

FORESTRY CONVENTION OPENED AT FREDERICTON

Most Important Gathering in History of Association is Auspiciously Launched at Capital—Addresses of Welcome From Lieut. Governor, Premier Hazen and Others.

Mr. Sifton Tells of the Results Already Accruing in the Efforts of the Convention Towards Conservation—Lively Discussions Follow Reading of Papers—Meetings Well Attended.

Fredericton, Feb. 23.—The Forestry Convention which opened here today is the greatest in point of attendance and importance of subjects up for discussion that has yet been held in Canada.

Survey General Grimmer presided at the morning session. After addresses of welcome had been made by Lieut. Governor Tweedie, Premier Hazen, Hon. C. W. Robinson, Mayor Chestnut and others, Dr. C. C. Jones, chancellor and R. B. Miller, Prof. of Forestry of the University of New Brunswick, and F. G. Whitman of Annapolis Royal, interesting papers on different phases of the forestry problem.

At the afternoon session Mr. Sifton, chairman of the Conservation Commission delivered an able address, pointing out that the work the commission was doing, its relations to the Forestry Association and the need of educating public opinion to prevail upon the several governments to take decisive action to protect our natural resources.

Hon. J. P. Burchill, Hon. Chas. E. Oak, Senator Edwards, and others, also addressed the meeting, the question of prohibiting the exportation of pulp wood receiving a large share of attention.

Mr. Macoun of Ottawa tried to induce the convention to vote a resolution on this question, but as Mr. Jas. Berende of Chatham is to read a paper on the pulp question it was decided to put off the voting until tomorrow's meeting.

Hon. Mr. Hazen. Mr. Sifton then proceeded to emphasize some points that seemed to him of importance. It was necessary, since both bodies were acting in an advisory capacity, that they should work together to develop a strong body of public opinion in support of their views. Something had been done to protect certain merchantable forests from fire; but there were vast districts where there was absolutely no protection. According to his information the destruction of forest lands by fire has been greater last summer than in any previous years.

Great destruction had been done by fire started by the I. C. R. and investigated by government officials showed that the destruction due to this cause in New Brunswick was appalling.

The association was going to ask parliament to punish railways for allowing fires to spread from their right of way. Some special measures would have to be devised to deal with the I. C. R. as it would do little good to fine the minister.

In the United States efforts were being made to discredit the movement in favor of proper forestry, but he was assured that there was nothing in the statements aimed at this policy of forestry in general. In some cases where the flow of rivers was governed by other conditions, it might be true that the denudation of forests, did not effect the rivers. But it conclusively demonstrated that forests had a very pronounced effect upon climate. In the Grand River Valley of Ontario the destruction of forests has produced effects that proved the truth of all the foresters' arguments.

In the United States they have 22,000,000,000 feet of timber; the consumption is 100,000,000 feet per year; the stock is 10,000,000. On that basis the United States will consume its supply in thirty years, even if the increased population does not increase the demand.

The United States must then come to Canada for help; and even if in the meantime we stopped lumbering operations, we could only furnish a satisfactory supply for seven years.

Mr. Sifton said he expected to live long enough to see the Canadian government limiting the amount of timber cut every year and for his part he would begin now. In Ontario the government was putting this policy into effect by limiting the export of pulp wood, and requiring that forest products shall only be exported in the form of finished articles. Quebec became subject to taxation, the American lumbermen cut the timber as soon as they could. But in Canada the policy had been to lease the lands for a term of years, often for only a year or two, which was a bad policy as it robbed the lumberman of any incentive to protect the forests.

Permanent Licenses. Mr. Sifton advocated the granting of permanent licenses to cut timber from Crown lands. Lumbermen would then do their duty in the matter of protection, because as they could hope for a term of years, the same area would be their interest to protect the trees.

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DR. EDWARDS ON NAVAL DEFENCE

Liberal Policy One of Graft and Ingratitude Declares Dr. Edwards at Ottawa in Stirring Speech.

GOVERNMENT'S FEAR OF ANTAGONIZING QUEBEC

French Province Not Alone To Be Considered in Moulding the Destiny of the Empire Declares Speaker.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23.—At the opening of the House today, Mr. Boyce asked if the government intended to introduce legislation relating to the iron and steel industries.

Mr. Fielding, who was leading the House in the continued absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replied that such is not the present intention of the government.

The naval debate was resumed by Dr. Edwards who described the government policy as one, not of union with, but of separation from the British navy. It was a policy of graft and ingratitude to add to the gang of political vultures which had followed the Liberal government ever since it had come into power.

The Quebec Appeal. Referring to the Liberal appeals to Quebec, Dr. Edwards said that there are English speaking citizens in Canada, the government had held this portion up as callous and indifferent to the calls of kindred. In the present bill the upmost consideration was what Quebec would say. The people of Quebec must be very intelligent, if, as Mr. Rivet said, there was no closing their eyes for it had been assisting Dr. Edwards.

Mr. Lennox said that Canada had done her duty at the time of the South African war, and she would do it again. How could we send soldiers to fight on the ocean? Dr. Edwards said "and how could we send a navy if we had none?"

THOROUGH SURVEYS OF WATERSHED URGED

Calais, Me., Feb. 23.—The need for thorough surveys necessary for the opening of the St. John river watershed can be made, was explained before the St. John river international commission at its informal session here today by Cyrus C. Babb, of the Maine geological survey.

From the facts now available, said Mr. Babb, little permanent value can be gleaned. He expressed the opinion that a thorough survey of much of the region in question will be necessary, together with other preliminary surveys. No direct evidence was taken by the commission and Mr. Babb's talk was purely advisory.

The commission at its last sitting here tomorrow, will listen to Prof. Bourgeois, of Orono, who has made surveys of the St. John river region and to an early date will sit in Ban-dona where they will appear here tomorrow. The commission will probably end its sitting here tomorrow. So far the commission has obtained little knowledge of value owing to the handicap of not having the makers of maps present to explain them.

TO RAISE EMBARGO AGAINST POTATOES

Watersville, Me., Feb. 23.—The local Board of Trade today inaugurated a campaign for raising the embargo that the eastern markets have partially laid this year on potatoes from Maine.

The Board of Trade in Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Belfast, Brooks, Brunswick, Bucksport, Dexter, Dover, Ellsworth, Farmington, Gardiner, Lewiston, Newport, Oakland, Pittsfield, Portland and Shawhegan have been invited to co-operate in the movement to lift the embargo that central Maine potatoes are high in quality and low in price. There is good reason to suspect that stocks are low in many cities with the bargain hunters anxiously watching for signs that the market has turned.

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RECEPTION AT FREDERICTON

Brilliant Function at Capital Last Night When Delegates to Convention and Visitors Were Received.

INFORMAL DANCE FOLLOWS PROCEEDINGS

Address in Reply to Speech From Throne Presented to Lieutenant Governor—Lively Civic Contest Coming.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 23.—A brilliant evening was the reception given to the delegates to the Canadian Forestry Association convention by the Lieutenant Governor and executive council on behalf of the province.

The gathering was a representative one in every way. Invitations had been sent out, the reception being announced by proclamation on account of the large number of visitors in the city. Not only were the many visitors for the forestry convention present but there were also the delegates to the Farmers and Dairymen's Association and the Fruit Growers' Association and many citizens, making the attendance larger than usual at such affairs and as would be expected under such conditions the men were in the majority.

Spectators thronged the galleries and watched the reception which was a brilliant spectacle, about three hundred being present.

The reception commenced after nine o'clock. The guests were received by the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Tweedie, the Premier and Mrs. Hazen, and Surveyor-General Grimmen and Solicitor General McLeod representing the members of the government with whom those presented shook hands in return. The guests were presented by Mr. H. S. Barker, private secretary to the Hon. the visitors from Upper Canada and the United States for the Forestry Convention being first introduced.

The Lieutenant Governor was at the head of the procession, followed by Lieut. J. D. B. McKenzie and Lieut. J. W. Bridges, A. D. C.'s in uniform. During the reception the informal dance which followed, Winters' orchestra furnished the music and gave an excellent performance.

The assembly chamber was beautifully decorated with potted plants and ferns while flags were draped about the railing of the galleries. The halls of the legislative building were also decorated as the short time for the closing of the convention meeting in the afternoon until the opening of the reception in the evening. There were also floral decorations in the library which was used as a supper room. Mr. Fred P. Hart was the caterer and with a large corps of assistants furnished a running supper which commenced about 11:30 o'clock. It will after midnight when the dancing programme was concluded and the affair brought to a close.

