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N. B.

The St. John's Weekly Telegraph and The News

VOL. L

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910

NO. 19

WOULD SUSPEND DUNHAM AND WISELY

Committee's Finding is Plain Strongest Criticism for Potts and Vanwart

Committee Fails to Understand Why, as Members of Common Council, They Should Do as They Did—Potts Makes Savage Attack on Ald. Jones, and is Called to Order by Mayor Frink.

Tuesday, Dec. 6. As predicted in the columns of The Telegraph, the report of the market investigating committee presented at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the common council, was of an intensely surprising nature. The reading of it was followed by an explosion on the part of Ald. Potts, who attacked the findings of the committee. The chief object of his wrath, however, seemed to be Ald. Jones, upon whom he made a direct personal attack, charging him with having packed the committee, thus securing a verdict against him. Ald. Vanwart said very little, merely remarking that he had not broken the law against forestalling more than any of the other merchants of the city in his line of business.

The Final Report in Full.

Following is the full text of the report as it will be considered at the special meeting of the common council called for next Monday afternoon: To His Worship the Mayor and Members of the Common Council: Gentlemen—Your committee appointed to investigate conditions in the city market herewith submit their report. The resolution under which the investigation was held is as follows: Whereas in view of the complaints made by patrons of the country market and others that the rules and regulations governing the same are openly and flagrantly violated; and Whereas we believe such conditions exist within the knowledge of officials; and Whereas the revenues of said market are not satisfactorily accounted for; therefore resolved, that a full inquiry be held into this matter, and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the same under the statute, and that the recorder attend and conduct such inquiry. The committee, composed of Aldermen Jones, Wignore, Hayes and Elkin with Recorder Baxter, conducted the examination of the witnesses in the city hall, where the investigation was held. The witnesses were examined under oath and their testimony taken down in shorthand. A copy of the evidence is attached to this report. It is our duty to see that the building is kept in a clean state and to look after the enforcement of the by-laws. Mr. Wisely swears that it was in either May or June last that he became aware that the witness of the tolls was charging for space in the market, but he evidently did not consider that act on the part of the lessee in any way improper for he does not seem to have made any effort to stop it nor does he appear to have called the attention of the board of public safety to the matter at all. Not only did the director become aware of transactions on the part of the toll collector but, according to several of the witnesses, he actually suggested and

HATTIE LEBLANC'S HIDING PLACE

Officer Swears She Was Not Under Bed When He Searched First

MRS. GLOVER COOL

Tragic End of Husband Didn't Jar Her, Testify Reporters—Gave Lawyer Large Sum to Defend Her the Day After the Murder—State's Case Nearly Finished.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5.—The prosecution's direct case against Miss Hattie LeBlanc, on trial for the murder of Clarence F. Glover, will probably be completed before the jury at the close of tomorrow's session. When the court adjourned tonight the jury had heard the evidence of twenty-one witnesses, seven of whom testified today. No witness has yet testified of seeing Hattie LeBlanc enter or leave the laundry where the shooting is said to have taken place, and three efforts by the district-attorney to introduce testimony that would more closely connect the girl with the crime have been ruled out by the court.

Hired a Lawyer Quickly.

Mrs. Glover's personal counsel, Samuel D. Elmore, was on the stand longer than any one else today, and was forced to admit that he was paid \$4,153 by Mrs. Glover immediately following the murder to defend her against the charges which had arisen. He declared also that he readily detected marks on Hattie's hand when she was dragged from her hiding place. Whether these marks were powder stains he could not say, but they looked like it. He also said that he had seen the girl's finger, and the defense placed much stress on the fact that in making the searches of the Glover house for the girl, a lamp was used and might have been held close to this hand.

Tells of Search for Girl.

Sergeant Michael Curran, who was one of the first of the police officers to visit the Glover house and laundry after the shooting, said that Mrs. Glover seemed to be a woman of remarkable self-control. He said he saw no signs of any struggle in the laundry, as described by Lawyer Elmore, nor did he see any pins, which the attorney for Mrs. Glover said he picked up. He described his three searches of the Glover house for Hattie LeBlanc and his discovery of the girl on the third effort at hiding under a bed. He said that in the other searches he used a pocket lamp, and was sure that she was not under the bed either time. The girl seemed greatly frightened when she was dragged out. Under cross-examination, the officer said that he had been called upon twice to investigate several occurrences at the Glover house before the murder, the nature of which was not allowed to disclose. Rev. Charles H. Stackpole, who occupied a part of the Glover house, heard, and later saw, Mrs. Glover talking on the telephone at 9.15 o'clock on the night of the murder. She was bareheaded and had on a house gown, he said. B. W. Stanley was one of those at the hospital when Mrs. Glover came in. He said she was pale and apparently nervous, and refused to see her husband. Three newspaper men, who talked with Mrs. Glover at her home about the time that Glover died at the hospital, said that the woman was very composed. She gave them pictures of her husband and of Hattie LeBlanc, and she was not allowed to disclose. Rev. Charles H. Stackpole, who occupied a part of the Glover house, heard, and later saw, Mrs. Glover talking on the telephone at 9.15 o'clock on the night of the murder. She was bareheaded and had on a house gown, he said. B. W. Stanley was one of those at the hospital when Mrs. Glover came in. He said she was pale and apparently nervous, and refused to see her husband. Three newspaper men, who talked with Mrs. Glover at her home about the time that Glover died at the hospital, said that the woman was very composed. She gave them pictures of her husband and of Hattie LeBlanc, and she was not allowed to disclose.

Brooklyn Autist Kills a Man.

New York, Dec. 5.—As Cord A. Meyer, son of the late Cord Meyer, millionaire sugar manufacturer, was driving his automobile in a Brooklyn street today, a man stepped in front of the car and was killed. Mr. Meyer surrendered himself to the police and was paroled to await the action of the coroner. The victim has not been identified.

HOPES OF UNIONIST VICTORY VANISHED

Tories Gained Only Two Seats in Yesterday's Polls

One-third of British Elections Are Over and Tory Position is Only Improved by Five Members--Liberals Elated Over Outcome--Some Surprises in Yesterday's Contests--Joe Martin Elected Again.

HOW THE PARTIES STAND:

Unionists	116
Liberals	87
Labor-Socialists	14
Nationalists	16
Total number elected	233

London, Dec. 5.—The position of the parties tonight after the second day's pollings in the general election is as follows: Government coalition—Liberals 87, Labor 14, Nationalists 16, total 117. Unionists 116. The results today merely confirm the opinion formed from the result of Saturday's contests that the Unionists now have no possible hope of replacing the Liberal government in power. The only question remaining is whether the Liberals will return with a larger or smaller majority.

To gain a bare majority in the new parliament, the Unionists must make a net gain of 62 seats. Thus far, with 130 pollings, they only have a net gain of five seats. They have gained eleven and the Liberals six seats. The gain for the Unionists on Saturday was seven, while the Liberals gained four. Today the Unionists gained four and the Liberals two seats. A continuation at this rate of progress would fill the Unionist prediction that the Asquith cabinet would come in with a greatly weakened majority, and would be more than ever dependent upon their Irish and Labor allies.

Another Deadlock Likely.

It must be remembered, however, that the Liberals lost at the January elections a large number of seats through three-cornered contests. Such contests are largely eliminated in the present elections, and this may give the Tories sufficient gains to balance those of the Unionists. On the whole, it seems likely that the new house of commons will meet with the position of the parties practically unchanged. The question will be whether the king will feel justified in giving guarantees for the creation of Liberal peers to force the veto bill through the house of lords.

Great Enthusiasm in London.

London tonight is displaying much enthusiasm and the successful candidates are being borne in processions through the streets with torchlight and banners. The returns came in, showing the closeness of the contest, interest is greatly increased and vast crowds gathered in Fleet street, Trafalgar square and other places, where the results were shown, cheering and booing, according to their political affiliations. There were similar scenes in Liverpool, Leeds and other towns where elections were held. The weather improved greatly during the afternoon and evening, so that the crowds were enabled to watch the returns without discomfort. The political clubs were filled with members. At the Carlton and other Unionist gathering places, much disappointment was expressed at the smallness of the gains, which were expected to be of a nature that would turn the tide in Liberal quarters. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, as it was predicted, even among the staunchest supporters of the government, that the Unionists would make a net gain of eight seats in today's pollings.

MONCTON READY FOR PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

Meeting at Truro Tonight to Discuss Question of a League—Wrestlers Matched.

Moncton, Dec. 5.—Much interest is being taken here by hockey followers in the outcome of the meeting of the promoters of a professional hockey league to be held in Truro tomorrow night. Moncton is ready to put a team in the professional league and A. S. Donald will go as delegate from here. Leslie Norman will also attend. If the league is formed it is probable that the Moncton team will be picked from Crockett, Gregory, Cushing, Norman, Woodman, Kennedy, Styles and several other local men. Rev. Dr. Kierstead, of the U. N. B., addressed the Moncton Canadian Club tonight on the subject, The Essential Principles of Social Progress. There was a large attendance. Dan McDonald and Sandy McLeod have been matched to wrestle to a finish here Friday night. Cyclone Burns, of Boston, sends a challenge here to meet any wrestler, no weight barred. He undertakes to throw any two provincial wrestlers in one hour. Moncton is getting its first touch of winter weather, the thermometer going down pretty close to zero tonight.

COPPER MAGNATE TO FACE CRIMINAL CHARGE AGAIN

Government Wins Appeal in Case of Augustus Henzie, Whose Indictment Was Dismissed by Lower Court.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Holding that the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York had erred, the supreme court of the United States today reversed the lower court and held sufficient various counts of indictments, charging F. Augustus Henzie with the mismanagement of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank of New York city, of which he was president. Further proceedings on these counts must now be taken to the lower court. One of the points on which the lower court held the indictments insufficient, was that they did not show a conversion by the recipient of the proceeds of certain notes discounted. After reviewing the previous cases, touching on this point, justice McKenna, in announcing the decision of the court, said: "It follows that the circuit court erred in considering as necessary not only that there should be alleged conversion by the officer of the bank, but also of the recipient of the proceeds of the discount. The conversion may be to the use of either and the indictment fulfills the requirements." The constitutionality of the act of March 2, 1907, allowing the government an appeal in criminal cases, was upheld by the court, which reiterated the statement that the right of appeal was not "essential to due process of law."

MAY BURY MRS. EDDY IN CRYPT UNDER CHURCH

Many Followers of Christian Science Advocate This Course.

Boston, Dec. 5.—That the body of Mary Baker Glover Eddy, founder and head of the Christian Science church, who died Saturday night, will find its last resting place in the crypt under the altar of the First or "Mother" church in Boston, is the firm belief of many of those prominent in the church. No official intimation would be given tonight, by anyone in authority, however, in regard to what disposition would be made of the body. So far as could be learned no arrangements have been made to take the body to her birthplace at Bow (N. H.), or to Concord (N. H.), where she so long resided. On the other hand it is generally conceded that the presence of the earthly remains of the founder and leader of the faith within the confines of the mother church would greatly enhance the power and authority of the board of trustees whose headquarters are in Boston and would serve as a permanent source of all authority disseminated throughout the church.

MONCTON READY FOR PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY

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NEW BRUNSWICK APPLIES A FEATURE

PLEA TO SAVE THE OYSTER BEDS

Mr. Warburton, of P. E. Island, Wants Government to Assume Control

DANGER OF DEPLETION

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The greater part of today's session was devoted to a discussion, initiated by Mr. Warburton, of P. E. Island, urging the government to take steps to safeguard and promote the oyster industry of the maritime provinces. He pointed out that the fisheries were being rapidly depleted and proposed that the dominion government should take over control of the oyster grounds and sell them to private individuals or corporations, who could go in for the planting and propagation of oysters, as was successfully done in the United States, Japan and other parts of the world. He thought the freehold system would be better than a leasehold, and suggested that the province might receive compensation by the payment of royalties on the production. Mr. Fraser endorsed Mr. Warburton's views. The Hon. Mr. Brodeur deplored the depletion of the fisheries and expressed the hope that the question of jurisdiction over the oyster grounds should be solved by a decision of the supreme court which would empower the dominion government to lease the fisheries as well as to issue licenses for fishing. He was not in favor of selling them outright.

Great Exhibit at Winter Fair

Record Crowd Present at Opening Last Night

Prominent Men from All Three Provinces Present—Premier Hazen Wants Dominion to Give Grant for Immigration Propaganda to Eastern Provinces.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 5.—The tenth Maritime Winter Fair opened here today with a record attendance. The entries in cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, fruit and seeds far surpass any previous years. As customary, the commissioners of the fair entertained the leading visitors at a banquet this evening over which President Montgomery Campbell presided. Among the guests of honor were Lieut. Governor McGregor, Premier Hazen, Hon. Mr. Landry, commissioner of agriculture for New Brunswick; John Matteson, leader of the opposition, Prince Edward Island, and R. M. McGregor, M. P. P., Pictou, Attorney General McLean arrived too late for the banquet at the evening meeting. President Campbell presided and gave a short review of the history of the winter fair. Addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Curry and H. J. Logan, president of the Amherst board of trade. Mr. Logan took occasion to pay a high tribute to the late Governor Fraser, who was one of the principal speakers at last year's fair, and gave a hearty welcome to his successor, Premier Hazen. He was followed by Governor McGregor, who dwelt upon the value of the fair from an educational standpoint, and at the close of a practical address declared the fair formally open. The other speakers at the evening gathering were Premier Hazen, Hon. Mr. Landry, Attorney General McLean and J. Matteson, of Prince Edward Island. Premier Hazen emphasized the fact that the great carrying companies and the dominion government were overlooking the value of the fair from an educational standpoint, and to the effect that the time had come when the local governments should approach the federal authorities and demand that a certain sum be set aside for the aid of immigration to the lower provinces. Attorney General McLean made his first appearance on an Amherst platform and his address was of a highly practical character. He made a strong plea for technical education for the farmer's sons. The New Brunswick fair exhibit is one of the features of the fair, and the St. John River Valley promises in a few years to be on a level with the Annapolis Valley in the production of fine fruits.

