that the car was going too rapidly. Mr. McLean pointed out that there was no light at the Simons street corner and that the street was very dark at this point.

A Jury's Recommendations. In May, 1908, Miss Howe, a six-year-old girl, was killed by a street car in Carlton and at that time a coroner's jury brought in a verdict exonerating the motorman but making several strong recommendations for the adoption of precautions to prevent the destruction of life by street cars. The jury's recommendations were sent to the coroner's secretary and have never been fully enforced. The portion of the jury's verdict containing the recommendations follows: "In our opinion the fender was too high and we do not consider the type of fender an adequate protection. "We strongly recommend that the management of the said company strictly enforce the rules regarding the ringing of gongs at all cross walks. "We also recommend that the speed of all street cars be regulated by legislation and that a speed indicator be placed in all street cars. "We further recommend that the equipment of street cars as regards alarms, brakes and fenders be regulated and controlled by government."

There has been a marked improvement in coastwise shipping and owners of vessel property today are quite cheerful. The agents of sailing craft have been hanging on with a dogged persistence. The turn, apparently, has now come and with a reported improvement in the American lumber market and a scarcity of tonnage there is every indication that the limit has not yet been reached. Coal freights from New York have reached about the highest level that has been paid in many years, the rate being paid to St. John is from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a ton, which is almost double the rate paid, but a month or six weeks ago. The rate to

OBITUARY. TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS HEAD OFFICE IN ST. JOHN. Canada West India Co., Ltd., to Start With Capital of Million. Thursday, Dec. 14. Dr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, formerly Canadian trade commissioner to Cuba, and who resigned his position to promote a company to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies, was in the city yesterday on his return from Ottawa where he has just been granted a folder charter for such a company called the Canada West India Company, Ltd., which, he says, starts with a capitalization of \$1,000,000.

Richard Blackstock. Chatham, N. B., Dec. 12.—(Special)—Richard S. Blackstock, of Chatham, N. B., died last night. He was a son of the late John M. and Margaret Wathen, and is survived by two brothers—J. M. Wathen, of this place, and Neale Wathen, of Harcourt; and a half-brother, Geo. A. Wathen, principal of the Doaktown school. The body was brought here on Friday for interment; a funeral service in St. Mary's church, as well as at the grave, being conducted by Rev. F. W. M. Bacon. The pall bearers were W. E. Forbes, H. H. James, Malcolm MacKinnon, Peter Bernard, J. D. McElnay, and F. S. Sayre.

John Maloney. Harvey Station, Dec. 13.—John Maloney, a well known and much respected farmer of Harvey Station, died suddenly at his residence there on Monday. He had not been in good health for some time, but was able to be around, and visited Harvey a few days before. He was a man of sterling character and integrity, and had many friends. He was about seventy years of age, and is survived by his wife and two brothers, Patrick and James Maloney, residing at Cork.

Mrs. Margaret Burohill. St. Martins, N. B., Dec. 8.—The death occurred today after a short illness of Mrs. Margaret Burohill, widow of John Burohill, at the advanced age of 89. She leaves four daughters and five sons. The daughters are Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Charles King, Mrs. Frank Harkin, and Mrs. Dorchester (Mrs. and John) at home. The sons are John and Minnie, of Roxbury (Mass.); Thomas, of St. John (N. B.); and William, at home. The funeral took place on Monday morning at 10.30. Interment was made in the Chapel Hill cemetery, at West Quaco, St. Martins (N. B.). The service was conducted by Rev. Father Porier.

Mrs. James Braydon. The persers some days ago noted the death of Mrs. Matilda Braydon in Dorchester, Mass., on Dec. 7. She was the wife of James Braydon and was before marriage the Miss Matilda Braydon, of Kings county, South after her marriage to Mr. Braydon, who was then proprietor of the Loch Long Hotel and for a time in the Hotel Hunter, Mrs. Braydon resided in Dorchester and had since resided there. She had many warm friends in this city who will learn of her death with regret. She is survived by her husband, three daughters—Mrs. John William Cleary and Miss Edith, all of Dorchester; and one son, James, of Salem, Mass. The funeral took place on Sunday, Dec. 10.