Address Presented. This afternoon the committee appointed by the Legislature composed of Mr. Woods, of Quebec, the mover; Mr. Allen, of Northumberland, the seconder; and Solicitor General McLeod, waited upon Lieut. Gov. Tweedie and presented to him the formal address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Mr. E. Tiffin, general traffic manager of the I. C. R., arrived here this evening from Moncton in his private car and tomorrow morning will meet the Board of Trade and take up some questions regarding freight rates in which the local merchants, jobbers and importers claim there is discrimination against Fredericton. Everything is now pointing to one of the liveliest civic election campaigns in years. Polling will take place on Mar. 14 and there is likely to be contests for aldermen in every ward as there will also probably be a contest for mayor. The list of eligible voters for election will be greater than for some years past, about \$7000 having been paid in taxes this month to qualify voters for polling.

LOGAN LOWERS 220 YARDS SKATING MARK

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 23.—In an exhibition 220 yards skate tonight, Freddie Logan of St. John, did the distance in 20:15, beating the record for that distance. This is probably the fastest time ever made for the distance in a square rink. In the quarter mile he made equally good time, 42 seconds flat. Bouche covered a mile in 3:01:25 and Thompson skated a half mile backwards in 1:45. He also gave a good exhibition of jumping.

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GOVERNMENT FORCED TO APPOINT COUNSEL

But the Liberals Are To Name the Man and Incidentally Make a Force of the Investigation Proceedings.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 23.—The Lumsden investigation came on the scene today, in the committee and in the house of commons. In the committee it was decided to appoint counsel to represent the public interest.

In the house the opposition demanded that the Conservative committee should nominate the counsel, and this was rejected by a vote of 100 to 67.

Impressed by the threat that the produce committee members would withdraw if the conditions were made too unfair the Liberal members of the committee receded from the earlier attitude and assented to the principle that a lawyer should be retained to represent the public interest as distinguished from that of the Transcontinental Commission.

When the house met the report of the committee recommending the appointment of counsel to represent the committee was presented.

Mr. Lennox moved in amendment: "It is further ordered that the members of the opposition on the said committee shall have the right to select the counsel so to be appointed and that such counsel shall be instructed to protect the only another body of the people of Canada in the said investigation."

In moving this Mr. Lennox demonstrated clearly that the commission and the opposition are virtually on a par, and are virtually engaged in a struggle to do or undo what they will. It is not to be a clear and definite understanding that the minority of the committee should have the selection of the counsel who was to represent the public.

"No," said Mr. Fielding, who was leading the house. "The committee had been unanimous in making the report which Mr. Lennox now desired to amend. The amendment was satisfactory so far as the majority of the committee, not the minority, should govern."

Mr. Barker replied that the motion was satisfactory so far as it went. The standing was then taken, the vote dividing 100 to 67.

Engineers Named. Turning back to the proceedings of the committee, Mr. Lumsden at the opening of the House in which he had lost confidence—so far as he knew their names. The list is:

P. Bourgeois, Division Engineer, Division 7, District B.
S. R. Poulin, District Engineer, Division 25, District F.
James B. Phillips, Resident Engineer, Residency 22, Division 5, District F.
A. P. Millar, Resident Engineer, Residency 25, Division 5, District F.
W. W. Bell, Divisional Engineer, Division 6, formerly Resident Engineer, Residency 19, Division 5, District F.
John J. McHugh, Resident Engineer, Residency 19, Division 5, District F.
George F. Richan, Division Engineer, Division 3, District F, and those engineers responsible for improper classification, measurement, supervision and inspection of material from stations 3050 and 30 to station 684, District B west of the Quebec bridge; and also the engineers similarly responsible for the eastern end of the McArthur contract to the C. P. R. crossing near Ronnie, in District F, at or near station 916.

Attributed to this statement was a document containing the evidence of these engineers before the board of arbitration; it was those statements by the men themselves, made in his presence, which caused Mr. Lumsden to lose confidence in them.

Evidence of Overclassification. A perusal of this evidence makes it clear that extraordinary overclassification existed. Mr. Bourgeois said that he had received instructions to classify by percentage. Mr. Schreiner's examination turned on his methods of measurement and ran in part as follows:

Q—In looking at a cut could you say, "Well there is 20 per cent of common excavation, there is 50 per cent of loose rock, there is 30 per cent of solid rock"—is that measuring?
A—Yes.
Q—Is that measuring?
A—Yes.
Q—Is that the way you do it?
A—I have done so in a few places.
Q—Have you done so in many places?
A—Yes, probably.
Q—Is a great many cases?
A—I do not remember from the first year what we have done.
Q—Do I understand you have in a great many cases?
A—Yes, in a great many cases.
Q—Are you aware that there are general instructions issued by the chief?

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Declares in Able Address at Fredericton that Province Must Look to Agriculture for Future Prosperity—Sees Better Times Ahead for Farmers and Urges Development of More Markets

Interesting Sessions Mark Yesterday's Programme at Capital—Several Resolutions Discussed and Adopted—Appreciation for Government's Action in the Construction of Valley Railway.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 23.—The evening session of the Farmers and Dairymen's Association opened with an address by the president on the subject of fertilizers, in the course of which he advocated the purchase by the various agriculture societies of the separate ingredients for making the complete fertilizer, and by mixing it at home in the proper proportion for the various crops, not only would it be found to cost very much less money, but satisfactory results would follow. Some discussion followed after which the president called on Premier Hazen to address the meeting.

Premier Hazen. The premier in complying said he regarded it as a very high compliment to be asked to address the farmers and dairymen of the province. He had listened with much pleasure to the discussion on fertilizers and he would go away from the meeting with a very much greater knowledge of the subject than he had previously possessed.

He was extremely glad to learn that the present meeting was likely to be the most important in the history of the association and that the attendance was larger than for some years past. He was glad to hear that the province was getting to realize more and more the great value of these meetings by reason of the opportunity afforded for the interchange of ideas and the discussion of the various matters incident to their calling. "These annual sessions must result," said he, "in putting new life and interest in the farmer's work and stimulating him to make the best use possible of his opportunities."

Demand And Supply. Some time ago he attended the Sackville exhibition and he said that he had learned that the province was not producing nearly enough food to supply the needs of their own people. It was the duty of the farmers to find out the reason for this condition of affairs. Best in large quantities was being brought from Ontario and nothing like enough poultry and eggs were being produced. With the exception, perhaps, of root crops, there was nothing like sufficient farm produce raised to meet their own markets. On the extensive and fertile marshes around Sackville much less beef was being raised than was the case twenty-five years ago, and the cause of this was not the low prices realized for the product. Prices were very much higher now than was the case some years ago, when it was his habit just before Christmas to lay in a supply of provisions to last the winter. Turkeys in those days would be had for 10 or 11 cents a pound.

The Case Now. This year in the St. John markets and probably in most other places in the province they could not be bought for less than 25 cents.

What was true of turkeys was true of eggs also, the price of which in winter had been in the vicinity of 50 to 60 cents a dozen. It occurred to him that if the farmers were able to make a living in the old days and at the old prices, they certainly should be able to save money.

Of course he knew there was another side to the story. The labor question was an important one and the increase in the cost of materials the farmers used was, perhaps, another, but it seemed to him that there could be no question that the farmers had a better chance to make money today than a few years ago. It was within his knowledge that less money was now being lent on farms than was formerly the case and instead of borrowing money the farmers were busy paying of loans. This was a most healthy condition of affairs and the result must be an increase in the production of the farmers' wares.

The Home Market. There was a good market at home as could be found anywhere and farmers should seek to properly supply it and not permit the sending out of the province of some hundreds of thousands of dollars a year in the purchase of food supplies for their own people. In horses alone some half a million dollars was sent out of the province last year in the purchases. It cost no more to raise a good as a

had one, therefore the farmers should endeavor to raise some of these horses and keep the money in the province. He was not attempting to teach the farmers their business but he merely put matters in the way they occurred to him.

He did not do anything in the way of farming himself, but he had a great deal of interest and did what he could to get the most out of it. He also went in for poultry. This last year had tried the advice of Prof. Robertson and had left his hens to look after themselves rather more than had been the case in former years and the result had been most gratifying. From a flock of 30 hens he had had during January 20 dozen eggs and during this month he had gathered at the rate of a dozen a day.

In concluding he said that farming was a business which in the interest of the province must be attended to and if this duty was properly carried out increased prosperity must result.

Fertilizers Again. At the conclusion of the premier's address, secretary of agriculture Hubbard referred again to the cost of fertilizers and gave some figures showing how greatly it was to the advantage of the farmers to buy the ingredients and mix for themselves.