Denied Preston's Statement.

In connection with a motion by Mr. Monk for an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the abandonment of a proposal to form a Netherlands loan for investment in Canada it was stated that the company had been frightened away from Canada by information alleged to have been supplied by a Montreal man to the effect that investments were not made in western Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that complaint had been made by Mr. Preston, Canada's trade commissioner to the Netherlands, that such information had been given to Dutch capitalists by a party in Canada. Mr. Preston had been asked by the government for the name of the party, and his reply was that it was Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who in a letter read by Sir Wilfrid, denied most emphatically Mr. Preston's statement. Under the circumstances Mr. Monk agreed to withdraw the motion for an inquiry until he had read the correspondence.

Queries Answered.

Several questions were asked as to incidents connected with the eucharistic congress at Montreal. Sir Wilfrid stated that Mr. Justice Girouard had been appointed administrator by Earl Grey in the absence of that gentleman on a trip to Hudson's Bay, and had, without consulting with the government, sent a message of welcome to Cardinal Vanuelli, the papal delegate to the congress. Sir Frederick Borden stated that the Sixty-fifth regiment in Montreal paraded with the host in the procession voluntarily, and officers had attended the public reception wearing full dress as they were in the habit of doing at other public ceremonies. Sir Wilfrid said that Speaker Marcell had marched in the eucharistic procession in his robes but had not been accompanied by the mace and not in his official capacity. It was customary in the province of Quebec for judges to appear in their official costumes and the speaker, holding rank as a magistrate, had appeared as the mark of respect for the solemnity of the occasion.

CHILD, WITH ONE-SIXTEENTH OF NEGRO BLOOD, BARRED FROM WHITE SCHOOLS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The possession of one-sixteenth of negro blood brings a decision of the district court of appeals today in the case of Isabel I. Wall, eight years old, against the board of education. The girl was admitted to a local white school more than a year ago but afterward was excluded on the ground that she was "colored." The evidence was that the girl had one-sixteenth of negro blood in her veins, and Justice Wright, of the district supreme court, upheld the action of the board of education in barring the child from the white school. Chief Justice Shepard, of the appellate court, today affirmed that decision.

DR. SHEARER ON STAND AT WINNIPEG VICE ENQUIRY

Winnipeg, Dec. 5.—Rev. Dr. Shearer, took the stand in a crowded court chamber before Justice Robson at the segregation enquiry today. Mr. Shearer admitted that he had little personal experience in Winnipeg, and stated his information was from statutory declarations and was fully justified by the circumstances. He pointed out that the famous interview, which was not sought by him, differed in each of the three Toronto papers, and after disclaiming the headline and proportions given to the paragraphs in the Globe, he stated the interview in that paper expressed his sentiments. He further claimed that his evidence already submitted justified his statements, that the conditions in question were strongly suggestive of graft, and that Mayor Evans, Chief of Police McRae and Magistrate McChick had all been faithless to their oaths of office in not enforcing the criminal law, and further, that the action of the chief of police in consulting with the leader of notorious women with the object of her collecting a colony of notorious women was unparalleled in Canada. Mr. Shearer was allowed every latitude on the stand.

FOSS RESIGNS FROM CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Governor-elect Eugene N. Foss, of Massachusetts, today sent his resignation as a representative from Massachusetts to Governor Draper, to take effect January 4, and at the same time notified Speaker Cannon of his resignation. Both letters were brief and satisfactory.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 7, 1910.

BOARDS OF CONTROL

Ottawa is one of the cities that has tried a board of control in connection with its aldermanic government. Recently the controllers and the aldermen became involved in a prolonged dispute as to their respective powers and privileges, and now the ratepayers of the city are to vote on a proposal to abolish the control system.

The trouble in Ottawa, as in other places, lies not so much in the system of government as in the lack of civic spirit and the difficulty of securing as members of the city government citizens of sufficient independence, public spirit, and sound civic instincts, to give the taxpayers businesslike and honorable administration.

Mayor Frink's idea that government by commission would be a good thing for St. John will have to receive serious consideration. Many citizens who are opposed, in principle, to the commission plan, will soon be found ready to vote for it, because of the prolonged failure of our present system to produce satisfactory results.

Dr. Cook, who became famous as an explorer and infamous as an impostor, all in a few days, and who since his exposure has been a wanderer and a fugitive, has once more challenged public attention by means of a confession contributed to Hampton's Magazine. The confession was unnecessary, and it will excite little interest, because its author gives no plausible reason for his astonishing lapse. Indeed, he still professes some uncertainty as to whether or not he did reach the North Pole.

CONSERVATIVE TWISTING "The lightninglike variation and political somersaulting of the Conservative party," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier described it, is a mournful exhibition to all who believe

that party government is to continue for some time to come. The present is a period of transition in Canadian national life. The arrival of the Rainbow at Esquimaux and the Niobe at Halifax marked the beginning of a new epoch. And in this crisis time, all that a once great party has to offer in the way of direction or leadership is political somersaulting. Evidently the Conservative leaders stand aghast, and are desperately desirous of recovering their way over the electors, whom they feel are slipping further and further from their grasp.

It is not difficult to predict the future of a party led by so unstable a political craftsman as Mr. Borden. This instability must ultimately permeate the ranks of the party, corrupting and demoralizing it, with the result of rendering it impotent. In the career of parties, no less than in the lives of individuals, there come crises which determine what a profession of policy is worth. Only when adherence to principles involve sacrifice do we discover whether the principles have been firmly grasped and allowed their fair influence. But here there is not the slightest indication of the presence of any principle, but a certain fearful looking forward in search of some popular appeal that will offend few and deceive most.

Conservative correspondents who have been writing from Ottawa to the effect that the Laurier government is in a shattered condition, that its forces are in a state of dismay and panic, and that Sir Wilfrid is old and troubled, will have some difficulty in explaining the events of the last few days in the House of Commons.

On division on the naval policy Sir Wilfrid finds himself with a majority of 55, which for political purposes is both as wide as a church door and as deep as a well. In the face of that record majority a great deal of the superheated air that has been coming over the telegraph wires from Ottawa to Conservative newspapers will appear to have been wasted. Moreover, Sir Wilfrid's latest speech is in itself proof of the utter folly of those Conservative writers who have been attempting to persuade their readers that the Liberal chief's powers have in any way been diminished. The test of battle finds him on the firing line, with all his old vigor and fighting efficiency, and with an unbroken and steadfast following at his back.

The latest Conservative canard is to the effect that because of trouble over the naval question Sir Wilfrid will go to the country immediately after the present session. It is too early yet to form a very definite idea as to when the elections will be brought on, but certainly there is nothing in the situation over the naval bill to cause the Prime Minister to change any plans he may have made. The Conservative device is an old one, that of attempting to divert attention from the troubles of Mr. Borden and his party by creating imaginary troubles in the ranks of the government.

While Mr. Borden and Mr. Monk are talking about the navy, the Liberal government is proceeding to carry out the naval policy to which the country is committed, and in support of which Canadian sentiment is practically unanimous. The Niobe is in Halifax harbor, and the Rainbow is at Esquimaux. Here, already in our ports, are the first ships of the Canadian navy that is to be the extent of that navy will depend in a measure upon future events, but so long as Britain finds it necessary to tax herself heavily for the purpose of maintaining British supremacy and sea power, Canada as a loyal member of the British Empire will continue to contribute her fair share toward the first line of defence. The great fact is that we have entered upon a settled policy in this regard, that a start has been made, and that the first ships are already here. All this is due to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

COOK'S CONFESSION

Dr. Cook, who became famous as an explorer and infamous as an impostor, all in a few days, and who since his exposure has been a wanderer and a fugitive, has once more challenged public attention by means of a confession contributed to Hampton's Magazine. The confession was unnecessary, and it will excite little interest, because its author gives no plausible reason for his astonishing lapse. Indeed, he still professes some uncertainty as to whether or not he did reach the North Pole.

There is some doubt, perhaps a growing amount, as to whether or not Peary reached the pole, but somehow or other polar exploration is not likely to excite much interest for a long time to come. To some extent the change of public opinion has been due to increased progress in aerial navigation. Today it is not probable that

the finding of the North Pole would be thought a highly important matter, and at some time in the future when airships have been developed to a greater degree, the business of going to the pole will not, perhaps, be regarded as especially difficult.

Captain Robert F. Scott is now on his voyage of discovery in the Antarctic, and before leaving New Zealand he expressed the hope that he might reach the south pole in December, 1911, a year from now. Since Shackleton's voyage to the Antarctic, interest in that region has been stimulated, the more so because Shackleton proved to be very much of a man, and because his lectures on his experience were much more straightforward and picturesque than the accounts of the far north given by those who had adventured in that direction. Captain Scott seems to be a dependable sort of navigator, and if he should return with the announcement that he had found the south pole he will be believed. And yet such announcement would cause little excitement. Truth to tell, the world is somewhat tired of news about the polar regions.

HOUSE-KEEPING

Housekeeping is yet to be made a beautiful art; now it is too often regarded as slavery or drudgery. No work can be done finely until it is thought to be dignified. Today housekeeping is the only remaining occupation to which a democratic society dares to give the name "service." About it lingers the contempt and shame of slavery. It has little place in the school houses except here and there through the bold fad of some reformer who would teach the science of cooking, of home-keeping and home-making to girls who look forward, in a few years, to leaving their fathers and mothers that they may cleave to their husbands. The consequence of our attitude towards house-keeping is that in spite of all our activity, outdoor exercise and out-door life, we are a nation of dyspeptics. The ecclesiastic gleefully points out the fact that we will suffer for our sins, and while he rejoices that there is no bogle in which the worker of iniquity may hide, here we suffer because home-making and housekeeping have not been raised to the dignity of a fine and beautiful art; our stomachs are full of ferments and undigested and indigestible food, with a myriad of diseases and bad tempers and family quarrels. So far have we gone in this direction and so much have we suffered that even in the godly, self-righteous city of Toronto a large proportion of the men must resort to drink for stimulants and to the saloon for companionship.

We have only yet imperfectly recognized that labor is a blessing. House-keeping is still regarded only as a necessity, not as an opportunity for bestowing great moral and social compensations on society. There would be much more optimism, self-confidence, joy in life and eagerness for the future among the people today were housekeeping looked upon as a sport and undertaken for its own sake, instead of a drudgery forced by a cruel necessity. All religions are beginning to recognize the blessings of labor. In the Book of Proverbs idleness is denounced as the cause of poverty and want. The rabbinical literature is full of passages in honor of all productive labor. Even the Zoroastrian religion approves all the economic virtues, and productive efforts, and all labor to increase favorable conditions and to overcome harmful and destructive influences. It would especially commend housekeeping. And today when we are beginning to understand that the ethics of poverty are as well worthy of study as the ethics of wealth, and to teach that waste in any department is a crime, we are beginning to realize that life and religion are both developed forms of the strife between good forces and evil forces, and that high among the activities best calculated to overcome the evil and toward forces in life stands the activity of the house-wife and the laborer in the kitchen and the home. The father labors, wins and saves, and the housekeeper always decides whether this labor will be a curse or a blessing. Against her decision there is at present no appeal, and there does not promise to be for a long time to come.

Our difficulty is to make ourselves believe that the poetic, the romantic, the adventuresome, are connected with house-keeping. But it is really the innermost inspiration of the artist, the architect, orator or other maker trying to improve and transform the world. It is the great activity that keeps humanity's courage-up and saves the world from heart-break over the misfits of its actual performance. It creates the beauty and strength of which the artists dream, and to paint red in the cheeks of men and women; hope into their eyes, and beauty into their forms. As surely the art of arts, the art that unites and consummates all other arts, is the art that colors our social life. It is no doubt true that our cannot live by bread alone, but he cannot live without bread. All social industries are specialized housekeeping carried out on a grand scale. The earliest industry was the finding, gathering and preparing of food. This is an art which does not threaten to become obsolete. Nutrition conditions spiritual life and all else.

BRITISH ELECTIONS—THE FIRST ROUND

Whatever it is John Bull is voting on in the present contest, whether it be the veto power of the Lords, protection, or the budget; or all three, the first day of the battle is indecisive. Both sides will be disappointed by the returns of Saturday. Both hoped for an advantage so decided as to influence voting in the remaining contests, both hoped for proof of gains great enough to foreshadow a decisive win. The polling of Saturday gives little encouragement to either side, confounds the more thoroughgoing prophets of both, and so far as it indicates anything at all, points to a stalemate in the next House.