LOCAL NEWS. Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage. W. B. Tennant has sold to His Lordship Bishop Casey the vacant lot on Forester street facing the Earl Grey Hall, formerly belonging to the ice company. Alex. G. Vaniot, of Bathurst, is the author of a Christmas carol, published by the College Music Co., of Toronto, with the music by Arthur A. Penn, of New York.

Alton Williams. Thursday, Dec. 14. The body of Alton Williams, a young Prince Edward Islander who was killed in a street car in Dorchester (Mass.), was brought to the city yesterday for interment at its last resting place at his birthplace in Graham's Road, P. E. I. It was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. J. W. Williams, his brother, Edward, and his uncle, William Williams. The news of the accident was received with grief at his old home, as he had been popular there. He was only seventeen years old and lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, in Candler street, Dorchester. The young man met death by being struck by an express train just a few minutes after he had returned from work to work in the case of Cobb, Bates & Yerkes in Summer street. He was about to board another train, and had not seen the express approaching, and death was instantaneous.

Mrs. John P. Lunn. Albert, N. B., Dec. 13.—(Special)—The death occurred at her home in Albert today of Mrs. John P. Lunn, wife of John P. Lunn. The deceased lady was about forty-five years of age and was formerly a Miss Belyea, of St. John river. Besides her husband she leaves a family of eight children, the oldest seventeen years of age.

Capt. George A. Coonan. Hopewell Hill, N. B., Dec. 13.—(Special)—Capt. Geo. A. Coonan, one of the best known residents of Harvey, died at his home there last night, after two weeks' illness, his death causing grief among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Captain Coonan was seventy-five years of age and was for many years a deep sea fisherman, and widely known in shipping circles. He retired from the sea quite a number of years ago. He is survived by his wife, who was formerly a Miss Oliver, and a family of five sons and four daughters. The sons are Captain Wm. Coonan, sailing out of New York; Vernon and Dufty, of Boston; Fred and George, living in Winnipeg. The daughters are Mrs. Duffy, at home; Mrs. Bowie, of Indiana; Mrs. Burpee Steeves, of Alberta; and Mrs. Atkinson, of Stead (N. B.).

Sylvester T. Wathen. Redcliffe, Dec. 12.—Sylvester T. Wathen, of this town, passed away at 7½ Mrs. Wathen, his wife, and four daughters. Among the large number of beautiful pieces were included lunch cloths, tray cloths, towels, etc. The Stephenson home was taken possession of by the late Mrs. Stephenson, March road, Monday evening. Among the large number of beautiful pieces were included lunch cloths, tray cloths, towels, etc. The Stephenson home was taken possession of by the late Mrs. Stephenson, March road, Monday evening. Among the large number of beautiful pieces were included lunch cloths, tray cloths, towels, etc. The Stephenson home was taken possession of by the late Mrs. Stephenson, March road, Monday evening.

COUNT THE DOTS \$100. GIVE AWAY. TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent). This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you see on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$100.00 will be given for the nearest correct count. MENTION THIS PAPER. DOMINION PREMIUM CO., 214 St. James Street, - Montreal, P. Q.

FREE Handsome Doll and Lovely Doll Carriage Complete with Beautiful Paragon. We will give you absolutely free this handsome Doll and Lovely Doll Carriage, complete with paragon pulled Doll and the most beautiful Doll Carriage, complete with Doll and Paragon. The Doll is a beautiful Doll, complete with Doll and Paragon. The Doll Carriage is a beautiful Doll Carriage, complete with Doll and Paragon. The Doll and Doll Carriage are a beautiful Doll and Doll Carriage, complete with Doll and Paragon. The Doll and Doll Carriage are a beautiful Doll and Doll Carriage, complete with Doll and Paragon.