Rev. Hunter Boyd introduced a resolution in favor of the establishment of a provincial bacteriological laboratory at the University of New Brunswick, which carried. Some discussion took place on general farming, based on a paper read by Mr. Geo. Baxter of Andover and which proved very interesting and instructive. The report of the examining committee was then handed in under which the following were appointed officers of the association for the ensuing year: President—S. B. Hatheway, Kingsclear. Vice-pres.—Walter Stevens, St. Stephen. Recording secretary—Bliss M. Fawcett, Sackville. Treasurer—H. H. Smith, Hillsville, county vice-presidents—York, D. H. Moore, Scotch Lake; Sunbury, Henry Wilmot, Oromocoro; Queens, Isaac Bair, Chipman; Kings, Charles Peters, Alnburg; St. John, A. S. Johnson, Loch Lomond; Albert, C. S. Bishop, Hillsboro; Westmorland, Fred George, Sackville; Kent, Wm. Call, Windsor; Gloucester, John Moody, Bathurst; Northumberland, William Baldwin, Chatham; Madawaska, E. R. Violette, Charlotte; J. R. Ostler, St. Andrews; Victoria, S. E. Wright, Hillandale; Carleton, J. Lusk, Long Settlement; Restigouche, C. H. Langlois, Dalhousie.

Afternoon Session. The afternoon session was principally devoted to the consideration of some resolutions which were brought up. The first of these was moved by W. H. Bell, of St. John and seconded by J. H. Schofield and was as follows: Whereas it is advisable to add further to the dairy act, therefore resolved: 1.—If a petition signed by a majority of the patrons of any creamery or cheese factory be forwarded to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, requesting an official test of composite samples of cream at said creamery or cheese factory, that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture shall give directions to a competent official of his department to make such test. 2.—Said official to be required to appear before a magistrate or notary public and make a sworn affidavit, that he shall carefully test such composite samples of cream in strict justice to all parties concerned. 3.—Said official to be empowered to take a sworn affidavit of the proprietor or manager of said creamery and that the proprietor or manager of said creamery be required to make a sworn affidavit, before each testing time, to the effect that he believes such composite samples of cream to have been carefully and intelligently collected and that said marked bottle contains an average of the cream sent by such patron as marked since the last testing time. 4.—Said official shall continue to test monthly or more often, if necessary, the composite samples of cream of said creamery, until two-thirds of the patrons of said creamery shall signify their desire that such official test shall cease. 5.—Clause (6) section 21, of the dairy industry act relating to penalties shall apply to this addition. 6.—Forms of affidavit, etc., to be supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

Government Thanked. Another resolution was moved by Mr. S. L. Peters of Queenstown, and seconded by Mr. James Good, of Jacksville, as follows: "Whereas the speech from the throne at the opening of the legislature pledges the government to introduce legislation to provide for the early construction of the St. John Valley Railway. 1.—That the government be thanked for the same." Continued on Page Two.

WHY CHISEN ORDERED AT MOST FAITH

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engineer, or that cross sections should be plotted showing the exact location of the rock?

A—Yes.

Mr. Bourgeois testified that he had very little experience in classifying.

Mr. Poulin's Evidence.

Mr. Poulin's evidence included reference to some borrow pits near Wabigoon. This material was ploughed up, he was sure by six horse teams. He allowed 50 per cent loose rock in this case. In another portion of his evidence he says: "I have been aware that a certain amount of solid rock was returned where there was no ledge rock, and I certainly took occasion to send down my assistant at several times to look into the matter with respect to the present case."

"Are you now aware," he was asked, "that ledge rock was shown on cross sections where none existed?"

"I can only say that I am aware of what has been done in the present inspection, but in some cases they have returned ledge rock where none was to be seen. Whether it was due to the fact that there may have been assembled rock right over I am not prepared to say."

"Are you aware of cross sections showing ledge rock where there was no ledge rock?"

He answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Poulin also admitted that, as assembled rock was shown where none existed. He had not known of this.

Frozen Material.

"The returning of frozen material as loose rock," he said, "was being done before I came here and was general six months before the present responsibility, for telling my engineers to return frozen material as loose rock."

The overbreaks came up for discussion.

"Did you or did your engineers to your knowledge, give encouragement to the contractors to expect that they would be paid for excessive overbreaks caused by large charges of explosives?"

"I certainly did not give encouragement to contractors to expect to be paid for excessive overbreaks, and I am not aware that any of the division engineers have done so. In fact, the excessive overbreak shown at present has only come to me in the past three or four months."

It was further shown that on four fills Mr. Poulin ordered team work to be returned as train hauled fill.

Another matter was the faulty construction of a number of culverts. Mr. Poulin admitted that they were according to specifications and attributed it in some cases to the lack of knowledge and experience of the resident engineers who should not have allowed the bad work to pass.

Mr. Phillips.

Mr. James B. Phillips stated that he did not take measurements of boulders and loose rock, but only the quantities of solid rock and boulders by percentage.

Mr. A. P. Miller classified work in borrow pits, plotting out by percentage loose rock on a percentage.

He had been on the work three years since last September. For half of that period he did not measure boulders as solid rock. He did not measure them anywhere except at one station. From one borrow pit where the material was plotted out by teams of four to eight horses he returned 34,575 yards of loose rock and 23,230 yards of common excavation.

Mr. Miller said that he had obtained the approval of his superior, Mr. McIntosh, for his classification.

"What was the nature?"

"Turning in clay as a percentage of loose rock and also returning frozen material as loose rock."

"He instructed me," Mr. Miller said further, "in some little cuts to turn in a larger percentage of rock occurring in boulders."

Trial Hoies.

In the case of W. W. Bell trial hoies were made in connection with assembled rock returns. These were placed in positions which he indicated. "The material that came out, did you consider that assembled rock according to your judgment?"

"Perhaps not now."

"Did you when you saw it there classify it as assembled rock?"

"Not in the condition the material is in."

"In your judgment is that material assembled rock, according to the specifications?"

"In all cases."

Mr. Bell's explanation was that the material had been frozen. He did not measure all the boulders. Assembled rock had been classified as solid rock since November 1907.

John J. McHugh was examined as to why the proportion of boulders etc., which returned was not maintained in the sides of the cutting. "Would you not think it extraordinary," he was asked, "if that state of affairs existed in the prism of cutting?"

"Would you call it assembled rock," he was asked, "where the mass would consist entirely of stone, three inches in diameter, that would touch one another and spaces filled with sand or clay?"

"Not with sand, with frozen clay I possibly would."

Solid Rock.

Mr. McHugh had returned a quantity of solid rock in one cutting. Asked what became of it, he said that it had been put into adjacent embankments. The board of arbitration evidently would not detect its presence and Mr. McHugh said "I can't say where it is, but it must be there."

"I classify as loose rock," he said "all pure clay or cemented gravel and a percentage of softer material when frozen."

George F. Richan was asked: "Would you not think it strange if there were not boulders on other side of the prism of that cut?"

"I think there are boulders beyond the prism of the cut. I think they are there yet. Of course the cut was set and of soft clay, so that they would run down that way. There were men working up to their knees in water. If it was mostly all rock, would they be in the wet or standing on rock?"

The respondent made the question but that holes dug into the sides of the slopes showed no such proportion of boulders.

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ley Railway by providing a government guarantee of bonds.

Thereupon resolved, that this association desires to express their gratification and approval of such legislation and expresses the hope that construction may begin at an early date as possible.

The next resolution moved by H. D. Buchanan, of Sussex, and seconded by F. Roach of Sussex, was as follows:

Whereas we believe that officers of this association should be absolutely the choice of the majority of members. Therefore, resolved, that the election of officers should be carried out entirely by vote of the association as a body.

Another somewhat lengthy resolution was offered by Mr. J. H. Schofield, to the effect that it had been shown by facts and figures that the average production of dairy stock made no profitable returns and that the keeping of stock was necessary to keep up the fertility of the farms, and further that the market of this class of product had not reached about as high as it is likely to get, therefore, the only remedy lay in the increasing of the production of the individual without the corresponding increase in cost to produce. Having in view the increasing expense occasioned by such methods of local government should be petitioned to grant a bonus based on the individual production to meet this cost and that a committee be appointed to interview the government on the matter.

Mr. Schofield in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech said he proposed before the meeting with his reasons for the support of the same, adding that the cost of the suggested bonus would be about \$40,000 a year. A spirited discussion followed, but eventually the resolution was carried.

Mr. Schofield, S. B. Hatheway, J. Roach and G. E. Fisher were appointed the committee to interview the government.

Provincial Seed Fair.

For the first time in the history of the association a Provincial Seed Fair was incorporated with the proceedings. The judge was Mr. S. I. Moore and he was confronted with an exceedingly fine collection of exhibits. His awards were as follows:

Wheat, White—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Donald Innes; 3, H. Gordon; 4, Robert Smith; 5, S. B. Hatheway.

Wheat, Red—1, Donald Innes; 2, George E. Fisher; 3, W. H. Moore; 4, Robert Shaw; 5, Henry Wilmot.

Wheat, any other variety—1, W. E. Palmer; 2, Geo. E. Fisher; 3, W. M. Murray.

Oats, Banner—1, T. E. Goggin; 2, Donald Innes; 3, W. E. Palmer; 4, T. Hamilton; 5, Ed. Emerson.

Oats, Storming—1, W. E. Palmer; 2, Geo. E. Fisher; 3, Robert Shaw; 4, Ed. Emerson; 5, F. Phillips.