When the polls were closed on Saturday evening the Unionists had won sixty-two seats, and the Liberal coalition sixty-three. London had given the country no guidance, and Manchester none. If anything they favored the government a shade as compared with the last battle. Assuming that the fighting of Saturday is a fair index of the fighting to come, the outlook is for a long period of unsettled political weather. For if Mr. Asquith were to find himself at New Year's with a majority too small to enable him to carry through the larger measures to which he is pledged he would resign, having pledged himself not to continue in office unless he can give effect to what he believes to be the verdict of the people with respect to the Lords, the Budget, and Free Trade. And if he should resign Mr. Balfour, who would be called upon to mount the quarter deck, would be unable to command a working majority; the Liberals and their allies, if too weak to govern the country effectively, will still be too strong to permit the Unionists to carry through a single one of the measures of importance to which they are pledged, least of all tariff reform, which is the thin edge of the giant wedge of protection. All this, of course, is assuming that the voting of this week will give no more decided advantage to either party than did that of Saturday.

Mr. Bonar Law, the New Brunswick member who is likely to become Chancellor of the Exchequer if his party gains power, failed to convert the Manchester division from its old view. The Liberal majority there remains. Another seat will, doubtless, be found for Mr. Law, whose party needs him in the House. Mr. W. Max Aiken had better luck. His win in Ashton-Under-Lyne is one of the few Unionist gains recorded. News of his success will please his Canadian friends, and astonish them more. Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, a more hardened Tory than Mr. Aiken can hope to be for some time, holds his seat easily. Mr. Birrell and several junior members of the government were elected, and no man of mark excepting Mr. Law appears among the slain. Mr. Law let a forlorn hope.

Two or three days' more may show that one party or the other is developing new power, but with Scotland, Wales, and Ireland regarded as practically solid, and with Saturday's vote in mind, most observers will look for a drawn battle.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS

Those who attended the successful and enthusiastic meeting of the Young Liberals on Friday evening last must have been struck by the fact that a great majority of those present were men who have not yet cast very many votes. The fact that these young men, and so many of them, are displaying keen interest in public affairs, and are giving their support to the Liberal party, is certainly a most encouraging one. From many standpoints this Liberal rally must be regarded as showing that the party is in a beautiful condition. The cheering that greeted the hard hitting with which Hon. Messrs. Robinson and Sweeney handled the Hazen government was but a fair tribute to the speakers, for between them they swept over the record of the present local administration in a most telling manner. No review of political conditions more damaging to the prestige of the local government can well be imagined. Both Mr. Robinson and Mr. Sweeney have followed public affairs in this province for many years, and they are familiar with every move and every failure of Mr. Hazen and his colleagues.

Naturally enough both speakers dealt with the long array of broken promises which form the record of the administration. They proved their case as they went along by referring to facts within the knowledge of all present. Mr. Hazen and his lieutenants promised economy, and they have been extravagant beyond all precedent; they promised good roads and a non-political road policy, yet in spite of the fact that they have had an increased revenue to dispose of the roads are in worse condition than ever, and partisanship has been a most objectionable feature of the government's road policy; they promised early construction of a railroad down the St. John Valley, yet all they have done thus far is to attempt to commit the province to the building of an electric road that would connect one station on the C. P. R. with another point on the same road.

In every county in the province people have in mind some of the broken promises of which Mr. Robinson and Mr. Sweeney spoke so forcibly at Friday night's meeting. What happened in the last Federal campaign in New Brunswick is well remembered, and the Federal elections came but a few months after Mr. Hazen had carried a large majority of the seats of the province. The reversal of the verdict in his favor when the Dominion elections came along was a most signal one. As the speakers clearly proved, the Liberal party is in a position to undertake what is the great hope of success, and as a public service of the highest value, the overthrow of the Hazen administration in the next provincial campaign.

The resolutions passed at Friday night's meeting, expressing confidence in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and appreciation of the services of the Minister of Public Works, were adopted with significant enthusiasm. Never in the history of the Liberal party did any leader command to such a degree the confidence and esteem of all Liberals as does Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The record of the Minister of Public Works, from the standpoint of the whole country as well as from that of this city and province, has been one to which all Liberals may well point with pride. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, in the administration of his great department, looks carefully after the needs of the whole country, and much that he has been able to do for this port and this province has been along national lines. Thanks to his efforts St. John is recognized as the Winter Port of Canada—and that recognition is marked by the expenditure of Federal money here on the ground that the work to be done is national in character. The recognition of that principle was a turning point in the history of St. John. When Liberals get together in these days

the occasion is a happy one, so great are the services which the Liberal government has rendered Canada since the great victory of 1896. In New Brunswick as elsewhere in the Dominion the party is strong, confident, and united.

NOTE AND COMMENT

A difference of opinion over certain matters in connection with the Blue Bell tract and Hon. Mr. Fleming's conviction there-with has developed between Mr. Thomas Hillyard and Hon. Robert Maxwell. The facts in such a case should not be hard to ascertain. During the next session of the Legislature, if not sooner, they should be placed before the public. If they vindicate Hon. Mr. Fleming so much the better for him.

The Young Liberals are to be congratulated warmly upon the success of their political smoker. This is so good a start that it should be followed up, not here alone but throughout the province. The Liberal party is so prosperous today that activity of this sort may be thought unnecessary by some, but there is nothing like getting together and hearing sound and inspiring speeches in support of the good cause. Hon. Mr. Robinson and the other speakers who contributed so happily to the success of last night's function deserve the hearty thanks of the party.

The following from the New York Times is timely: "You did it last year earlier than before. Do it again. It is better for you. You will be less crowded in the doing of it. You will have a better choice of the commodities that are offered, and more time to make your choices. It is a great deal better for the forces in the shops; the girls and men who wait on you, and deliver your purchases. The strain of the Christmas shopping on the shopgirls, in particular, is still very severe. Mitigate it, you who can, by every means in your power. Get your matters out of the way early. There will be many who won't and a good many who can't, and the rush will be hard enough in any case. Do your Christmas shopping early! It is wise; it is thrifty, and it is kind."

SATURDAY NIGHT

The lights of Saturday night beat golden, golden over the pillared street; The long plate glass of a Dream-World olden is as the footlight shining Street lamp—flambeau—glamor of trolley—comet-trail of the trains above, Splash where the jostling crowds are jolly with echoing laughter and human love.

This is the City of the Enchanted, and these are her Enchanted People; Far and far is Daylight, haunted with whistle of mill and bell of Steeple, The Eastern tenements lose the women, The Western flats release the wives To touch, where all the ways are common, a glory to their sweetest lives.

The leather of shoes in the brilliant case sheds a lustre over the heart; The high-heeled fruit in the flaring basement glows with the tints of Turner's; Darwin's dream and the eye of Spencer saw not such a gloried race, As here, in copper light intenser than desert sun, slides face by face.

Yes, in this people, glamor-sunned, demure the unlearned and the unmoneyed laugh in the lights of Lover's Lane!

O Dream-World lights that lift through the ether millions of miles to the Milky Way!

Tonight Earth rolls through a golden weather that lights the Pleiades where they play!

Yet... God? Does He lead these sons and daughters? Yes, do they feel, with a passion that stills,

God on the face of the moving waters, God in the quiet of the hills?

Yet... what if the million mantled mountains, and what if the million-moving sea

Are here alone in facades and fountains—our deep, deep world of humanity—We builders of cities and civilizations, We walled away from the sea and the sod,

Must reach, dream-led, for our revelations through one another—as far as God.

Through one another—through one another—no more the gleam on sea or land,

But so close that we see the Brother—and understand—and understand. Till, drawn in swept crowd closer, closer, we see each gleam in the human glow, And clerk and forger, pedler and grocer, are in our family of God.

James Oppenheym

My white-cameled bed became very much soiled and a friend advised washing it with soda. I caused, like rheumatism, by impurities in the blood, which in this case set up an irritation of the sciatic nerve, it is so difficult to get at with external applications that many sufferers try in vain to get relief.

Mr. Charles McEachern, of Summersville, P.E.I., was in just that position until he started to take Fater Morrixy's "No. 7." He writes: "After trying several doctors and spending large sums of money without avail, I was completely cured of Sciatica or long standing after using one package of your Medicine (No. 7 for Rheumatism). No matter how long you have suffered from Sciatica or Rheumatism of joints or muscles—no matter how much medicine or liniment you have used without result—try Fater Morrixy's No. 7 before you give up. It has restored health to many who were almost hopeless." Fater Morrixy's "No. 7" is sold by your dealer or from Fater Morrixy Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hutchins In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE GREAT COMPANY, N. Y. N. Y. CITY. 900 DROPS. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP. EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE WELCOME TO KOSSUTH By Charles Sumner

From a speech advocating a resolution of welcome to Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, in the U. S. senate Dec. 10, 1851. BUT I would join in this welcome, not only because it is essential to complete and crown the work of the last congress, but because our guest deserves it at our hands. The distinction is as the early, constant and incorruptible champion of the liberal cause in Hungary, who, while yet young, with unconscious power, girded himself for the contest, and by a series of masterly labors, with voice and pen, in parliamentary debates, and in the discussions of the press, breathed into his country the breath of life. He deserves it by the great principles of true democracy which he caused to be recognized—representation of the people without distinction of rank or birth, and equality before the law. He deserves it by the trials he has undergone in prison and in exile. He deserves it by the precious truth which he now so eloquently proclaims of the fraternity of nations.

As I regard his course I am filled with reverence and awe. I see in him, more than in any other living man, the power which may be exerted by a single earnest, honest soul, in a noble cause. In himself he is more than a whole cabinet—more than a whole army. I watched him in Hungary while, like Carnot in France, he "organizes victory." I follow him in exile in distant Asiatic Turkey, and there find him, with only a scanty band of attendants, in weakness and confinement, still the dread of despots; I sympathize with him in his happy release; and now, as he comes more within the sphere of our immediate observation, amazement fills us all in the contemplation of his career, while he proceeds from land to land, from city to city, and with words of matchless power, seems at times the fiery sword of freedom, and then the trumpet of resurrection to the nations.

THE TRAGEDY OF GRAND MANAN

(Toronto Star.) Off Maine, but in reality a part of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, is the little island of Grand Manan, whose coasts have for years been the scene of Canadian and United States sardine fisheries. It is not far from that tiny bit of an island known as Pope's Folly, which Canada recently surrendered to Uncle Sam in return for certain fishing rights. But while Pope's Folly is little more than a rock, and known to the public only through the determination of its solitary inhabitant to vote in both New Brunswick and Maine elections, Grand Manan has an area of one hundred square miles and is an important summer resort. In commercial life, however, it is valued chiefly as the locality in which sardines are netted. Even the most innocent consumer, of course, has long been aware that sardines used hereabouts do not come from Sardinia; not many of them, at any rate. While that island, in the Mediterranean was the original home of the fisherman who caught the original sardines, almost any kind of a small herring is a sardine nowadays, and packing is done in almost every quarter of the world. There are 32,000 sardine fishermen in France, and 15,000 people are employed in the country's canning factories. But their product reaches Canada in only small consignments. Be it also known that when a Canadian dines upon the succulent sardine, the "pure olive oil" in which it is packed is usually either peanut or cottonseed, almost invariably the latter. But the fact remains that most people cannot tell the difference between a real sardine and the Canadian article, the catching and packing of which employs a large number of New Brunswickers. They are not rich people. Fish trusts have flourished and grown financially fat, but the men who do the work, the fishers themselves, have seldom developed into capitalists. Fishing has been a hazardous and unremunerative task since the beginning of things, and now the sardine fishermen of New Brunswick are faced with a winter of famine because they find there are no sardines to be caught. For them it is a tragedy, but for Canada it may prove a needed lesson. The long and short of it is that the "sardines" which are caught off the Maine-New Brunswick coast are nothing more than the young of the herring. The absence of these yearlings in 1910 is an indication of the depletion of the supply of full-grown fish in the years to come. It is not until the sardine fishery is closed, indeed, whether the sardine fisheries should not be prohibited altogether. It would mean that those who now make their living from that source would have to find other employment. But under present conditions the yearly slaughter of the small herrings threatens to exhaust the supply in coast waters. The fish should be allowed to reach maturity and multiply. If the sardine is costing Canada its herring fisheries, it is bought at too dear a price.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

You have endured so much of slander no wonder that it stings your dander, O sad-eyed mule of mine! No wonder that you're brooding, brooding, your scanty ears of corn denuding, THE MULE with yellow teeth that shine! Your tail, it isn't long and flowing; it's shingled, and has whiskers growing in tassel on the end; your neck is dished, and never arching, like that of warhorse, proudly marching, where strains of bugles blend. Your ears are long and out of drawing, and when you laugh your loud haw-having breaks distant window panes; and people jeer at and deride you; through all the stages they've denied you a decent share of brains. A thousand years ago, or over, some mule, fed up too high on clover, reached out and kicked a gent; and ever since the superstition hangs on double-dinged demerit that mules have fell intent. And yet, O mule, you're true and trusty! I care not for the legends musty, or prejudices old; you did not stack up high for beauty, but when the matter's one of duty, you're worth your weight in gold. Alas! Full many a human duffer, like you, O mule, must live and suffer the world's contempt and jeers, because he is not built for dancing, for prouetting and for prancing, and has ungainly ears. Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