EGGS ABOVE REACH OF THE AVERAGE MAN. Enormous Prices Quoted for Fresh Eggs—The Price of Turkeys May Drop—Yesterday's Wholesale Quotations. The Christmas season so far has had no effect on the prices in the local markets. In the country market flour is quite plentiful and selling at a fairly reasonable price. Indications are that by the end of next week the price of turkeys, which are now selling at from 21 to 25 cents per pound, will take a slight drop. Eggs are very scarce and selling at a price beyond the reach of the average buyer. Henney eggs yesterday brought 50 cents a dozen wholesale. The following wholesale quotations per case: Oatmeal 5.75 " 5.85 Standard oatmeal 6.35 " 6.45 Manitoba high grade 6.45 " 6.55 Ontario medium patent 5.30 " 5.40 Ontario full patent 5.45 " 5.50

MEETING OF THE MARITIME BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Maritime Beekeepers' Association was held in the board room of the winter fair building on the 8th inst. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. L. Colgate, of St. John; vice-president, C. W. McLean, of Alberton (N. S.); secretary, T. W. Baker, of Miramichi (N. B.); directors, R. L. Todd, of Milltown (N. B.); W. B. Wallis, of Newport Landing (N. S.); W. N. Tanton, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.). The association, through its membership in small, seems to be doing good work. It is the only association of the kind in the province. A committee to revise the prize lists of the apiculture departments of the maritime exhibitions, was appointed as follows: W. B. Wallis, of Newport Landing (N. S.); R. L. Todd, of Milltown (N. B.). A general discussion took place on the advisability of recommending the appointment of an expert bee-keeper to promote bee-keeping in the Maritime provinces. Nothing definite in the matter was done, it being generally felt present obstacles can be removed by another year.

COUNTRY MARKET. Beef, western 6.00 " 6.10 Beef, local 6.10 " 6.20 Beef, country 0.08 " 0.08 Mutton, per lb 0.08 " 0.08 Native cabbage, per doz. 0.40 " 0.40 Spring lamb, per lb 0.09 " 0.10 Veal, per lb 0.08 " 0.08 Potatoes, per bbl 1.75 " 2.00 Eggs, henney, per doz. 0.50 " 0.60 Eggs, case, per doz. 0.30 " 0.40 Cream butter, per lb 0.21 " 0.24 Tub butter 0.30 " 0.32 Ducks 1.00 " 1.25 Fowls, pair, fresh killed, per lb 0.11 " 0.12 Spring chickens, pair, fresh killed, per lb 0.15 " 0.16 Turkey, per lb 0.21 " 0.23 Lettuce, per doz. 0.40 " 0.40 Maple syrup, per gal 1.00 " 1.25 Maple sugar, per lb 0.14 " 0.09 Bacon 0.14 " 0.00 Ham 0.15 " 0.00 Carrots, per doz. 0.15 " 0.20 Beets, per bbl 0.00 " 0.00 Mushrooms 0.50 " 0.00 Turnips 0.01 " 0.015 Tomatoes 0.01 " 0.015 Calfskins 0.15 " 0.00 Wool (washed) 0.21 " 0.22 Wool (unwashed) 0.00 " 0.14 Blue hides 0.12 " 0.15 Lamb skins, fresh 0.70 " 0.75 Rendered tallow 0.00 " 0.05

FOR THE ORPHAN HOME. The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged: The board of management of the St. John Protestant Orphan Home, H. C. Rankin, treasurer; George McKee, 225; Emerson & Fisher, 10; W. B. Wallis, 10; F. Woodman, W. H. Golding, Mrs. Horace King, Canadian Drug Company, George McAvity, Mrs. C. H. Peters, 10; A. A. Gilberts, 10; Sydney (N. S.), 10; B. Carr, Mrs. Davis Brown, St. Martins, E. J. Secord, 5; Allan H. West, Mrs. J. R. Woodburn, A. Stewart, 5; Mrs. J. E. Linton, 5; F. H. W. Flavel, Mrs. P. H. Wilson, W. H. Patchell, T. H. Wilson, Fairville, Rev. Gordon Dickie, Charles E. Amiel, C. H. Flaveling, Cash, S. Hall, 5; W. H. Miles, L. P. D. Tilley, Rev. David Lang, Rev. J. H. A. Anderson, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. John A. Boves, H. W. Machum, Cash, Mrs. Grace Fairweather, Mrs. J. E. Leonard, S. S. DeForest, Mrs. C. H. Dearborn, Dr. F. G. Sanctor, Robert Reid, J. Ruthford, Jack, 1; Friend, J. S. Vincent, 1; Mrs. E. M. DeForest, 25 cents.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson. WEDDINGS. Thursday, Dec. 14. A very pretty wedding took place last night in Portland Methodist parsonage, when Miss Maud Matthews, of Burgeo (N.B.), was married to William Tower. The bride was attired in a dress of pale grey poplin with white lace trimmings. She was attended by Miss Martha Tower, sister of the groom, her dress was of cream muslin with lace trimmings. Thomas Harvey supported the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Tower will reside at 88 Moore street.