Oats, black—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Barley, Two rowed—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Donald Innes.

Oats, white, any variety—1, Donald Innes; 2, Geo. E. Fisher; 3, H. B. Parlee; 4, H. B. Parlee; 5, F. Phillips.

Oats, black—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Barley, Two rowed—1, H. B. Parlee; 2, Donald Innes.

Oats, white—1, Robert Smith; 2, Henry Wilmot; 3, T. Hamilton; 4, W. E. Palmer.

Beans, white—1, Robert Smith; 2, Henry Wilmot; 3, T. Hamilton; 4, W. E. Palmer.

Beans, colored—1, Donald Innes; 2, Henry Wilmot.

Corn, any variety, flint—1, Jas. W. Makin.

Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—1, H. Gordon; 2, H. B. Parlee; 3, Jas. W. Smith; 4, Robert Shaw; 5, H. Gordon; 6, H. B. Parlee; 7, Henry Wilmot; 8, H. B. Parlee; 9, H. B. Parlee; 10, H. B. Parlee; 11, H. B. Parlee; 12, H. B. Parlee; 13, H. B. Parlee; 14, H. B. Parlee; 15, H. B. Parlee; 16, H. B. Parlee; 17, H. B. Parlee; 18, H. B. Parlee; 19, H. B. Parlee; 20, H. B. Parlee; 21, H. B. Parlee; 22, H. B. Parlee; 23, H. B. Parlee; 24, H. B. Parlee; 25, H. B. Parlee; 26, H. B. Parlee; 27, H. B. Parlee; 28, H. B. Parlee; 29, H. B. Parlee; 30, H. B. Parlee; 31, H. B. Parlee; 32, H. B. Parlee; 33, H. B. Parlee; 34, H. B. Parlee; 35, H. B. Parlee; 36, H. B. Parlee; 37, H. B. Parlee; 38, H. B. Parlee; 39, H. B. Parlee; 40, H. B. Parlee; 41, H. B. Parlee; 42, H. B. Parlee; 43, H. B. Parlee; 44, H. B. Parlee; 45, H. B. Parlee; 46, H. B. Parlee; 47, H. B. Parlee; 48, H. B. Parlee; 49, H. B. Parlee; 50, H. B. Parlee; 51, H. B. Parlee; 52, H. B. Parlee; 53, H. B. Parlee; 54, H. B. Parlee; 55, H. B. Parlee; 56, H. B. Parlee; 57, H. B. Parlee; 58, H. B. Parlee; 59, H. B. Parlee; 60, H. B. Parlee; 61, H. B. Parlee; 62, H. B. Parlee; 63, H. B. Parlee; 64, H. B. Parlee; 65, H. B. Parlee; 66, H. B. Parlee; 67, H. B. Parlee; 68, H. B. Parlee; 69, H. B. Parlee; 70, H. B. Parlee; 71, H. B. Parlee; 72, H. B. Parlee; 73, H. B. Parlee; 74, H. B. Parlee; 75, H. B. Parlee; 76, H. B. Parlee; 77, H. B. Parlee; 78, H. B. Parlee; 79, H. B. Parlee; 80, H. B. Parlee; 81, H. B. Parlee; 82, H. B. Parlee; 83, H. B. Parlee; 84, H. B. Parlee; 85, H. B. Parlee; 86, H. B. Parlee; 87, H. B. Parlee; 88, H. B. Parlee; 89, H. B. Parlee; 90, H. B. Parlee; 91, H. B. Parlee; 92, H. B. Parlee; 93, H. B. Parlee; 94, H. B. Parlee; 95, H. B. Parlee; 96, H. B. Parlee; 97, H. B. Parlee; 98, H. B. Parlee; 99, H. B. Parlee; 100, H. B. Parlee.

Conditions Fair.

Speaking of the seed fair generally the judge said it was most creditable both in size and quality. Among the outstanding varieties of wheat was the white fife, the exhibits of which would be pretty hard to beat anywhere. In oats Banner, Early Blossom and Registered abundance were among as fine samples as any one would wish to see for seed. Barley, the exhibit was small, but except in one case, was exceedingly good. The variety of buckwheat were among the finest and most uniform that had ever come under his notice. Peas were good, both in quality and quantity also beans. Potatoes were good in quality but would bear more care in selection. In view of the samples brought before him, Mr. Moore asked "Why it should be necessary for the farmers of New Brunswick to import large quantities of inferior, and impure grain and run the risk of polluting the farms with noxious weeds they can do very well without."

Mr. W. D. Snowball.

Mr. W. D. Snowball said that the arguments brought forward by Mr. Oak had not convinced him that we should allow our most important natural asset to be exported to provide employment for and help keep up the institutions of a foreign country. Over 75,000 men were employed in the pulp making industry in the states. Why should we not keep that employment for Canadian? Officials of the International Paper Company had enumerated many reasons why the Washington Government made concessions to Canada, to order secure access to our forest lands. The thousands of people employed in this industry would be thrown out of employment if they were debared from the Canadian raw material. American companies would have to go out of business or put up their mills in Canada. His idea of the Conservation Commission was to use our natural assets to develop our industries and provide employment for our own people. It was a sad story that the International Paper Company had been allowed to gain a foothold in this province. American capitalists made money their god and in prohibited the exportation of pulp, the

POLICE UNABLE TO COPE WITH STRIKERS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—The police officials of this city, virtually acknowledged today their inability to cope with the present strike situation, when a request was made of John B. Groome, superintendent of the State Police, that the 200 members of his command be brought to this city for police duty. The request was made after an understanding serious rioting was less frequent today than on any day since the strike of the street car men went into effect last Saturday.

FEAR WAR IS CERTAIN TO TROUBLE BALKANS

Forty Thousand Soldiers Are Only Three Hours From the Turkish Border.

RAILWAY RESERVED FOR ARMY SERVICES

Hostilities Are Thought Inevitable In View of the Enormous Military Preparations.

Dresden, Feb. 23.—An Austrian cavalry officer courteously permitted me the perusal of the evening of a letter from military friend at Dubnitz, Bulgaria, which states that there are now forty thousand troops in camp there and at Kostendil, only three hours' march from the Turkish border.

This force is particularly strong in mountain artillery, but it has also a large quantity of heavy Creusot field artillery. A branch department of the Bulgarian general staff was established last week at Dubnitz.

Officials from the Sofia War Office are continually arriving and departing. Social circles at Sofia are becoming alarmed at last because many young men of noble families were peremptorily called to the colors last week. The troops encamped at Dubnitz are firing thousands of cartridges daily at musketry practice and most significant of all—the railway administration has been forbidden to transport ordinary passengers between Radomir and Kostendil except by special permit, which means that the line is now reserved exclusively for military purposes.

My informant's correspondent concludes by predicting that a miracle can avert war in view of Bulgaria's enormous martial preparations.

Conflict Long Brewing.

When in October, 1908, the world was startled by the Austrian coup proclaiming the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina all the chancelleries of Europe were thrown into a ferment and became in a moment an imminent possibility, the Treaty of Berlin was practically torn to shreds, and only the gigantic nature of the interests involved prevented a general clash of the Powers. As a direct result of the strained situation Bulgaria threw off the Turkish yoke entirely. Prince Ferdinand assumed the title of Tsar and proclaimed the union of Eastern Rumelia to his kingdom, the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, was deposed, and the boundaries in the Balkan States were changed for hundreds of

miles, and the ever recurrent Cretan question flamed anew into vigorous life.

Though a European war was averted by the efforts and mutual fears of the powers, Servia, Montenegro, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey were aroused to the highest pitch of excitement, and for a long time war clouds hung heavy over the entire region of the Balkans. A conference of the great powers was proposed. The plan was discussed from St. Petersburg to Downing street and from Paris to Berlin and Rome. Details were settled except by special permit, which means that the line is now reserved exclusively for military purposes.

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Continued from page 1.

One thing the association was trying to do was to induce the government to establish a permanent forest reserve on the Rocky Mountains. The government had indicated that it intended to bring in a bill in this connection; but government action was slow to act, and he hoped the association would pass a resolution urging immediate action.

In referring to the American Company's plan to seek power to dam the St. Lawrence, Mr. Sifton said it was nothing more than a barefaced effort of the American power trust to get the money for the St. Lawrence. If this project was to be carried out at all, the government should undertake it, and so assure that the money would be spent for the benefit of the Canadian people. The convention should urge the government to withstand this scheme of the trust.

In reply Mr. Oak said that the Miramichi mills had brought about an increase in wages of mill hands, and that the operation of pulp mills along the Miramichi, Senator Edwards said that in the Ottawa valley 20 times as much lumber had been destroyed by fire as had been cut by the axe.

Hon. Chas. E. Oak then read his paper on the pulpwood question in N. B. A report of which is given at the conclusion of this article.