MRS. ... Passed Satur ... Announc ... the s ... at the ... Was ... Certifi ... Cause ... Boston, Dec ... Eddy, the dis ... Christian Sci ... of the passin ... which confer ... Chestnut, H ... the morning ... in this city ... Death was a ... by the lead ... was pronounc ... The announ ... was made sin ... due to "natu ... called in a fe ... death and ad ... by saying th ... was probably ... The announ ... was made sin ... ford P. Smith ... church at the ... view, and by ... tion committe ... press. Official Stat ... According to ... passed away ... had been ill ... but had been ... as Thursday ... with one of t ... Science churc ... noon drive un ... ing, Saturday ... and those arou ... realize she ha ... clear until th ... messages. No ... but she had ... who comprised ... at the time of ... A. Frey, Mrs. ... S. Boston, H ... corresponding ... and her secreta ... Private Funer ... "No arrange ... the place of h ... died upon, I ... hold, that she ... such occasio ... knowledge it ... will be priv ... consisting pr ... from the Bibl ... from the Chri ... her relatives, ... cials of the ch ... attendance. ... "There havin ... tendance, Dr ... tion Centre, m ... trict, was call ... Dr. West, aft ... the customary ... pneumonia pr ... cause. "A telegram ... W. Glover, of ... of his mother ... formation as ... of his family ... Bow (N. H.), ... fore in her p ... Novel Annou ... There were ... assembled at ... Mother church ... below, and be ... nading away. ... The se two ... land T. Powe ... day. "God th ... with voices th ... had any sugg ... was strictly fo ... until just bef ... tion Judge S ... formula with ... "I shall now ... by one rever ... 135 of Massel ... me in my acc ... this you must ... retired from t ... departure, so ... from the roll ... as society and ... mors are rumo ... with you on ... forward march ... and with the ... "All our t ... the absolute ... Science. You ... up, since you ... tion of Scienc ... and guide. ... "Although ... Smith, "we're ... true today an ... But it becom ... Mrs. Eddy pe ... night 10:45 o ... nat Hill." Congregatio ... Only those ... with the kno ... event of thir ... benediction. ... gregation was ... turned and be ... gience. Here ... ing and a fe ... but there we ... although man ... would know ... the great org ... joyously and ... of the leade ... sent from the ... those who we ... public expres ... denunciation ... ized leader. ... Mrs. Eddy we ... would not be ... methods of ca ... teachings an ... fully followe ... she found w ... future as he ... out today ... routine matte

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THE CERTAIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

DEMS OF PROSE

TO KOSSUTH

Charles Sumner

of welcome to Louis Kossuth, the Hun-
dred, 10, 1851.

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the work of the last congress, but be-
it at our hands. The distinction is
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Walt Philosopher

of slander no wonder that it stings
mine! No wonder that you're brood-
ing seamy ears of corn denuding,
that shine! Your tail, it isn't long
tingled, and has whiskers growing
is dishd, and never arching, like
ing, where strains of bugles blend.
drawing, and when you laugh your
window panes; and people jeer at
stages they've denied you a decent
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and kicked a gent; and ever since
dinged demitition, that mules have
re true and trusty! I care not for
old; you did not stack up high for
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mpt and jeers, because he is not
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WALT MASON.

MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY, LEADER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, DEAD

Passed Away at Home, Newton, Mass., Saturday Night, After a Brief Illness

Announcement Made in Scientist Churches After the Services Yesterday--Congregations Dazed at the News--No Doctor Attended Her, But One Was Called In After Death, and He Gave a Certificate That Death Was Due to Natural Causes--Her Notable Career.

Boston, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, is dead. Announcement of the passing of the venerable leader which occurred late last night, at her home at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Boston, made her the morning service of the Mother church in this city today.

Death was acknowledged and recognized by the leaders of the Mother church, and was pronounced by Dr. George L. West, the medical examiner of the district, to be due to "natural causes." Dr. West was called in a few hours after Mrs. Eddy's death and added to his statement today by saying that the cause of death was probably pneumonia.

The announcement of Mrs. Eddy's death was made simultaneously by Judge Clifford P. Smith, first reader of the Mother church at the close of the morning service, and by Alfred Farlow, of the publication committee, in a statement to the press.

Official Statement.

According to Mr. Farlow, Mrs. Eddy passed away 10.45 o'clock last night. She had been indisposed for about nine days, but had been up and dressed, and as late as Thursday transacted some business with one of the officials of the Christian Science church. She took her daily afternoon drive until two days before her going. Saturday night she felt quietly asleep and those around her could at first hardly realize she had gone. Her thought was clear until the last, and she left no final messages. No physician was in attendance, but she had the assistance of the students who comprised her household. With her at the time of her departure were Calvin A. Frye, Mrs. Laura E. Sargent, Mrs. Ella S. Hathorn, Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, her corresponding secretary, Wm. R. Rathvon, and her secretary, Adam H. Dickey.

Private Funeral.

No arrangements regarding the time or place of her burial have yet been decided upon. It is well known to her household, that she believed in simplicity on such occasions, and in compliance with this knowledge it is expected that the service will be private and of a simple nature, consisting probably of prayer and readings from the Bible with some brief selections from the Christian Science textbook. Only her relatives, her household, and the officials of the church are expected to be in attendance.

There having been no physician in attendance, Dr. George L. West, of Newton Centre, medical examiner for the district, was called early Sunday morning. Dr. West, after investigation, pronounced the cause of death to be pneumonia, and issued the customary certificate, in which he said pneumonia probably was a contributory cause.

A telegram was sent to her son, George W. Glover, of Lewiston (S. D.), expressing to his mother's desire, and requested information as to his attendance and that of his family. Mrs. Eddy was born in Bow (N. H.), July 16, 1821, and was therefore over 89 years of age.

Novel Announcement of Death.

There were few of the congregation that assembled at the morning service at the Mother church today who knew that their beloved leader and teacher had passed away. The service was as usual, and the two readers, Judge Smith and Mrs. Leonard T. Powers, read the sermon of the day, "God the only cause, and creator" with voices that were without emotion or any suggestion of sadness. The sermon was strictly followed at the Mother church until just before pronouncing the benediction Judge Smith broke through the usual formula with the following announcement: "I shall now read part of a letter, written by our revered lady and reprinted on page 125 of Miscellaneous Writings—My beloved students: You may be looking to see me in my accustomed place with you, but this you must no longer expect. When I returned from the field of labor, it was my departure, socially, publicly and finally, from the routine of such material modes as society and our societies demand. Rumors are rumors—nothing more. I am still with you in the field of labor, taking forward marches, broader and bolder views and with the hope that you will follow.

"All our thoughts should be given to the absolute demonstration of Christian Science. You can well afford to give me up, since you have in my last revised edition of Science and Health, your teacher and guide."

"Although these lines," said Judge Smith, "were written years ago they are true and will continue to be true. But it becomes my duty to announce that Mrs. Eddy passed from our sight last night 10.45 o'clock, at her home on Chestnut Hill."

Congregation Dazed.

Only those who sat through the service with the knowledge of the momentous event of thirteen hours before, heard the benediction. The greater part of the congregation tried to realize what had happened and left the church in a sort of dazed state. Here and there was a little gathering and a few interchanges of sentiment, but there were no words of sorrow, and although many a tear was shed no one would acknowledge a loss of any sort, and the great organ pealed its recessional as joyously and triumphantly as ever. Many of the leaders of the organization were absent from the service this morning, and those who were there refused to make any public expression as to the future of the denomination that is now without a recognized leader.

Several of the most loyal followers of Mrs. Eddy held the conviction that there would be the slightest change in the methods of carrying on the work, that her teachings and instructions would be implicitly followed, and that the church that she founded would continue to grow in the future. It had in the past, it was pointed out today, that with the exception of routine matters, the actual direction of

NEW BRUNSWICK LOBSTER PACKERS WANT NEW REGULATIONS HELD UP

A meeting of New Brunswick lobster packers was held at Moncton on Nov. 28, 1910, to protest against the carrying out of the new regulations regarding the catching of the soft shell lobster, and the method of making traps.

The following resolution was passed unanimously: Moved by J. K. Loggie, seconded by R. O'Leary, that the department of marine and fisheries, or the authorized officials of the lobster industry will mean the total destruction of this most important industry in this province, causing great loss to the packers and fishermen; and

Resolved, that this meeting respectfully urge the government to delay the enforcement of the proposed new regulations for at least one year, so that the department may further investigate the questions affecting this industry; and

Resolved, that this meeting emphasize its unalterable opposition to sections 11 and 17 of the proposed new regulations, and the packers feel that if these regulations are enforced, they will not be able to operate their factories the coming season; and therefore

Resolved, that the minister of marine and fisheries, or the authorized officials of that department, be requested to meet the lobster packers of this province in convention and ascertain their views before making any change in the old regulations.

A delegation composed of O. M. Melanson, Shediac; J. Kerr Loggie, Chatham; Geo. Windsor, Bathurst; Fred Magee, Port Elgin, with the following substitutes: R. O'Leary, Richibucto; James Anderson, Burnt Church, were named to go to Ottawa, to interview the government and present their case. This industry, being one of the most valuable in the province, employing many thousands of fishermen and hands, should not be injured by drastic regulations. It is to be hoped that matters can be satisfactorily arranged.

Bel River I. O. F. Resolution of Condolence.

Eel River, Restigouche county, N. B., Nov. 30.—At a regular meeting of Court Bethel, No. 3387, I. O. F., Eel River, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His all wise providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John A. O'Neil, who died of typhoid fever Nov. 21, 1910; and

Whereas, for the second time death has invaded our court and taken from our embrace a cherished brother who was so early cut down in the full vigor of manhood, this reminding us that when least expected we shall be called to God, and warns us to be prepared therefor;

Resolved, that in the death of Brother John A. O'Neil this court loses a faithful member and an efficient officer and his wife a loving husband and his children an affectionate father;

Resolved, that we extend to the bereaved wife and family and to the friends of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their affliction;

Resolved, that the charter of this court be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect for our departed brother, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family, recorded on the minutes of the court, and that they be published in our local papers.

R. H. WRIGHT,
JOHN HENDERSON,
JOHN SPLAUDE,
Committee.

Her Career.

Mrs. Sibyl Wilbur, the latest and most favorable of Mrs. Eddy's biographers, whose life was approved by the leader and has the sanction of the church authorities, says that "no mystery today surrounds her life's story and that her birth, her career, her education, her social development, her individual service to the world, have been scrutinized with the strong searchlights of both love and criticism.

Other less friendly writers of Mrs. Eddy's works and life have criticized her with more or less severity, and some have denounced her as an impostor and in other terms ever more vindictive.

Her life was begun among the lower granite foothills of New Hampshire. Her father, Mark Baker, was a respected farmer of Bow and a descendant of revolutionary and colonial heroes, while her mother was of Scottish ancestry. She had three brothers and two sisters, and one of them, Albert, was nominated for congress but died before election. Mary was the youngest daughter and of delicate health from her birth. She is said to have perplexed her father with sage sayings and grave doings. Her education in the little schools and later at Pembroke Academy was enhanced by what she gathered from discussion of religious matters at the family fireside, when several well known clergymen called to talk over church matters with her father.

Left a Widow.

In the early forties George Washington Glover, formerly of Concord, became associated with Samuel Baker, the third son, and as a result, Mary Baker and he were married at Christmas time in 1843 at Tim (N. H.). The Grovers shortly after the marriage went south, where the June after her marriage, Mrs. Glover was left a widow. Returning to New Hampshire two months later she gave birth to her son, George Washington Glover, in September.

Mary Baker Glover spent the next few years with her sister, Abigail, and other relatives in New Hampshire, and began her literary career through several articles on her observations of slavery in the south. She also taught school, which led her to be more or less a student. About 1850 an era of spiritualism swept over New England which drew her attention to some extent.

Married Again and Divorced.

After nine years of widowhood she entered into a second marriage with Dr. Daniel Patterson, a New Hampshire dentist. This marriage, however, was not a happy one, but the relationship was kept up for twenty years, when it was severed by divorce.

One of the events of Mrs. Eddy's life was her meeting in 1862 with Phineas Quimby, a mesmerist healer, at the Inter- (Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

CUT HEART OUT AND PUT IT BACK

Dr. Carrel Has Treated Dogs Successfully at Rockefeller Institute.

New York, Dec. 2.—"At the Rockefeller Institute they cut off a leg, put it in cold storage for a week and then sew it on again, and it knits and heals and feels and is alive, just like an other living limb. I believe that the time is not far distant when they will be able to put a man in cold storage for six months or so and then warm him up and discharge him from the hospital alive and kicking.

"The other day they took a dog's heart out and put dog and heart in cold storage; left 'em in there for a week, today that dog is running around the laboratory. Saw him myself. His heart is back in place and he feels chipper and fine."

"These words of Thomas A. Edison gave the first inkling of the surgical marvels that are daily being performed upon the heart by Dr. Alexis Carrel of the John D. Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Dr. Carrel, who has demonstrated that human tissues could be kept alive outside the body, is regarded by his fellow-physicians with as much awe as botanists look upon Luther Burbank. He has been given every facility for his experiments at the Institute.

"Dr. Carrel has actually succeeded in removing the hearts of dogs, grating upon the hearts replacing the hearts without seeming discomfort in a great many cases," said a man who is in a way to know. "A dog, the ascending aorta of which had been incised and sutured by Jaboulay stitches, died 24 months ago, after the operation. It was found, however, that the wound had healed perfectly and the scar was small. On three other dogs the descending aorta had been severed transversely and united again by continuous through-and-through sutures."

"One of these dogs was chloroformed 2 1/2 months after the operation and was in perfect condition. The other two dogs are still living and have suffered absolutely no ill effects."