FRUITS, ETC. Apples—Bishop Pippins, No. 1 2.00 " 2.25 Bishop Pippins, No. 2 1.75 " 2.00 Ribston Pippins, No. 1 2.00 " 2.25 Ribston Pippins, No. 2 1.75 " 2.00 Grenoble walnuts 0.14 " 0.15 Macao walnuts 0.12 " 0.13 Almonds 0.15 " 0.00 California prunes 0.12 " 0.14 Hilberts 0.11 " 0.12 Brazil nuts 0.20 " 0.25 Pecans 0.14 " 0.16 New dates, per lb 0.06 " 0.08 Peanuts, roasted 0.10 " 0.11 Beans, per lb 0.08 " 0.09 Lentils, Maslata 0.04 " 0.05 Cocoanuts, per doz 0.00 " 0.70 Cocoanuts, per sack 4.00 " 4.50 Corned beef, 2s 3.25 " 3.40 Peaches, 2s 2.00 " 2.75 California navel, box 4.00 " 5.00 Val. oranges 4.00 " 5.00 American onions, bag 3.00 " 3.25 Ontario onions, per sack 0.00 " 0.15 New figs, box 0.10 " 0.15 Cal. peaches 1.50 " 2.00 GROCERIES. Choice seeded raisins, 1s 0.09 " 0.10 Fancy do 0.10 " 0.10 Malaga clusters 2.25 " 3.00 Currants, cleaned, 1s 0.08 " 0.08 Cheese, per lb 0.15 " 0.16 Rice, per lb 0.08 " 0.09 Cream tartar, pure box 0.24 " 0.25 Clear soda, per keg 2.10 " 2.20 Molasses, fancy Barbados, 0.40 " 0.41 Beans, hand picked 2.50 " 2.55 Beans, yellow eye 2.00 " 2.05 Pot barley 7.00 " 7.10 Cornmeal 3.50 " 3.50 Granulated cornmeal 5.00 " 5.25 Liverpool salt, per sack, ex store 0.70 " 0.75 SUGAR. Standard granulated 5.00 " 6.00 United Empire granulated 5.00 " 5.50 Bright yellow 5.75 " 6.00 No. 1 yellow 5.40 " 5.50 Paris lump 6.75 " 7.00 PROVISIONS. Pork, domestic mess 21.00 " 22.00 Pork, American clear 21.25 " 22.75 American plate beef 18.00 " 18.25 Lard, pure, tub 0.12 " 0.13 Lard, compound, tub 0.10 " 0.10

SEESE TEN. Sandford. Priss. Shiloh Leader. Southern Cheer. Will Not Appeal. Will Try to B. to Shorten. Holy Ghost a Bids Him Far.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph newspaper. We do not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write names and addresses on all letters. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith. Ed. Telegraph.

THE NEW RIVER BOAT. It has been reported that the new boat which J. F. Williamson is building engines for, is likely to go on the Fredericton-Gagetown route. As a result, I wish to contradict this rumor as the owners of boat, and numbers of people living along the lower waters, have made an agreement concerning her route, and she is being built for the St. John-Wichham route, by a company known as the Long Island S. S. Co. By kindly publishing the above you will oblige. T. V. Hampstead, Dec. 11, 1911.

TO INQUIRE SUDDEN DEATH NORTH SH. James Lynch and art Stricken Camp and Die Home. Special to The T. Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 14. Malloy, of the town boat Dr. Desmond left this Ritchie's Camp to investigate the death of James Lynch, Ernest Stewart, of White suddenly on their way to suddenly sick in camp. The cause of their death, however, and it is thought to be attributed to the matter. British Steamer Zanzibar, Dec. 18.—The Auston, from Port Taul sailed on Oct. 2 via Port Taul, was totally lost on Nov. 21. The crew is safe. The steamer Auston was registered in Newcastle, England, and owned by Webster & Barraclough, she registered