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FEAR WAR IS CERTAIN TO TROUBLE BALKANS



Graco-Turkish war of 1897 decided that the time was ripe for the withdrawal of the international forces which preserved order on the island.

They did so, and the Cretans immediately declared in favor of union with Greece, ran up the Hellenic flag on a flagpole in the port and forced the Powers to send back a force to pull it down. The suzerainty of the Porte over the island was recognized but the inhabitants were to govern themselves. Recently events in that part of the world have been moving toward a crisis as the Cretans resolutely stand by their resolve to become part of the Hellenic Kingdom. A large body of Greeks support them and Turkey has officially declared to the parliament at Athens will be regarded as a *sans* bell.

The present military activity in Bulgaria is considered to be a result of Cretan imbroglio as the Bulgarians being Christians favor the emancipation of the Cretans from the yoke of Mohammedan Turkey. The strength of the Bulgarian army is universal and compulsory. The peace strength of an infantry battalion is four hundred of all ranks; the war strength is somewhat over one thousand. Three of the nine field artillery regiments have at present only two divisions of six battalions each. In addition to the field artillery there are a regiment of mountain guns a howitzer regiment of six batteries and a fortress regiment of six batteries. The nine field artillery regiments have at present only two divisions of six battalions each. In addition to the field artillery there are a regiment of mountain guns a howitzer regiment of six batteries and a fortress regiment of six batteries. The nine field artillery regiments have at present only two divisions of six battalions each. In addition to the field artillery there are a regiment of mountain guns a howitzer regiment of six batteries and a fortress regiment of six batteries.

Just as peace seemed about to settle on the troubled region of the Balkans the Cretan question loomed into the forefront of international squabbles. The powers which had guaranteed the peace of the island since the close of the

few pulp manufacturers in Canada would have pulpwood prices would drop to bed rock.

The proposal involves a shameful kind of protection to a few people. The industry would speak on the question of legislation as to cutting and cleaning the forests of brush. But no legislation should be adopted ordering the producer to do this or that with his products.

Mr. Jas. Macoun of the Geological Survey, asked leave to introduce a resolution to the effect that the exportation of pulpwood should be prohibited as to cutting and cleaning the forests of brush. But no legislation should be adopted ordering the producer to do this or that with his products.

Mr. Oak's statement that it was not practical to manufacture ground wood pulp in Canada was a statement of fact. The pulp mills were paying, and distributing more money among the people in proportion to the timber content of the deal or lumber mills. The mills here got their coal at \$1.50 delivered at the wharf. A combination of pulp mills at Grand Falls and on the Miramichi could be established at a cost of \$1,000,000. The mills here got their coal at \$1.50 delivered at the wharf. A combination of pulp mills at Grand Falls and on the Miramichi could be established at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Oak's picture of the ruin that will fall upon the people of this province if they put an export duty on pulpwood was not likely to be realized. Canada had got past the stage where she is dependent upon other countries for the opportunity to earn a livelihood.

Mr. Oak Replies.

In reply Mr. Oak said that the Miramichi mills had brought about an increase in wages of mill hands, and that the operation of pulp mills along the Miramichi, Senator Edwards said that in the Ottawa valley 20 times as much lumber had been destroyed by fire as had been cut by the axe.

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WHY CHISEN ORDERED AT MOST FAITH

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Hon. George E. Foster occupied the stand the entire day at today's session before Mr. Justice Mages in the Foster-Macdonald libel suit. His direct examination, Mr. Helmut occupied most of the day, and it revealed a plain, unvarnished recital of the transactions that have become issues in the action. Mr. Johnston did not get along very far with the cross-examination, and the conflict of less was did not produce much in the way of evidence. Most of the time was spent in discussing the definition of words and phrases, and the large crowd that had gathered in anticipation of a worthy trial, heavily enjoyed the retorts between the participants.

At the opening of court Mr. Helmut took up the primer purchase of the lands by Dr. Motague for the syndicate, consisting of 44,247 acres. Dr. Motague sold certain of these to Greig and Theisen, who deposited \$10,000 as an evidence of good faith. This sum was forfeited and came into the funds of the syndicate, less \$163.30 for expenses, leaving \$9,836.70 to the credit of the syndicate in the bank kept by the Union Trust. The witness was informed by Dr. Motague that Dr. Oronhyatekha would like to get \$2000. He objected that the money, unless each of the members was given his share. He finally gave Dr. Oronhyatekha a check for the amount, but the witness was not satisfied. He decided to apply the balance of \$7000 to the payment of interest to the J. O. P. in advance. There would be \$7000 due in advance. On May 1, 1906, all the advances to Dr. Motague together with accrued interest were included in the mortgage of \$173,719.75 which was the item of \$2400 appearing in his account on 2nd Feb. 1904.

This was commission on the Swan river lands made exactly on the same plan as the Carrot river lot.

After giving the details of the Great West Land transactions Mr. Foster showed that the Union Trust Company came out with a profit of \$33,750, representing the 3274 shares given to it and Dr. Oronhyatekha as bonus, and in addition also \$10,000 commission on the sale of the lands it bought. None of the directors had received the amount paid him for acting as secretary.

The Kamloops transactions was ventilated after luncheon, and Mr. Foster said he had no interest in it prior to his purchase by the Union Trust, and he received no part of the \$55,000 said to have been received by Mr. Geo. W. Fowler. The cheque for \$2500 he received from Mr. Fowler was in connection with other business and was not in any way connected with the Kamloops deal. The agreement by which some shares were held in trust in connection with the bridge building, in consequence of his having asked for an option on a block of shares in case he wished to dispose of them.

had never produced a tree of sawlog size. This territory should produce ten, twenty or thirty cords per acre, and yet was allowed to be cut for pulpwood it was simply so much waste land. Such territory, properly thinned would increase probably more than the average of 12 feet per acre because of the large volume.

Deforestation.

Many people supposed that paper making meant deforestation. If so he would suppose paper making because the deforestation of New Brunswick either by axe or fire, would mean disaster of incalculable magnitude. Spring freshets and summer droughts would destroy agriculture, and with lumbering and farming destroyed what would be left? Paper making did not mean deforestation. On the other hand, the friends of the forest. They were trying to conserve the forest and sawmill men seeing the results were copying their methods. They were cutting the forest, and the forest was being destroyed. They were trying to conserve the forest and sawmill men seeing the results were copying their methods. They were cutting the forest, and the forest was being destroyed.

As to grinding pulp by coal, the best figures prepared by the government were that it would require five pounds of Nova Scotia coal for each horse power per hour to furnish steam. Therefore a three hundred horse-power mill would require 1.5 tons of coal for each ten hour day. Coal say, at Chatham, costs \$4.50 per ton, so that the cost of coal alone would be \$67.50 per ton of pulp. This would, of course, be materially increased by cost of upkeep and tending furnaces. Pulp, in winter, the best season, was selling at \$17.00 per ton, so that the cost of power alone was considerably in excess of one-half the value of the pulp. Suffice it, that so far as he knew there was not a steam driven mill in Canada or in the United States. No more argument was necessary to show that grinding pulp by steam was absurd.

Water Power.

As to water power. There was only one on the east or north shore (the Nepisiquit River) where it would be possible to turn half a dozen grinders and this for only a portion of the year. Would anyone think of trying to run the whole timber business for the sake of one small mill? There was a magnificent undeveloped water power at Grand Falls on the St. John river, but there was enough timber tributary to supply it for a long term of years, which precluded the possibility of sending east coast timber by rail to Grand Falls.

Leaving out Quebec and Ontario, which had unlimited pulpwood and water power, and also Nova Scotia, where also the conditions were different, he discussed whether it would pay New Brunswick to prohibit the export of pulpwood. The other provinces having supplies of their own near at hand would not want pulpwood for many years to come. It would likewise be impossible, for the same reasons, to make sulphite pulp in northern and eastern New Brunswick.

Grinding by steam whether it would allow the export of pulpwood from New Brunswick.

One argument against allowing export and driving pulp logs was great, and that on deal logs, the cost of "trading" the pulpwood was less than cutting deal. This was technically true, but when the greater amount of material used out of each tree in making pulpwood was considered the deal log was on that side. Moreover, one industry supplemented the other

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Continued from page 1.

WHY CHISEN ORDERED AT MOST FAITH

Washington, Feb. 23.—As is not unusual, the reports from the Nicaraguan government and from the provisional government relative to the operations now going on around Granada, Masaya and adjacent territory are conflicting. General Chamorro, who is next in command to Estrada, over the insurgents with a force of 2,000 men, has made a successful march through the department of Chinotega, as far as Tipitapa and his first objective point is Granada, with the ultimate object of attacking Managua in the near future.

No mention is made in the Managua despatches of the situation at Granada, but emphasis is laid on the fact that the insurgents abandoned their positions at Tipitapa. Previous similar announcements of victory by the Madris government have turned out to be merely the execution of plans by the provisional generals in the advance on Managua. They have abandoned their positions, but to their own advantage.