"In another novel experiment, a piece of jugular vein, which had been preserved in cold storage, was used to replace a bit of the upper part of the descending aorta of a dog. The operation lasted 24 minutes, and during this time the blood reached the lower part of the aorta through a paraffin tube.

"The exact method by which Dr. Carrel keeps the heart and body of a dog alive and separated from each other will be made public some day. Although the work is still in its infancy, Dr. Carrel has advanced marvelously. He has conclusively shown that positive results can be obtained in plastic operations upon the thoracic aorta. But, in order to make the experiment safe enough to test it upon a human being, the technique of the diversion of the blood must be improved."

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His all wise providence to remove from our midst our beloved brother, John A. O'Neil, who died of typhoid fever Nov. 21, 1910; and

Whereas, for the second time death has invaded our court and taken from our embrace a cherished brother who was so early cut down in the full vigor of manhood, this reminding us that when least expected we shall be called to God, and warns us to be prepared therefor;

Resolved, that in the death of Brother John A. O'Neil this court loses a faithful member and an efficient officer and his wife a loving husband and his children an affectionate father;

Resolved, that we extend to the bereaved wife and family and to the friends of the deceased our warmest sympathy in their affliction;

Resolved, that the charter of this court be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect for our departed brother, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family, recorded on the minutes of the court, and that they be published in our local papers.

R. H. WRIGHT,
JOHN HENDERSON,
JOHN SPLAUDE,
Committee.

Man Drowned at Point du Chene

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 2.—A man, Thos. McGillivray, was drowned at Point du Chene last night. He slipped and fell while going on board the steamer Acadia.

Much Big Game Killed at Alma.

Alma, Dec. 1.—Wm. Butland shot a deer on the 29th ult. During the open season there were about forty moose and fifteen deer killed in this province.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CARRY OUT PLEDGES

CONFIDENCE OF CANADIANS IN SIR WILFRID

The following telegram from Hon. Wm. Pugsley was received by W. E. Foster, president of the Young Liberals Club, last evening, too late to be read at the smoker:

Ottawa, Dec. 2, 1910. W. E. Foster, President Young Liberals Club, St. John:

I very much regret that my public duties made it impossible for me to be with you at the smoker this evening. The recent debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne in which the naval policy of the government was the principal subject of discussion will, I feel sure, greatly strengthen the administration. Our splendid leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, never appeared to better advantage than in the two great speeches which he delivered. His eloquent appeal for the sinking of social differences and joining together in the noble work of making Canada worthy to take its proper place as a nation within the British empire aroused intense enthusiasm. With such a leader whose constant efforts are being devoted to the upbuilding of our country, to the unification of the various races comprising the people of Canada, and to strengthening the empire and worthily doing our part to ensure its lasting until the end of time, we need have no fear that when the next appeal to the electors is made our success will be as pronounced as it was in 1908.

WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

DUNCAN M. FERGUSON FACES MORE SERIOUS CHARGES IN AMHERST

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 2.—(Special)—The facts leading to the re-arrest of Duncan M. Ferguson in St. John, last night, so far as can be gathered, are that, on deposition of Chief Bell, who said that he saw Ferguson in the cellar next A. J. Crease's drug store on the night of September 9, when a mysterious fire started there; also of Seymour Miner, who was arrested the other day, and who says that he saw the defendant coming out of the building the night of the Crease fire; and also tells of several conversations that he had with Ferguson. The depositions were taken before Stipendiary McKenzie and Chief of Police Carter laid an information and a warrant was issued for Ferguson's arrest.

Chief of Police Carter, of Amherst, called again at central police station today, and for a second time took back to that town Duncan M. Ferguson who is wanted on a charge in connection with a fire there.

Will Inspect Sawmills

John Kenney, provincial factory inspector, intends leaving soon for a tour of the province to inspect saw mills. He points out the need of the owners of portable saw mills having their boilers inspected for unless they can show certificates of inspection when called upon to do so, they are liable to be reported. The law requires all owners of portable mills to notify the inspector where their mills are located.

Hon. C. W. Robinson and Hon. Frank Sweeney in Able Speeches at Smoker Here Friday Night

Cheered Again and Again as They Denounced Misleading Policies of Mr. Hazen and His Colleagues in Regard to Highways and the Public Debt--Roads in Far Worse Condition Than Ever Before--Resolutions of Confidence in Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Dr. Pugsley, Hon. Mr. Robinson and the Liberal Party--Telegram from Minister of Public Works.

Saturday, Dec. 2. The smoker held last evening by the Young Liberals' Club of St. John in the assembly rooms of the Nickel theatre was a most interesting and successful affair from every standpoint. Stirring speeches were delivered by Hon. C. W. Robinson, leader of the opposition in the provincial legislature, and Hon. Frank J. Sweeney, ex-surveyor-general. There was also an excellent programme of a musical and literary character, and motion pictures.

Hon. Mr. Robinson was in fine form last night and he dealt in an able manner with the broken pledges of the Hazen administration, showing how the government was increasing the debt with nothing to

now in population, in wealth and in all that goes to make up a good substantial nation.

"We should be glad that we have a premier who does not stand up for any one idea but for all that is great and wide and deep. I feel proud of the fact that I am a Liberal and I am proud of the progress made under liberal rule. We feel that the Liberal party will be continued in power for some time to come. When we see how Canada is taking up with the different policies we feel all the more satisfied with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and we hope that he will be continued in power for many years yet." (Great applause.)

Referring to the defeat of the government of which he was the head, he said that while disappointed, he bowed to the will of the people and while they might feel that the verdict was not for the best they had to accept the verdict of the people.

Hazen's Broken Promises.

"When Mr. Hazen went into power in March, 1908, he laid down a certain policy which he promised to carry out. If we look at it today we find that he has not carried out the policy he laid down at that time. He said that when the Conservatives got into power they would give over the control of the roads to the municipalities. They said the roads were bad because of mismanagement and delinquency in the old government and if they got in power they would change all this. In the year of the election there was a good deal of wet weather, the rains had damaged the roads considerably and they were in a bad state. There was also a good deal of dissatisfaction because of the doing away with statute labor and insisting on the payment of a road tax for carrying on the work. If you go out on the country roads now, I think you will admit that had as the roads were then, they are worse now. If we take the same line of reasoning as the Hazen government we would say that it is all their fault.

"When the old government went out there was in the hands of the treasurers of the municipalities \$800,000. They had much more money to work with. One would think that with the wonderful honest administration that we now have and with twice the money the old government had, we would have much better roads than before but I think those of you who have seen them will admit that they are worse than ever." (Great cheer.)

Why Was Promise Not Kept?

"Why did the government not keep its promise to give the control of the roads to the municipalities? The municipalities have no more to say about the matter than any child as to how the money is to be spent or how the road work is to be done. Instead of handing it to the municipal council they give it to highway boards of which one member, the treasurer, is appointed by the government."

Grant of \$1,000.

Thomas Hilyard, who was in the audience, arose at this point to ask the speaker if he was well able to tell you about the matters affecting the dominion. I will confine my remarks principally to provincial matters with which I am more familiar. As you know I am a matter of fact man and not witty like my friend Mr. Sweeney, so I will confine myself to business topics."

Referring to the resolution in which his name had been coupled with Hon. Mr. Pugsley's, he said he was glad to know that he had merited their confidence, but he felt that his name was altogether undeserved. While he had not been able to do as much as he would like to, he had done his best and he had always felt that he had been on the right side in working with the Liberal party. (Applause.)

Canada's Progress Under Sir Wilfrid.

"We must appreciate the fact," he said, "that Canada has gone ahead with greater strides under the rule of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, than ever before. The eyes of the world are on Canada as a growing nation. We have a country of which we may well be proud. We are making rapid strides

MR. ROBINSON TELLS OF BROKEN PROMISES

Reviews Record of Hazen Government and Their Misleading Policies—Ex-Premier Cheered as He Tells of Canada's Progress Under Leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. Foster then introduced Hon. Mr. Robinson who was received with a round of cheers and much applause. Mr. Foster said perhaps Mr. Robinson would be able to tell them how the roads were going to be fixed.

The ex-premier said the problem of how they were going to fix the roads was not altogether settled yet, but there was plenty of room for improvement over present conditions. He expressed his pleasure at being present and seeing such a large gathering of the young men. It angured well, he thought, for the future.

He said: "I suppose in a gathering of young Liberals like this you will expect me to talk on Liberal issues. I regret that Mr. Carvell was not able to come as he would have been so well able to tell you about the matters affecting the dominion. I will confine my remarks principally to provincial matters with which I am more familiar. As you know I am a matter of fact man and not witty like my friend Mr. Sweeney, so I will confine myself to business topics."

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Blue Bell Tract.

He went on to speak of the Blue Bell tract and of the lands that had been given away by a former Tory government. (Continued on page 6, fifth column.)

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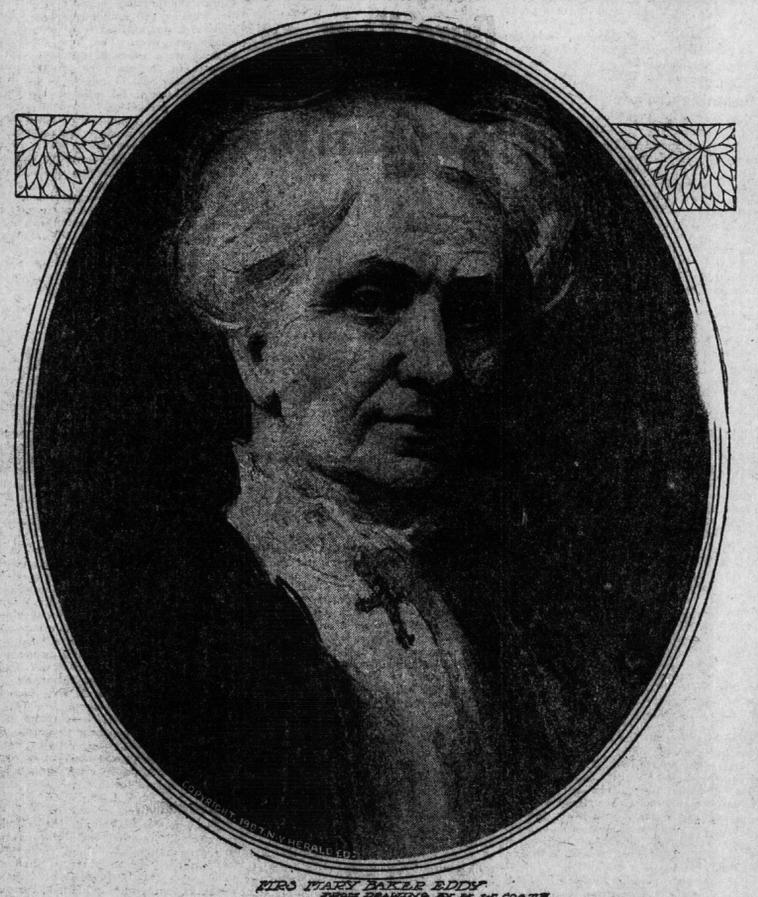
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THE FOUNDER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE



MRS. MARY BAKER EDDY

ST. JOHN FIRES WELL IN THE ESTIMATES

\$450,000 for the Harbor

For Dredging in the Maritime Provinces \$675,000

Much Money for Other Necessary New Brunswick Public Services—Total for the Year is \$138,000,000—Debate on Address Finished.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The main estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to the commons today. The total amount which parliament is asked to vote on both revenue and capital accounts is \$138,000,000, an increase of \$6,085,575 over the total vote of last session.

Supplementary estimates later in the session may, as usual, increase this amount by several millions, but in any event with the revenue steadily increasing at the rate of over \$1,000,000 per month, the government is still assured of an income for next year that will considerably more than keep pace with the growing expenditure.

Of the total amount asked, \$38,188,575 is on capital account, including \$27,000,000 for the National Transcontinental Railway, \$2,000,000 for the Quebec bridge and \$250,000 for the Trent canal and \$1,000,000 for the St. Lawrence ship channel.

On consolidated account the vote is \$100,874,827, an increase of \$5,085,717 over the current year. The principal items of increase are: Census, \$1,000,000; railways and canals (collection of revenue), \$630,754; post office, \$268,000; naval service, \$185,000; public debt, including sinking funds, \$989,525; ocean and river service, \$305,500.

Increased Militia Grants. Some of the items of more particular interest in the estimates include the following:

Increased militia grants of \$592,200, include \$189,000 more for annual drill, \$300,000 for cadet corps and the carrying out of the scheme of physical and military training in schools; \$100,000 more for militia clothing, etc.; and \$25,000 more for the Royal Military College; \$200,000 more for experimental farms; \$30,000 more for exhibitions; \$28,000 for four additional judges of the superior court at Montreal, and \$60,000 for an additional king's bench judge in Manitoba; \$47,000 for a penitentiary for Saskatchewan; \$10,000 additional to encourage Canadian tobacco production; \$25,000 more for immigration agents; \$20,000 for a monument at Vercheres to Madeline De Vercheres; \$35,000 for the National Art Gallery; \$100,000 more for Indian education, and \$15,000 additional for the trade commissioner service.

There is nothing in the main estimates for the Hudson Bay Railway, but this will probably be covered by special legislation to be introduced later. Similarly in the case of the proposed grant for the Winnipeg works' fair of 1914 there will be a special resolution introduced dealing with the matter.