General Estrada and Mena, it is believed, are now not far from General Chamorro, with whom the yare expected to form a junction at any time.

Another Victory.

Managua, Feb. 23.—Another victory over the revolutionists has been announced by General Toledo, the Nicaraguan minister of war. The announcement was based on an official despatch received from General Rivas in command of the government forces who engaged the revolutionists under General Chamorro at Tisapa, which is 12 miles from Masaya. The revolutionists were to abandon their positions.

The government asserts that Chamorro was in personal command of the army.

ALDID REPLIES TO CHARGES OF CONGER

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The first day of Senator Jotham P. Aldid's reply to the bribery charges made by Senator Conger was less a defence than an attack. The outline of Aldid's case, laid before the senate today by his attorney, Martin W. Littleton, was an outburst of denunciation and accusation which, if proved, will lay one of the most important industries in the state open to prosecution for both conspiracy to defraud and legislation to corrupt.

In striking the bridge companies, Littleton hit Senator Benn Conger, who, with his brothers, once stood high in the councils of the bridge building combine, and still, it is said, retains an interest in that business.

and we should have both. It was not denied that the presence of raising mills increased the value of timber licenses and raised the cost of labor, but from the standpoint of the public this was a gain and not a loss.

If the argument were sound it would consider an interest in that business.

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HE KILLED THE GRIZZLY

But the Grizzly Didn't Die Without Getting Square-- Days of Journeying in Agony on Stewart River.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 23.—Of the many battles that have been waged between man and the grizzly none was ever more exciting or came closer to death for the man than that fought recently by James M. Christie, who has just reached Dawson from the headwaters of the Stewart River and who will come to Victoria in a few days for surgical assistance.

Christie and the bear locked in close combat for but a few seconds. Then the brute dropped dead and Christie was hurled into the bushes, crushed, maimed and blood drenched, while the moan for yards around was crimson with blood of the combatants.

Christie had tracked the bear several miles to punish him for robbing a cache of moose meat. He had just fired a shot at a wolf from his rifle and found that the animal needed adjustment. Luckily he fixed them at once, for within five minutes he heard the crackle of the brushwood and saw the bear as he crawled and lunged, but failed to stop him; a second hit the animal in the head. Christie shed his snowshoes and tried to dodge into the bushes.

Bear's Innings. Then came the bear's innings. The brush was too thick for the man, but the bear trumped it down like reeds and pushed forward, roaring and grunting in characteristic grizzly fashion.

As Christie fell in an attempt to dodge the bear clapped his immense paw on the man's head and began tearing at his face and body. The bear gave a vicious snap and pulled trigger with a snap aim for the heart, the brute being less than thirty yards away. The first shot caught the grizzly through the heart and lungs, but failed to stop him; a second hit the animal in the head. Christie shed his snowshoes and tried to dodge into the bushes.

His two cheeks were torn from the ears to the mouth; he had a double fracture of the skull; his cheekbones were broken, and his jaw fell against his breast. His scalp was cut through his abundant hair. His lower jawbone also was fractured and his right arm broken. Eight or ten cuts on the body counted as minor incidents.

The blood poured from Christie's wounds in streams. He awaited himself in a sack and lamely made his way home without his snowshoes, following the ice on the river, but he could not see. It was October 26th, with eight inches of snow on the ground. The journey was seven miles, and with every foot of the journey he was being pushed back by the bear.

He hoped on arrival at the cabin to find his partner, but the man was not there. Christie was out on a line of traps and did not return for hours, and the desperately wounded man had to build a fire and attend to his own injuries as best he could. On Christie's return every crude means was taken to make Christie comfortable, but they had neither medicine nor antiseptics.

After giving the victim such rest as could be afforded, Christie packed him on a rough toboggan and hired two Indians to haul the patient to J. E. Ferrill's trading post. Christie and Ferrill were at the time on the Stewart River, fifty miles from Dawson. They took a tent and camped at night. It was a racking trip for the injured man. Pains tormented him at every step and he was unable to walk. Christie was barely possible, but he resolutely refrained from groaning.

The Indians became superstitious after twenty miles of travelling and determined to quit. Had they done so Christie must inevitably have perished in the wilderness, but Christie drove the Swashes to their work in a four days. The little party, dragged and worn, staggered into Ferrill's post in the dark of evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrill were at home and worked desperately to save the injured man. As Christie was sufficiently nourished and warmed they soaked off the matted clothes, washed all the wounds with antiseptic solution and provided in every way possible for the man's comfort. Ferrill did a lot of creditable surgical work.

The man lay a month in bed at Ferrill's. Then it developed that Christie's most serious injury was to the jaw. The fracture had healed so that the jaw would not close and mastication was impossible. Christie is now living on a liquid diet and must continue to do so until the jaw is repaired. The Dawson physicians have advised him to come "outside" for special attention. The broken wrist has healed, but will have to be rebroken and set. His other wounds have healed.

Christie is a man of less than average height but of little form and much muscular activity. He is a doughty Scot of middle age, and has his home at Carman, Manitoba. He went into the Yukon in 1898 and has trapped on the upper Stewart ever since with the exception of eighteen months that he spent in crossing from the Yukon to Edmonton with Geologist Keene of the Dominion Government Survey. Last spring Christie returned to Dawson by way of the coast. He is a Mason of high degree. With a record of upward of sixty black bears, and strips and five grizzlies, he is the occasion in which he has a "come to grief."

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"MISERERE SQUAD" IS THE FEATURE OF 1910 STAGE



The "miserere squad" in action. (1) Tully Marshall, murderous dope fiend in "The City." (2) Ethel Barrymore, heroine who suicides in "Midchannel." (3) Julia Blane as the witch in "The Witch." (4) Mariette Marzari, who throws epileptic fits in "Elektra." (5) Dorothy Donnelly, who murders her lover in "Madame X."

In parts that would make your blood run cold. "Shuberts started it with 'The City.' Tully Marshall, as the murderous dope fiend who takes hypodermic injections on the stage, gives you chills. Then Oscar Hammerstein chimed in with 'Elektra,' a gothic ghost-raiser. It wasn't long before Frohman followed the lead, offering Ethel Barrymore in 'Midchannel,' about as grew some a show as was ever made, ending in the suicide of the heroine. As if these three could not give New York all the honor it wanted, Henry W. Savage brought 'Madame X' onto the scene. Every night you see Dorothy Donnelly play a woman of the streets, drink other, murder her lover and keep him from revealing her identity and disgracing her proud son, then die on the stage, after the son himself has freed her in court. New York's cup of nerve killer was almost overflowing, but they didn't want the management of the New Theatre, for it added 'The Witch,' with Bertha Kalich playing the leading role, and Julia Blane playing the witch so truthfully that nerves can hardly endure the realism of them.

By W. G. Shepherd. New York, Feb. 23.—The metropolis is talking about its "miserere squad" of actors. The naughtiness of the plays of 1909 caused the New York producers to declare in unison, that naughty plays must stop. So this year, instead of naughtiness, they are offering gawdiness, and some of the biggest stars are playing in parts that would make your blood run cold.

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New York's cup of nerve killer was almost overflowing, but they didn't want the management of the New Theatre, for it added "The Witch," with Bertha Kalich playing the leading role, and Julia Blane playing the witch so truthfully that nerves can hardly endure the realism of them. Mr. F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, read a paper on Forestry in the district province. Owing to the way nature lavished trees on Nova Scotia and the low value of wood, Mr. Whitman noted that during the early settlement of the country absolutely no thought was ever given to the conservation of the forests. He believed conservation had now come to be a commercial proposition, and that the men who owned timber and manufactured lumber, knowing the conditions, would prove to be the best foresters. The Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia and the government had been endeavoring to come together to devise plans to perpetuate forest growth on both Crown Lands and private holdings. He was of the opinion that the solution of the forestry problem was the fixing of values for timber land that could not be controverted. When this had been done, if only partly, it would establish the credit that would put the lumbermen from having to sacrifice timber. Referring to what was being done to preserve the forest he said that about six years ago by co-operation of the government and the Lumbermen's Association the act for the protection of forests against fire was put into force. The complaint now was that since forest fires had been stopped and lumber had grown so valuable the farmers were allowing their land to grow up to woods and soon there would not be sufficient pasture for the cattle.

Forestry Survey. Mr. Whitman had been detailed what had been done so far toward making a forest survey of Nova Scotia quoting from the article on the subject in the "Canadian Forestry Journal" December, 1909. This was to the effect that the western half of the province (about 8,500 square miles), was covered by a reconnaissance survey last summer by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Deputy Director of Forestry of Toronto University and his assistants. The eastern half will be covered next season. The low cost of the survey (less than 20 cents per square mile) was particularly noteworthy. It was found that in the timber country not 10 per cent. of the area was fit for farming. Regarding reproduction Dr. Fernow writes that fires were kept out there was no difficulty in restocking by natural means the cut over areas if not too severely culled. Reproduction of conifers was prolific where not prevented by fires especially on abandoned pastures. Mr. Whitman said that the Nova Scotia government was seriously considering the situation in Nova Scotia and would improve the laws. Changes were likely to occur by which a large area of land now only partly forested would be handed with a view to making it productive timber land in the future.