The vote for the naval service, totalling \$3,812,890, is the same as was voted last session with the exception that votes of \$185,000 for the wireless telegraph service, and \$45,000 for the tidal survey service, formerly charged to the marine department, are now transferred to the naval department.

St. John Harbor Improvements. St. John harbor improvements, \$450,000. Prince Edward Island Railway, \$150,000 for the branch line from Harmony to Elmira.

Improvement to Annapolis ice piers, \$30,000. Digby harbor improvements, \$6,000. Yarmouth harbor improvements, \$60,000, and for removal of rocks at harbor entrance, \$25,000.

New dredging plant for the maritime provinces, \$146,000. Dredging in the maritime provinces, \$675,000.

For Marsh bridge aboideau, \$8,000. International bridge across St. John river from St. Leonards to Van Buren, \$22,000.

International commission on St. John river, \$18,500. For operating expenses of Intercolonial Railway, \$9,500,000, an increase of \$500,000. Salaries for St. John post office, \$65,330, an increase of \$2,880.

Intercolonial Railway. Among items chargeable to capital account for the Intercolonial are: Bridges—To strengthen, \$29,000. Campbellton—To increase accommodation at, \$130,000.

Chatham—Division of line and branch to wharf, \$300,000. Fredericton—To increase accommodation at, \$25,000.

General protection of highways, \$20,000. Halifax—To increase accommodation at, \$82,500.

Moncton—Addition to general office building, \$62,500. Moncton—Locomotive and car shops, with equipment and new freight yard and cut-off line, \$300,000.

New Glasgow—Double tracking at, \$35,500. Passenger cars—To equip with fire extinguishers and tool boxes, \$6,400.

Princess Pier—Additional facilities at, \$4,000. Riviere du Loup—Engine house equipment, etc., at, \$15,050.

Rolling stock, \$133,200. Stellarton—To increase accommodation at, \$30,000.

St. John—To increase accommodation at, \$25,800. Surveys and inspections, \$15,000. To increase accommodation and facilities along the line, \$40,500.

Truro—To increase accommodation at, \$7,500.

government share of cost of permanent pavement put down by the municipal corporation on Queen and Carleton streets, \$1,816.

Grand Falls—Public buildings, \$15,000. Hampton—Public buildings, \$3,000.

Harland—Public building, \$15,000. Hillsboro—Public building, \$15,000.

Moncton—Army, \$7,000. Moncton—Public building, addition to building and alterations to fittings, \$7,000.

St. John—Dominion buildings, improvements, \$10,000. St. John—Drill hall, \$100,000.

St. John—Quarantine station, Partridge Island, maintenance of water service, \$5,000.

St. John—Quarantine station, Partridge Island, repairs, renewals, new buildings, etc., \$7,000.

Tracadie—Lazaretto, house, etc., \$5,000. N. B. Wharves and Harbors.

Among the New Brunswick wharf and harbor items are the following: Anderson's Wharf—General repair to breakwater wharf, \$800.

Black River—Renewal of superstructure, etc., of breakwater pier, \$1,250. Bathurst—Harbor improvements, \$25,000.

Bathurst—To complete new wharf, \$1,000. Bouchette—To repair breakwaters and breakwaters, \$1,500.

Campbellton—Deep water wharf, accommodation, \$25,000. Campbellton—Head block to old ferry wharf, \$3,000.

Cape Breton—Breakwater pier, \$3,000. Cape Tormentine—Repairing and strengthening breakwater, \$7,500.

Chockish River—Extension of breakwater at mouth of, \$1,000. Cummings Cove—(Deer Island) wharf, \$2,200.

Dalhousie harbor—Breakwater, \$37,000. Dipper Harbor—Extension of breakwater, \$24,000.

Secumac—Breakwater, etc., \$10,000. Grand Digue—Wharf, \$6,500.

Grand Bay—New pier on east side of entrance to channel and close pier on inner face, etc., on present western groyne pier, \$11,800.

N. B. Harbors, Rivers and Bridges. Harbors, rivers and bridges generally, repairs and improvements, \$21,000.

Hopewell Cape—New steps and repairs to slip, \$600. Kouchibouguac Harbor—\$2,000.

Lameque wharf—Improvements, \$2,500. Leonardville (Deer Island)—To complete reconstruction and extension of wharf and build new steps, \$2,400.

Lorneville—Breakwater wharf, extension and repairs, \$36,000. Miramichi Bay—Dredging ship channel at Grand Dune flats, the Horse Shoe and the Lamp, \$150,000.

Point Du Chene—Repairs to wharf, \$17,500. Neguac—Repairs to and extension of wharf, \$2,000.

New Mills—Wharf, \$13,500. Petit Rocher—Roadway to breakwater pier and repairs to approach, \$1,000.

Point Du Chene—Repairs to and stone along base of breakwater, \$4,000. Point Spin—Breakwater, \$10,000.

Rexton—To close pile and repair wharf, \$3,000. Richibucto Cape—Breakwater wharf, \$18,000.

Richibucto wharf—To complete reconstruction, extension, etc., \$22,500. Richibucto Beach—Breakwater (piers on north and south sides), \$25,000.

River St. John—Including tributaries, \$60,000. River St. John—Survey with a view of improving navigation between Fredericton and Woodstock, \$5,000.

River St. John and tributaries—Construction of wharves in tidal waters, \$20,000. Sackville—Wharf, \$25,000.

Shediac—Wharf, \$14,000. Shipigan Harbor—Improvements and repairs at Shipigan Gully, \$3,000.

St. Andrews—Repairs and improvements, \$4,300. St. John harbor—Improvements, repairs and renewals, \$25,000.

St. John—To provide for the purchase and improvement of property for wharves and for the accommodation of government vessels, \$50,000.

St. Paul (Lower Caraque)—Wharf, to complete, \$4,000. Stonehaven—Repairs to breakwater pier, \$1,000.

Tyner's Cove—Repairs to wharf, \$300. Tyner's Cove—To complete new wharf, \$2,100.

Tymouth Creek—Harbor improvements, \$600. Woodlands—To complete new wharf, \$2,000.

adopted the British contention on this point. Canada was but little concerned with the question of trading by fishing vessels for the employment of aliens to the United States on American fishing vessels.

On the latter point he could not agree that the United States had scored a complete victory over Newfoundland. The tribunal had declared that the United States fishermen had the right to employ aliens on protected in their rights by the terms of the award. It might be found that these aliens could come to Newfoundland waters, but when they did come they would be found subject to an absolute prohibition which would not permit them to encroach on the waters of 1818.

Mr. Aylesworth paid a tribute to the courteous attitude and the fairness of Hon. Mr. Root, and the other representatives of the United States at the conference. He noted that this great triumph of peace was in progress when Edward, the great Peace Maker, was passing away.

The motion for the adoption of the address was adopted and the estimates for next year were laid on the table by the prime minister. The house adjourned at 5.30.

INSECTS, THIEVES, FRUIT MEN'S FOES

Plans Discussed for Getting Rid of Both

Decisive Action to be Taken to Prevent Future Depredations by Railway Employes—Apple Shippers to Insist on Effective Spraying.

(Toronto Globe).

How to destroy insects which attack fruit during the period of growth, and how to combat railway employes who raid boxes and the ripe apple in transit, are problems which the fruit men of Ontario are trying to solve.

Some 200 growers are attending the first annual convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in the Temple building, and these two questions were under debate during most of yesterday's morning and afternoon sessions. On the question of fruit-stealing, it is understood that a resolution calling for decisive action to prevent depredations in future will be brought down by the committee on resolutions before the convention closes this evening.

In the midst of the deliberations regarding the spread of the insect plague, Samuel Nesbitt, M. P., a member of the Apple Shippers' Association, read a resolution adopted by his association to the effect that they would purchase no more apples in the future that had not been sprayed with some effective insecticide. The meeting sympathetically applauded the resolution.

In his opening address, President James E. Johnson, of Simcoe, said: "The apple business in the province of Ontario has for the past few years been on the decline, caused, first, by insects and fungus diseases in unknown quantities attacking our orchards; secondly, by careless orcharding; thirdly, by apple purchasers accepting poor stock; fourthly, by the federal department of agriculture failing to employ the required number of inspectors to enforce the fruit sales act."

"Many careless growers will not spray. I suggest that the fruit-growers of Ontario appoint a committee to interview the Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture, regarding the passing of a law which would give the inspectors of our fruit, these inspectors to also act as instructors to the growers."

Value of Sprays. L. Caesar, of the department of biology at the Guelph Agricultural College, in a paper on the comparative merits of lime sulphur and the Boric mixture as a spray, held that the lime-sulphur was superior as a spring spray, while one was about as good as the other as a summer wash.

On the subject of Orchard Fertilizers, Prof. R. Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, favored both commercial and barnyard manure fertilizers. A piece of land on which \$100 worth of fertilizing had been expended had yielded increased value in crop to the extent of \$170, or a profit of \$70.

M. B. Clark, of Wellington, said the growers of Prince Edward county were rapidly increasing their output by the use of the lime-sulphur spray.

Orcharding for Profit. Orcharding for profit was the subject of an interesting talk by Dr. E. B. Case, J. Case, of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association. "I have 170 acres in fruit of different kinds," said Mr. Case, "and I know just what profit I have made from any orchard for twenty years. The average farmer's investment in fruit is \$100,000. In the subject of trimming, Mr. Case advised the cutting of the long branches instead of the short ones. Thus the diameter of the tree is drawn in and the strain on the limbs removed. Winter pruning stimulated growth, and summer pruning stimulated fruiting. He favored low trees, and predicted that the near future would see a gasoline plow invented for the cultivating of the land about the trees.

Young orchards set in lines 20 feet by 24 feet would bear a full crop has been seventh year, the speaker said, and not crowd for fifteen years. By removing diagonal rows the trees would then be 3 feet apart and would not be crowded for ten years more.

W. H. Denton, of St. Catharines, chairman of the transportation committee, brought up the question of inadequate transportation facilities and the pilfering evil. During the past season, he said, the railway companies had not maintained the present schedule for the transportation of perishable fruits. C. G. H. Watson, of Winona, suggested that specific instances of pilfering be gathered by detectives and prosecutions be instituted against employes of the express companies. An instance was given of a shipment of grapes from Three Rivers, Michigan, to Richmond, Ontario. In order to keep the revenue in the hands of a combination of express companies the fruit had been shipped north above over the C. P. R. line, and finally delivered to the Canadian Northern. The fruit was so long in transit that it was worthless when it arrived, and the shipper had been trying for eighteen months to get a settlement from the express company. Mrs. L. Helmer, of Lorne Park, is the only woman attendant at the convention.

At the evening session Prof. D. H. Jones of the Ontario Agricultural College, explained the British contention on this point. Canada was but little concerned with the question of trading by fishing vessels for the employment of aliens to the United States on American fishing vessels.

plained by the aid of lantern slides method of combating the blight. Pictures of trees were shown which were practically killed in a single season by the spread of the disease. As a preventive measure, Prof. Jones strongly advised cutting off the inoculated parts in winter, removing the wood for at least six inches around the cankered area. The infested limbs, he said, should be burned to prevent the development of the pests in the spring, and pruning knives should also be disinfected after each pruning to prevent the carrying of the germs to other trees.

Dealing with the subject of cover crops for orchards, Prof. S. Blair, of MacDonald Agricultural College, Quebec, held that a cover crop that dies during the winter was preferable as it was found that the other kind absorbed the moisture from the ground at once as spring opened, thus impoverishing the soil. Grasses clover sown twenty-five pounds to the acre made a good cover crop, while vetch sown twenty-five pounds to the acre was also suitable.

Monsieur Louis Meunier, of Paris, France, who is conducting some experiments at the University of Toronto in the uses of Canadian apples, delivered an interesting address on the use of call apples in the production of cider, apple juice, sweet liquor, apple cake and other products. Great Britain and South America he pointed out, offered a splendid market for cider if Canadians would supply the quality desired. It could be produced in Ontario at a cost of eight or nine cents a gallon from ten pounds of apples, and readily sold at from sixteen to twenty-eight cents per gallon. Spya, Tolman sweets and crabs made a good blend.

Mr. Meunier pointed out that a certain Nova Scotian was now manufacturing a quality of cider which met the English demand, and his experiments were rapidly growing. In 1908 Canada's cider export was only \$810, in 1909 \$9,400, and last year \$28,963.

The fruit growers will assemble this morning at the St. Lawrence Arena, where the afternoon session will be given in the afternoon session will be given in the Temple building, and the evening session in Convocation hall, University of Toronto. President Falconer will be one of the speakers.

N. W. BROWN LECTURES ON OLD AGE ANNUITIES

Large Crowd at Fredericton Junction Hears Government Plan to Prevent Poverty.

Fredericton Junction, Dec. 1.—Although it was dark and rainy last evening and the roads were deep with mud, a large crowd attended the lecture on Old Age Annuities given in Agricultural Hall by Nelson W. Brown, B. A. Mr. Brown was a very popular man in this vicinity when he was inspector of schools, and even the unfavorable weather was not sufficient to keep the people away.

Superior school, was elected chairman and a programme of spirited music that won much applause. Fredericton Junction is very proud of this band.

Mr. Brown, after a warm compliment to the bandsmen, plunged at once into his interesting subject and soon proved that he is thoroughly master of it. He explained in detail and very clearly, the several plans for annuities and dwelt upon the merits of each. He made a strong appeal to his audience to consider this excellent way of providing for old age by the annuities plan. He said that the result in perfect security at the end of the road.