Prof. Miller discussed what attention should be given to cruising and estimating in a forestry course. He entirely disagreed with the statement that it was an insult to the profession for a lumber company to employ a forester as a cruiser and estimator. He wanted to know what work there could be for a forester. He pointed out that some of the most successful men in the United States had done cruising and mapping. Such men had done more to advance the profession than those who overstocked with dignity, wanted to devote themselves entirely to the theoretic side for which they were not prepared. He pointed out that studies leading to such practical work should have precedence over some of the purely theoretical subjects. The student should also be able to ride, pack, shoot and cook over an open fire. Men should be able to take care of themselves in the woods without a dry screw. What must be done was to secure a proper balance between the two so that men would not only be useful now but

would become a centre of fire fighting influence. Children in wooded districts often cause damage by starting fires either carelessly or to make berry patches. This would cease as soon as the old idea was that every tree was an enemy to be eradicated, and besides the influence on the general public and in after life would be immense. On these educational lines that had been followed by the Forestry Department in the University of New Brunswick, also spoke. He first referred to the recent conference of forestry education in Washington, called together by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, when in the West to the big post graduate forestry school was a most interesting view as to certain main lines of forestry instruction. He showed how Prof. Fisher, of Harvard, in order to give his students practical experience had had them conduct actual logging operations on a two thousand acre tract belonging to the university. In New Brunswick where lumbering is the leading industry forestry students might observe woods operation close at hand, no such department was necessary. He proceeded to explain the four year course in forestry at the University of New Brunswick. The first two years the course is affiliated with the engineering course as forestry is a branch of engineering. In the last two years the usual forestry subjects of silviculture, dendrology, forest mensuration, topographical surveying, and forest engineering were taught. Part of this will be given in a tract of 3,000 acres of woods just back of the university and belonging to the university and showing that education in forestry far away from woods operations. The work of booming, driving, towing, and sawing the export trade, and the subsidiary industries as the making of pulp, paper, bark extracts, wood distillation, etc., were studied at first hand. Great benefit had been experienced from the meetings of the Forestry Club where experienced lumbermen gave practical talks to the students on what they might expect to meet in their life work.

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DE JARVIS TITLE

Duc de Talliyrand's Death Permits Husband of Titled American to Succeed to His Estates.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles William Frederick Boson de Talliyrand-Perigord, fourth Duc de Talliyrand and father of the Prince de Sagan, who married the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, is dead. The Duke was born in this city May 16, 1832. He received a stroke of paralysis as the result of his experience in the charity bazaar. The French courts appointed the Duchesse de Talliyrand his guardian. She died five years ago.

With the Duke's death Prince de Sagan succeeds to the titles of Duc de Talliyrand and Herzog von Sagan and becomes a Sorene Highness. The Duke's distinguished figure had been missing from the world of fashion, where he reigned supreme so long, for the last twelve years, falling health having forced him to live in the closest retirement. He received only a few intimate friends, among whom was included Dr. Hettler, who attended him in the last moments. The news of his death caused mourning in the Jockey, Cercle de la Rue Royale and other clubs of which the Duke had been a member for many years.

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T. L. Coughlan

AMATEUR AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, N. B. 70 Princess St. 10th Floor, 10th Street Building.

HAMPTON RESIDENCE

FOR PRIVATE SALE That desirable residence belonging to the estate of H. C. Frost on Main street, Hampton, Kings Co., N. B., containing eleven rooms, nice garden etc., at a bargain. Apply for particulars to F. L. POTTS, Phone 973, P. O. Box 258, 66 Germain St. Masonic Block.

TENDERS FOR ACETYLENE MACHINES, ETC.

Tenders will be received up to March 6th, 1910, at the office of the undersigned, for the stock in trade and tools belonging to the Victoria Acetylene Company of Canada, Limited, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Tools and machines may be inspected at the company's works, Hampton, by applying to J. W. Smith, Hampton, N. B. Tenders will be received for the whole or any part thereof. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. P. D. TILLEY, Solicitor, Canada Life Building.

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Necessity is the Mother of Invention, and Classified Advertising was invented by The Man who was Forced to be brief.

1c. per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of 4.

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FOR SALE—At Springfield Corner in the County of Kings, the pleasantly situated business stand of J. A. S. Kierstead, consisting of large lot with house, wood-burn attached, stove, waterworks attached. New barn, large hen house, also 100 acres of cultivated land near by. 261-dmch.

TO LET

TO LET—Upper flat of dwelling No. 180 on the south side of Elliot Row, known as the "Sharky Property" comprising drawing room, 7 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Can be examined Mondays and Fridays from 3 until 5 o'clock. W. M. CHAWFORA, 100 Princess Street, opposite White store.

WANTED

Wanted—An experienced up-to-date Milliner to take charge of our Millinery Department. References required. Geo. E. Ford & Sons, 247-249 N. B. 23-41

PUMPS

Packed Piston, Compound Duplex, Centrifugal, outside packed plungers, Pot Valves, Automatic feed pumps and receivers. Single and double acting power, Trippe stuff pumps for mill mills, independent jet condensing apparatus, centrifugal pumps. E. B. STEPHENSON & COMPANY, 25 N. B. Neilson Street, St. John, N. B.

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Wholesale only AGENTS FOR WHITE HORSE GELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY, LAWSON'S LIQUEUR, GEO. SAYER & CO.'S FAMOUS COGNAC BRANDIES, PASSET MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER. 44 & 46 Duck St.

ROBT. MAXWELL,

Mason and Builder, Valuator and Appraiser. Brick, Lime, Stone, Tile, and Plaster Worker.

COAL

My Coal is good Coal, gives best satisfaction. TRY IT. JAMES S. MCGIVERN, Agent, 6 Mill Street, Tel. 45.

AUCTION SALES

Sale of Timber Lands, Mill, Driveway, Dams, Store, Cottages, etc., Estate of the A. L. Wright Lumber Co. Limited, 241-243 N. B.

This above mentioned property will be sold at Public Auction at 12 o'clock noon, at Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B., on Saturday, 26th February, 1910. This property consists of the following—

1st. Timber lands, situated on the Cowhead River, Albert Co., N. B., comprising about 5,000 acres of granted lands, 18,000 acres of Co. Grantment leased lands, and 600 acres of farm lands—a total of about 27,000 acres.

2nd. New and up-to-date saw mill, costing \$25,000, equipped with lighting plant, planers, matcher, and a variety of small machinery.

3rd. 12 Workmen's Cottages, new large barn costing \$2,000, Blacksmith shop, boarding house and out buildings.

4th. Fur, Packing and Butcher factory, equipped with large boiler and engine, and machinery.

5th. Charter of the Cowhead Log Driveway Co., with all the rights and privileges owned by the said company, driving dams, stave, boats, etc.

Schedules and Cruisers reports on the above lands and properties can be procured at the office of Thomas Bell, Princess Street, St. John, N. B., where any further detailed information can also be had.

R. G. HALEY, THOMAS BELL, Liquidators. POWELL & HARRISON, Solicitors, 261-273 St. John, N. B., January 24, 1910. F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.

FLORISTS

ADAM SHAND, FLORIST. Cut Flowers and Floral Emblems a Specialty. 84 King Street.

PICTURE FRAMING

Moyle Bros., 108 King Street. Picture Framing and Furniture Repairing. Phone 1453-11. 12-10-10-M-25

WATCHMAKER

A choice selection of Rings, Brooches, Pearl Pins, Ear-rings, Links, Studs, etc. KENNEDY, 145-147-149 N. B.

Professional.

HAZEN & RAYMOND, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW. 108 Prince William Street. St. John, N. B.

John B. M. Baxter, K. C.

BARRISTER, ETC. 11 Princess Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Crocket & Guthrie,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc. O'Brien, Kitchen Bldg., opp. Post Office. FREDERICTON, N. B.

H. F. McLEOD,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC. Office in the Royal Bank Building, Opposite Post Office. QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON, N. B.

FIRE! FIRE!

Destroys Your Buildings, but A. E. HAMILTON, Contractor and Woodworker, repairs all damage.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY SAFE INVESTMENTS. WE RECOMMEND NOVA SCOTIA STEEL 5 p.c. BONDS WRITE US.