The lecturer was frequently applauded and made a most favorable impression throughout. Said one prominent Liberal after the meeting: "I have never seen such a man could be defeated in York County. I have never seen a man like him in Sunbury we'll put him in."

Pieces of rubber sponge in a mop handle will be found excellent for taking up dust, lint, etc., from hardwood floors or from rugs. They may be used dry or moistened.

Rub mirrors with methylated spirits and polish with a touch of blue powder.

Cure Your Rheumatism 50,000 BOXES FREE

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillinger's Rodin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the result has been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that the combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years' standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and still not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have been put up in compressed tablet form, and are called

"GLORIA TONIC," and fifty thousand boxes are offered free to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in a quick time. Simply send your name and address, enclosing this advertisement, to JOHN A. SMITH, 721 Leung Building, Windsor, Ontario, and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

CONSERVATIVES SHOULD CARRY OUT PLEDGES

(Continued from page 5.)

Liberal government, of which he was a member, had purchased the Blue Bell tract at 75 cents an acre from the New Brunswick Land Co., with the idea of using it for settlement purposes. The purchase had been completed while he was premier, but since then under the present government it had been lumbered over and the stump-land was probably enough to cover the cost of the tract.

Mr. Hayward arose again to ask if it was not a fact that the New Brunswick Land Co. had been taxed so much by the municipalities that they had not been paying one cent of taxes of late years.

Mr. Robinson said that if such was the case the attention of the government ought to be called to it. He said the Blue Bell was a very valuable tract of land and that it ought to be used for the purpose it was purchased, to give the population a chance to expand.

Suspense Accounts Now, Only Worse. "In the old government, if anything went wrong with the bridges or public works of the province, they were repaired at once and the bills paid so that the people knew what had been done. There are different ways of bookkeeping. Now there are suspense accounts in another way. Instead of paying for work promptly when it is done the local government makes them wait for their money. The suspense account is there just the same, but in another way."

"Just as honest to go to the bank and open a suspense account as to cover up in this way?" (Applause.)

Mr. Robinson went on to speak of the efforts made by the agents of the province to influence the last dominion election by means of the voters in the province, even to an attempt to build roads after the snow was on the ground.

If any government ever came in under favorable auspices, he said, it was the present government. They had more money to spend. They had an increase from Ottawa, increased stumpage, etc., but less had been done for the benefit of the province than under the previous administration. They thought more of sending out agents to try to influence the voters in the federal election.

The Debt of the Province. Speaking of the debt of the province, he said that when the old government went out of power the debt was about \$3,500,000, while at present it was about \$4,500,000. Before they came into power the Liberal government said this was an alarming debt, though the Liberals while in power 18 years had added only a million and a half to the debt. The present government had added in power only about two years yet they had more money to spend than the Liberal government had. It would bring the provincial liability to something like six and a half million.

The old government had incurred only reasonable debts, he said, and cited the steel storage plant in St. John as an example. The government had had guaranteed the bonds of this plant and it was being taken over by the C. P. R., they would never be called upon to pay the guarantee of the bonds.

A Misleading Policy. "Do you think there is very much candor and honesty in the present government's policy?" he asked. "We tried not to increase the debt too fast, but they are going ahead by leaps and bounds. Their income today is a million and a quarter, while the old government had only about \$800,000. The present government has increased the expenditure for education and for public works and there is little they can show for this larger amount of money. In view of this, don't you think the people of the province were a little misled by the old government out and putting the Hazen government in?" (Applause.)

"A change is sometimes good and I don't think Mr. Sweeney and I would object if you should put us back into power." (Applause.)

Should be Settled. Mr. Robinson then referred to the Halifax fishery award and of the interest it was to the province of New Brunswick. Mr. Pugsley had contended that New Brunswick was entitled to a share of the money paid over. The New Brunswick fisheries were about 30 per cent of the fisheries in the maritime provinces and this province should receive 30 per cent of the \$5,500,000. He believed that if the claim were pressed on the federal government today it would be obtained from them. This was a matter that should be settled and the government should see to it. They should do something else besides looking after the interests of some of their party followers.

"St. John is to be congratulated," he said, "for having such a strong man as the Hon. Mr. Pugsley at Ottawa looking after the interests of this constituency. It has well been said that he is an indefatigable worker. I can notice a better spirit here and can see that you are looking forward to the expansion you so well deserve as the metropolitan city of the province."

The Valley Railway. "I feel that the Valley railway is a proper subject for earnest consideration now and I feel that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer to take the railway into operation as a part of the I. C. R. paying the province 40 per cent is the only proper scheme. It should not be entered upon unless properly guaranteed. To have such a railway not placed in a way that it would not place too great a responsibility on the province. So far there is no reasonable scheme proposed except that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

"I don't know the policy of the present government, but I feel that if they went into a proper way the road would be built and that it would be a great benefit to an important section of the province. I feel that we can take up the scheme along the lines laid out by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and carry it out. We shouldn't today in a matter such as an electric road. I believe that if a road was built such as suggested by the prime minister, the forty per cent from the I. C. R. would be sufficient to pay the bonds."

"We are all anxious to see our own province develop and grow. I don't believe the west will ever be as good a place to live in as the maritime provinces and we want to do everything possible to advertise New Brunswick and bring more people here. A vigorous immigration policy would help a lot."

Representation. "There are several things I would like to refer to. Among them is the question of representation. I do not think that, for instance, the county of Sunbury should have two members at Fredericton, when the county of Westmorland has only

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four. The present government gerrymandered us in Westmorland by cutting us off from the rest of the county. They did the same thing in St. John county, but it did not seem to hurt them. My friend, Mr. Lowell, any, if they wanted to they would condition why did they not cut off one member from Charlotte county and give us one more in Westmorland? The arrangement that they are willing to do anything to keep themselves in power, and nothing which would endanger that power."

"I do not think that the people of New Brunswick are satisfied with the way Mr. Hazen and his government are administering the affairs of the province. These sentiments are shown by the by-elections and it is seldom that a comparatively new government has received such setbacks as have been given in Northumberland, Carleton and St. John counties. (Great applause.)

"These counties show the tendency of public opinion and indicate a change of government at the next election. (Hear, hear.) If we are returned to power we cannot promise you perfect roads and perfect government, but we can guarantee that we will do our best to improve the record of the present government." (Prolonged applause.)

Turning to the record of the Liberal party in Canada generally, Mr. Robinson pointed out some of the great achievements of the party during the years they have been in power. He said by pointing out to the electors present that his appreciation of such a record is another reason for returning the Liberal party to the government of the province of New Brunswick.

The closing of Mr. Robinson's able address was marked by a series of ringing cheers.

In the interval between speeches selections were given by the orchestra, and the music was given by Mr. Fisher and Hugh Campbell. The songs were both forced to respond to enthusiastic applause.

HON. F. J. SWEENEY IN FIGHTING FORM Shows Up Mistakes of the Hazen Government, and Also Refers to Terrible Condition of the Roads.

Hon. Frank J. Sweeney was then introduced and was greeted with great applause. After expressing the pleasure it gave him to be present at the meeting, he said: "I want to congratulate the Liberal Club of St. John for their loyalty and their enthusiasm. This is one place in the province where the party should be strong it is in our largest city, the city for which so much has been done by the Liberal party of Canada. (Applause.)

"Through the efforts of the Liberal party, St. John has been started on a period of expansion which will be vastly different from the period of stagnation which marked the long rule of the former Tory government. Canada as a young man's country and under the Liberal government the country has been given a stimulus which has offered new opportunities to the young men which no longer makes it necessary for them to go to foreign countries to make their fortunes."

"I want to say to the young men here tonight that the history of the Liberal party is one which any one might study with advantage. The history of the party has been the history of a constant struggle with the party which has given them the manhood franchise. The way of the responsible government has been constantly waged by the party and has resulted in giving to every man rights enjoyed under the old Tory family compact, by the favored few of the country have a right to stand by the party which has given them responsible government. The way of the family compact has gone thanks to the Liberal party and you and I have a voice in the government of the country which in the Tories had had their way we would never have enjoyed."

"A study of these matters will convince any thoughtful man that his support should go to the party which has waged the fight for their rights and these privileges."

Turning to more recent events in the political history of New Brunswick, Mr. Sweeney said: "You know our friends of the present government have gone over the country trying to convince you that Mr. Robinson's government was wasteful and extravagant."

"They came into office as the apostles of economy and retrenchment. They tried to convince you that the public debt was rolling mountains high. Mr. Robinson has showed you how little the debt increased under Liberal rule. Since our friends have been put in power, however, they have increased the public debt by at least twice the proportionate rate."

"After the last election Mr. Hazen thanked the 'honest Liberals' who had helped to put him in power. There may have been some of them, but how can you show me a single Liberal who has been rewarded by being placed in office? I do not know of such an instance. Instead they have forced Liberals out of office to give them to the Conservative friends."

"If there was one thing that helped to defeat the old government it was the condition of the roads and I think history will repeat itself. Are the roads any better now? (Cries of 'No,') and 'They are rotten.' Well that might express it and yet the present government claims to have a greatly increased revenue. They are not getting that surplus for roads at any rate. They have instead increased the road taxes from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The old government was hampered by its policy of trying to vote the Liberal party out of office. There is not another country that could not keep the roads in splendid condition on the revenue which the present government claims to have. (Applause.)

Were Correct. "Another claim of the Conservatives when in opposition was that the provincial debt was far greater than Mr. Robinson said it was. Their estimates of the total varied from six millions to nine millions, yet after they took office they were forced to admit that Mr. Robinson's figures were correct."

"The old government was blamed for spending money on the Central Railway. Were we not justified in opening up the central part of the country? When we realize the vast resources of that section in coal, in forests and in agricultural possibilities. It seems to me the expenditure was justified."

"The road may not have been a paying venture directly, but think of the indirect benefits to the country in opening up the vast territory to the coal miners, to the lumber operators, the sportsmen and to the farmers. We were blamed for encouraging the construction of the Beersville railway, and the road from Campbellton to St. Leonard's. Our friends were horrified because we were willing to guarantee the bonds of the International Railway to the extent of \$8,000 a mile. Now that they are in power, however, they are willing to give a guarantee of \$25,000 a mile to a railway down the valley of the St. John river."

CONSERVATIVES SHOULD CARRY OUT PLEDGES

ARREST FOR PLAINTIFF IN CASE AGAINST POLICE

Gertrude Hopper Awarded \$250 Damages in Her Suit Following Arrest in Metropolitan Hotel, Charlotte Street—The Judge's Charge—Case Will Likely Be Appealed.

Friday, Dec. 2.

The Metropolitan Hotel case of Gertrude Hopper vs. Chief Clerk, Sergeant Campbell and Policemen Rankine, Sheehan, Lucas and Marshall was concluded in the circuit court yesterday afternoon. The jury after two hours' deliberation returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her \$250 damages. The verdict resulted in a vindication of the plaintiff's character and also characterized the Metropolitan Hotel as a reputable house.

At yesterday morning's session Judge Mullin, K. C., addressed the jury in behalf of the plaintiff and Recorder Baxter on behalf of the defendants. Judge Barry addressed the jury in the afternoon and the case was left with the jury. The case from the public standpoint was one of the most interesting tried here in years. It arose out of a raid on the Metropolitan Hotel on the night of March 17, 1909. The plaintiff, who is a stepdaughter of Charles Goggin, proprietor of the hotel, in company with several others, was arrested on a charge of being an inmate of a bawdy house. Chas. Goggin and his wife were arrested on the charge of keeping a bawdy house. The charge of being an inmate of a bawdy house was not pressed against the plaintiff, she in company with her mother, being allowed to go. In bringing the action she claimed damages on the ground of assault, wrongful arrest and false imprisonment.

On concluding his address yesterday afternoon, Judge Barry submitted on his own behalf several questions for the jury to answer in bringing in their verdict. He also submitted questions on behalf of Mr. Mullin and Recorder Baxter.

Questions to Jury.

The following are the lists of questions given and the answers made by the jury:

1. Was the plaintiff on March 19 arrested?
2. If the plaintiff was arrested, how many and which of the police participated in the arrest?
3. Was the Metropolitan Hotel on March 19 a bawdy house within the meaning of the statute?
4. Did the defendants when they entered the Metropolitan Hotel on March 19 find anyone committing any offence? If so, what offence?
5. They found men in bed with women of ill repute.
6. Was the appearance, acts or conduct of the plaintiff at the time of the raid such that she was either mistress or in any way in charge of the hotel?
7. Did the defendants honestly believe that the facts warranted sufficient to justify them in making the arrest?
8. The following are the questions put to the jury by Mr. Mullin and the answers thereto:
9. Was plaintiff, in point of fact, an inmate of the Metropolitan Hotel at the time of the alleged arrest?
10. Did the plaintiff live in the hotel for the past six years and work about the rooms and have the care and management of the hotel in whole or in part for about a year past?
11. Might the plaintiff reasonably from her observation and opportunities of observation of the people resorting to the hotel have come to the conclusion that a number of such persons were of ill repute?
12. Did Walker Clark arrest the plaintiff?
13. If you say he did, when and how did he do it?
14. Did the officers or officer who you say arrested the plaintiff at the time of such arrest have reasonable and probable grounds for believing the hotel to be then kept as a bawdy house or any portion thereof to be then so kept, whether or not any person was, in fact, guilty of such offence?
15. Did the officer or officers who, you say, arrested the plaintiff at the time of such arrest, on reasonable and probable grounds, believe the plaintiff to be an inmate of the hotel, whether or not she was guilty of any offence?
16. At the time of the arrest of plaintiff was the hotel or any part thereof kept for the purposes of prostitution?
17. Or was the hotel or any portion thereof occupied by one or more persons for the purpose of prostitution?
18. Or was the hotel or any portion thereof resorted to by one or more persons for the purposes of prostitution?
19. Had the plaintiff at the time of the arrest the care or management or any portion of the care or management of the hotel?
20. Was the arrest with reasonable excuse under the circumstances?
21. Did the chief of police, by entering the house of the plaintiff in record of arrest or in any other way participate in plaintiff's arrest or detention. Either or both, or which?
22. Were there reasonable and probable grounds for arrest and detention of plaintiff as inmate of a bawdy house?
23. The verdict was accompanied with an award of damages to the extent of \$250.

Mr. Mullin.

When the court resumed in the morning Mr. Mullin opened with his address to the jury. In opening his address to the jury he referred to the English principle that a man's house was his castle and this principle was adaptable to this case.

He scored Police Officers Lucas and Campbell for what he said was a high handed outrage perpetrated on his client. He also referred to the English principle that a man's house was his castle and this principle was adaptable to this case.

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STUCK IN STREET NEARBY HOUSE

Woman Dies in Nearby House

Friday, Dec. 2.

Overtaken with an attack of heart failure, Mrs. Mary E. Collins, 126 St. James street, passed away under very sad circumstances last evening. While out walking with her daughter about 7:30 o'clock, Mrs. Collins was stricken in Charlotte street. This sad occurrence was near the residence of Alfred Porter, Ringing Mr. Porter's door bell, Miss Collins asked that she be given a lift home, saying that her mother was troubled with asthma. Mrs. Porter went for the glass of water and when she returned she found the stricken woman gasping for breath.

Dr. Bishop was immediately summoned, as was also a priest. The woman was carried into the home of Mrs. Porter where, soon after the arrival of the doctor and clergyman, she died. Another daughter who, owing to illness, was confined to her bed, was also summoned to the house.

The woman's remains were soon after removed to her late residence in St. James street. The deceased was the widow of the late Henry S. Collins. She is survived by two daughters and one brother.

Obituary.

Edgar Lemon.

Chipman, Nov. 29.—On Wednesday, Nov. 29, Edgar Lemon died at the home of his father, James Lemon, of Chipman (N.B.). Deceased contracted typhoid fever which had been prevalent in that community, living only ten days after he was stricken. He was nineteen years old and leaves his father, three brothers and one sister. Interment was made at "The Forks" burying ground.

James O. Strong.

Apoahqui, Dec. 1.—The death of James O. Strong occurred at his home here at 10 o'clock this evening after an illness of some weeks, pneumonia and paralysis being the cause of death.

The deceased was 59 years of age and was a son of the late Robert Strong of Johnston, Quebec county. In the year 1888 he married Ella Seabrook, daughter of John Seabrook of Long Creek, and lived a number of years on the Strong homestead, afterwards removing to Millstream, where they resided for some years, until failing health caused him to sell his home in 1908. He is survived by his wife, three sons, Charles and Charles, and Mrs. Hazel Thompson, of St. John; Mabel and Ethel, at home. He is also survived by one brother, Charles Strong, of St. John (N.B.), chief clerk of the passenger department of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The funeral will take place from his residence on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. After a short service at the house, the funeral cortege will leave for Lower Millstream, where services will be held in the Baptist church, of which deceased was a member. Interment will be at the Lower Millstream cemetery. Rev. James McLuckie officiating.

B. A. Brennan.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

Ernest A. Brennan, son of N. V. Brennan, passed away about noon yesterday, after a brief illness. He became ill on Monday and was operated on on the same day. He died at 10:30 o'clock. Deceased was 33 years of age and was a native of the town of St. John. He was well known in the city, and was very popular with his many acquaintances, who will hear of his death with profound regret. Besides a wife and five children—three boys and two girls—deceased leaves four brothers—William E., N. Louis, Fred B. and Herbert S., all of this city, and two sisters, Miss Wrenn, attending Pratt's College, New York, and Miss Rita V., attending Mount Allison College, Sackville. His father also survives. Deceased was in the employ of the I. C. R.

Mrs. Eliza Howes.

Sussex, N. B., Dec. 2.—(Special)—A very sudden death occurred this morning when Miss Eliza Howes, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Howes, died at the Cottage Hospital at 10:30 o'clock. Deceased had been ill for the past eight or ten days but was not considered dangerous until yesterday, when her case developed into appendicitis and she underwent an operation from which she did not recover.

Miss Howes was a highly respected young lady for the past eight or ten years, a member of Trinity church, and was a devoted member of the choir and various other organizations in connection with the church. Deceased is survived by her parents, two sisters and five brothers. The brothers are Richard, of Vancouver; Alfred, Fred and William, of the Maritime; and George, of St. John, and Stephen, of Boston.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, officiating at Trinity church, interment at the Upper Corner, Rev. Canon Neale officiating.

Mrs. Agnes Phinney.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

The death occurred in this city yesterday of Mrs. Agnes Phinney, widow of William Phinney, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. The deceased has been in poor health for more than a week. She is survived by four sons—Howard, of Vancouver; George, of this city, and Thomas, of Des Moines, Iowa. One daughter, Miss Louise, also resides in this city.

James Taylor.

After illness lasting since April last, James Taylor, of the North End, passed peacefully away Saturday at the home of his son, Jas. D. Taylor, of Victoria street. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was eighty-three years of age. About forty years ago he came to this country and lived since that time in St. John, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of a large circle of friends. He is survived by one son, J. D. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor and White.

George Swift Nixon.

Monday, Dec. 5.

The death of George Swift Nixon, the seventeen-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Nixon, occurred Saturday at the home of his mother, Sydney street, after an illness of but a week's duration. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was eighty-three years of age. About forty years ago he came to this country and lived since that time in St. John, where he enjoyed the acquaintance of a large circle of friends. He is survived by one son, J. D. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor and White.

Miss Etheldine Maboe.

The sad announcement that Etheldine Maboe had passed away at an early hour Saturday morning was heard with deep regret by many friends, throughout the city. Her early death cast a gloom over many. Beside her mother, she leaves two sisters—Mrs. Fred Young, of Waterville (Me.); Mrs. Ernest Handren, of this city; and Annie and Florence, at home; also a brother, Sims, and one half-sister and brother, Mrs. J. Laskey and Wm. J. Maboe, of St. John.

WOULD SUSPEND DUNHAM AND WISELY

Mr. Dunham as Deputy Clerk of the Market Would Not Be Likely to Say or Do Anything That Would in Any Way discredit the Official, Especially in View of the Fact that His Relations Have Always Been Cordial and of a Friendly Character.

Mr. Dunham as deputy clerk of the market would not be likely to say or do anything that would in any way discredit the official, especially in view of the fact that his relations have always been cordial and of a friendly character. Mr. Dunham states that Director Wisely volunteered this information to him one morning in the market.

"I was given Frank the privilege of getting all he can out of the stands that are not sold."

If this remark correctly represents the mind of the director in the matter, the inference would naturally be that there may have been some misunderstanding between himself and the lessee of the stalls concerning the "privileges" so frequently referred to in the evidence.

Many of the questions put by the recorder to Mr. Wisely and the latter's replies thereto, were seen to confirm the opinion of your committee, that Director Wisely had either a very imperfect knowledge of his duty as chief executive officer of the market, or else was very remiss in his duty as such official.

"I am sure," Mr. Dunham says he has been deputy clerk. Just after the sale of the stalls to Roy Potts in 1909, Mr. Dunham swears that F. L. Potts in the presence of Director Wisely asked if his (Potts') son would have the privilege that he himself formerly had, which was to sell his produce in the stalls, and that he interpreted to mean that Roy Potts could do as his father had done, "lease stands to some people who wanted to use them provided the director was satisfied."

To the next question of the recorder: "That conversation any meaning?" Mr. Dunham replied: "It did not strike me as having any," and in the next breath he declares "he never knew the lessee of the stalls let any places."

Later, Mr. Dunham seems to contradict himself as will appear by his replies to these questions put by the recorder:

Recorder.—About 1906 as far as you know, did the lessee sell any places?

A.—No.

Q.—When did this begin?

A.—Three years ago, 1907.

Q.—The lessee began to sell places in the market to people who applied?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Who bought them?

A.—In 1907 Hamm and Armstrong.

Q.—How did that come to your knowledge?

A.—By Mr. Hamm telling me he was paying too much for his stand. I think it was 1908.

Q.—Did that seem to you to be regular?

A.—It was unusual.

Q.—Did you report?

A.—No.

WEDDINGS

Cochrane-Cameron.

St. Stephen, Nov. 30.—Yesterday afternoon Miss Nettie Cameron, daughter of Mrs. David Cameron, was united in marriage to Guy Cochrane, of Etna (Me.). The ceremony was performed at the Methodist church, by the Rev. Samuel Howard, pastor of the church. The bride was attended by Miss Edith Stevens, while Walter H. Leaphan supported the groom. The couple received many handsome remembrances, among them a piano from the bride's parents.

Brown-Leeman.

At the home of the bride's parents, 28 Carmarthen street, Wednesday evening, a very pretty wedding ceremony took place when the Rev. Mr. Milbury united in marriage Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Leeman and Shirley LeRoy Brown. The bride was assisted by Miss Edith Stevens, while Walter H. Leaphan supported the groom. The couple received many handsome remembrances, among them a piano from the bride's parents.

Long-Patterson.

St. Martins, Nov. 30.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, a very happy wedding party gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson to witness the marriage of their daughter, Fannie May, to Burpee Long, of Apoahqui, Kings county.

The house was prettily decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Snell, pastor of the First St. Martins Baptist church. After the ceremony and congratulations a dainty supper was served. The bride looked charming in a gown of cream voile trimmed with cream satin and chiffon over silk and carried a bouquet of carnations.

Miss Patterson was a great favorite among her large circle of friends, the happy couple were the recipients of many beautiful and useful presents, including cut glass, silver and furniture, showing the esteem in which she was held by her friends in St. Martins and vicinity. After a short honeymoon they will reside here.

Watters-Watters.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Watters, Lakeville, was the scene of a happy event on the afternoon of Nov. 30 when their daughter, Lucy Mae, was united in marriage to Rex S. Beckwith, one of Centreville's popular young men. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Pierce in the presence of a large number of relations and friends of the contracting parties. The groomsmen were Dr. E. R. McClintock, of Centreville, while the bride's sister, Lena E., acted as bridesmaid. The house was tastefully decorated with an evergreen arch trimmed with bows of white ribbon. The bride, who carried a bouquet of flowers, looked lovely in a gown of white with bridal veil, and the bridesmaid was prettily attired in light blue. The presence of numerous and the best wishes of their many friends, will reside in Centreville.

Burley-Vey.

Saturday, Dec. 2.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Carmarthen street Methodist church on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, Rev. L. J. Deinstadt officiating, when Miss Kate Vey was married to James M. Burley in the presence of a large number of friends.

The bride was given in a dress of white silk and wore a veil with lily of the valley and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by Jennie E. Urquhart, who wore a dress of blue tulle with lily of the valley.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, John Vey, and John G. Vey acted as groomsmen. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of J. Cooper, after which a dainty supper was served.

Hon. Wm. H. Tuck.

formerly chief justice, has received a handsomely carved gold-headed cane from a friend in Riverview, on behalf of friends there.

I H C Manure Spreaders Have Proved Their Efficiency

WHEN it comes to choosing a manure spreader there is no need to run any risk. Satisfaction is a certainty if you choose an I H C. These machines have been proved under all conditions. Their efficiency is a matter of record.

The superiority of I H C spreaders is not due to one feature of construction but to the care—the material—the brains—that are used in making every part.

I H C spreaders have many advantages—all of which tend to make the machine, as a whole, more perfect than any other. It is folly to suppose that one or two good parts make a satisfactory spreader.

A close comparison between I H C Manure Spreaders and others, when you are in your choice of one of the I H C line features which place I H C spreaders so far in the lead in simplicity, strength, efficiency, and durability. You will notice the absence of troublesome gear wheels, the few levers, the perfect working order, the wide range of feed, the light draft, and the other advantages which have made I H C spreaders the choice of careful farmers everywhere.

You also have a wide range of styles and sizes to select from in the I H C line. Corn King spreaders are of the return type in several sizes ranging in capacity from 30 to 70 bushels. See the I H C local dealer for all information and catalogues, or write to the nearest branch office for information desired.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) U.S.A.

I H C Service Bureau

What do I do? Help farmers to help themselves. Write the I H C Service Bureau for answers to all questions. The Service Bureau is a free service to all farmers. Write the I H C Service Bureau.

Witness Says She

Cambridge, Mass. testimony introduced her husband, three children, for whose is now on trial.

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Says He Has Nothing to Apologize

For.

LOCAL NEWS

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Empress

DU C. P. R. Limer With 70 Special to Halifax, N. S. liner Empress of Canada arrived tonight on her port season. She thirty-one of her tax and the balanc to St. John. The said Mrs. Glover here and placed for the west. The steamer said John.

Porch Climb

Detroit, Dec. 5 night entered the Elizabeth Hall, w 1610 Jefferson, arri worth of dinner, worth of seventy

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