W. F. MAHON & CO., Investment Bankers, St. John, Phone 3058.

Listed Stocks

Our Circular No. 459, gives valuable information regarding thirty-one issues of Canadian and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Railroad Bonds

Our Circular No. 458 gives valuable information regarding forty-four issues of well-known Railroad Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Investment Bankers, William and Pine Streets, New York, Branch Office, Albany, N. Y., Chicago Ill., and Boston, Mass.

WE WISH TO SEND, WITHOUT CHARGE, our regular Weekly Financial Review

to all investors desiring to keep well informed on conditions affecting their securities.

The review will be found of material assistance in following the trend of general business as well as the movements of securities.

J. S. BACHE & COMPANY, Bankers, New York

42 Broadway, New York (Members New York Stock Exchange)

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD.

Asset and reserve, \$6,269,000. Lines of Insurance: Carriage, Employers' Liability, Accident and Sickness, Guarantee, Complete and Partial, Hospital and Quarantine Indemnity.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINE

S. S. BORN, 2074 tons, will sail for Nassau, Havana, and will take cargo for Mexican ports, on the 28th day of February instant.

N. B. Southern Railway

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 3, 1909, trains will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

Lv. St. John East Ferry 7.30 a. m. Lv. West St. John 7.45 a. m.

Arr. St. Stephen 12.30 p. m. Lv. St. Stephen 1.45 p. m.

Arr. West St. John 6.30 p. m. N. H. McLEAN, President, Atlantic Standard Time.



Tenders for Electric Light Wiring. Sealed tenders will be received at the Common Clerk's office, addressed to him, until Monday, the 28th day of February instant.

ADAM F. MACINTYRE, ROBERT WISELY, Compromiser, Director Department of Pub. Safety, 61-McM

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Morning Sales. Asbestos Pfd. 25@97 1/4, 25@97 1/4. Bell Telephone 25@147 1/2, 10@147.

100@370, 500@370, 1000@370. Crown Reserve 300@370, 350@370. Detroit Railway 15@64, 25@63 1/2.

1-5, 25@134 1/8, 25@134 1/8. Nova Scotia Steel Com. 100@82, 200@82.

Afternoon Sales. Asbestos Pfd. 10@97 1/4, 10@97 1/4. Bell Telephone 3@147.

Black Lake Com. 5@23 1/4, 5@23 1/4. Canadian Pacific Railway 100@181.

Dom. Iron Pfd. 18@115, 7@115. Inter. Coal 5@60. Lake of the Woods Com. 25@150 1/4.

Montreal Street Railway 25@224, 25@224. Nova Scotia Steel Com. 25@82 7/8.

25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4. Penman Com. 20@63, 20@63, 20@63.

Black Lake Pfd. 3@65, 25@64 3/4, 25@65. Canadian Pacific Railway 100@181.

Dom. Iron Pfd. 18@115, 7@115. Inter. Coal 5@60. Lake of the Woods Com. 25@150 1/4.

Montreal Street Railway 25@224, 25@224. Nova Scotia Steel Com. 25@82 7/8.

25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4. Penman Com. 20@63, 20@63, 20@63.

Black Lake Pfd. 3@65, 25@64 3/4, 25@65. Canadian Pacific Railway 100@181.

Dom. Iron Pfd. 18@115, 7@115. Inter. Coal 5@60. Lake of the Woods Com. 25@150 1/4.

Montreal Street Railway 25@224, 25@224. Nova Scotia Steel Com. 25@82 7/8.

25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4, 25@82 3/4. Penman Com. 20@63, 20@63, 20@63.

Black Lake Pfd. 3@65, 25@64 3/4, 25@65. Canadian Pacific Railway 100@181.

Dom. Iron Pfd. 18@115, 7@115. Inter. Coal 5@60. Lake of the Woods Com. 25@150 1/4.

Montreal Street Railway 25@224, 25@224. Nova Scotia Steel Com. 25@82 7/8.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET; YESTERDAY'S TRADING

(Quotations furnished by Private Wires of J. C. Mackintosh and Co., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange, 111 Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B., Chubb's Corner.)

Table with columns: Shares, Bid, Ask, High, Low, Close. Includes Amalgamated Copper, American Beet Sugar, American Cotton Oil, etc.

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AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET

New York, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Flour—Quiet, with prices steady. Receipts 41,144; shipments 16,002.

Wheat—Steady; receipts 20,056; western second 25 1/2 to 26. Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow 73 1/2 to 74.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—Wheat—May 1.13 1/4 to 1.12; July 1.04 3/4 to 1.03 1/2.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23.—Cattle—Market, estimated at 15,000; market, strong to 10 cents higher.

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PORTO RICO RAILWAY CO., 7 p.c. Cumulative Preferred Stock

Price 105 p. c. to yield 6.66 p. c. Besides being preferred as to dividends this stock is preferred as to distribution of assets.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO., Howard P. Robinson, Mgr., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange, Telephone, Main—3223.

111 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B.

A GOOD SCHEME IS TO START THE YEAR RIGHT

By Getting Your SHOW CARDS From W. O. STAPLES, CARD WRITER and WINDOW DECORATOR, 102 Prince-William street.

The Mercantile Marine

DAILY ALMANAC. Sun rises today 7:15 a. m. Sun sets today 5:09 p. m.

Steamers. Lakonia, Glasgow, sld. Feb. 19. Manchester Shipper, Manchester sld. Feb. 18.

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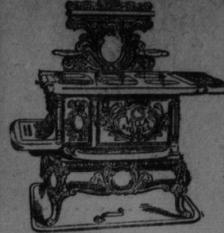
MONTREAL NEWS NOTES. By direct private wires to J. C. Mackintosh & Co. Montreal, Feb. 23.—Scotia mystery gets ray of light, a huge project—A little ray of light has been thrown through the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal mystery.

Bowling
Basket Ball
Curling

SPORTS

Baseball
The Ring
Hockey

VILLA MODEL RANGE



Do you use one? If not you should. The most perfect piece of stove construction ever offered to the public.

Made and sold by

J. E. WILSON, Ltd., Phone 356, 17 SYDNEY ST.

HALLOPE FOR FMR
Railway Town's Hockey Outfit
Were Put to Sleep By the Locals to the Lullaby of 17-1.

The All-St. John speed purveyors whittled still another deep and emphatic notch in their already much hacked gunstocks, by taking the measure of a picked team from the Moncton city league, in Queens rink, last evening—the tape at the close saying 17-1.

From curtain to curtain it was nothing but Blue and White, but though woefully one-sided the contest was nevertheless productive of some pretty brilliant stunts and was watched by some four hundred spectators with much interest.

The locals faced the rubber with a slight change of lineup—McAulay taking Clawson's place at centre, Clawson moving back to rover in place of McQuarrie who is ill.

As in all previous matches on local ice this season, play was remarkably clean. In actual play but three penalties were meted out. Paterson and Dauphinee, Moncton's goal, mixed a little just as the final gong was on—the verge of striking rover in place of the dressing room, but as there were but a few seconds of play left the game ended there.

In the home line Paterson was easily the star, going like a small tornado at all stages and emerging from the fray with seven findings to his credit. Clawson ran a good second with four, while Tully, Philips, Parker and McAulay all contributed to swell the count, the two former named gentlemen turning the outstanding feature stunt by long, dashing runs which time after time brought the crowd to its feet.

Cribbs in the meshes had very little work and did almost perfectly, easily handling all but the fateful one which was batted in from a mixup close in on the net.

Of the play in the visitors' line, very little can be said. The team put up a most ragged exhibition, hardly attempting to play at any stage of the game, and showing woeful lack of practice.

Edgington secured the lonely tally for his team, while he, with Dayton and Stoyles would have been sent to the showers if it were not for the play of the least semblance to senior hockey.

George Blizard, as chief official, handled the match in his usual perfect style, never losing control of play for a moment at any stage. The teams lined up at 8.35 as follows:

St. John.
Dauphinee ... Cribbs
Point.
Morris ... Tully
Cover Point ... Philips
Donald ... Rover
Edgington ... Clawson
Centre ... McAulay
Dayton ... Parker
Right Wing ... Stoyles
Left Wing ... Paterson
Carroll ...

Scoring first half:
McAulay, St. John, 2 1/2 min.
Paterson, St. John, 2 min.
Clawson, St. John, 2 min.
Clawson, St. John, 9 min.
Tully, St. John, 3 min.
Clawson, St. John, 15 sec.
Paterson, St. John, 45 sec.
Parker, St. John, 1 min.
Second half:
Edgington, Moncton, 1 1/2 min.
Paterson, St. John, 3 min.
Tully, St. John, 3 1/2 min.
Paterson, St. John, 3 min.
Clawson, St. John, 3 min.
Philips, St. John, 3 min.
Paterson, St. John, 2 min.
Philips, St. John, 30 sec.
Philips, St. John, 3 min.
Paterson, St. John, 2 min.
Pennitoe, St. John, Clawson;
Philips, St. John, Stoyles;
Moncton, Stoyles, 1; Dauphinee, not served.

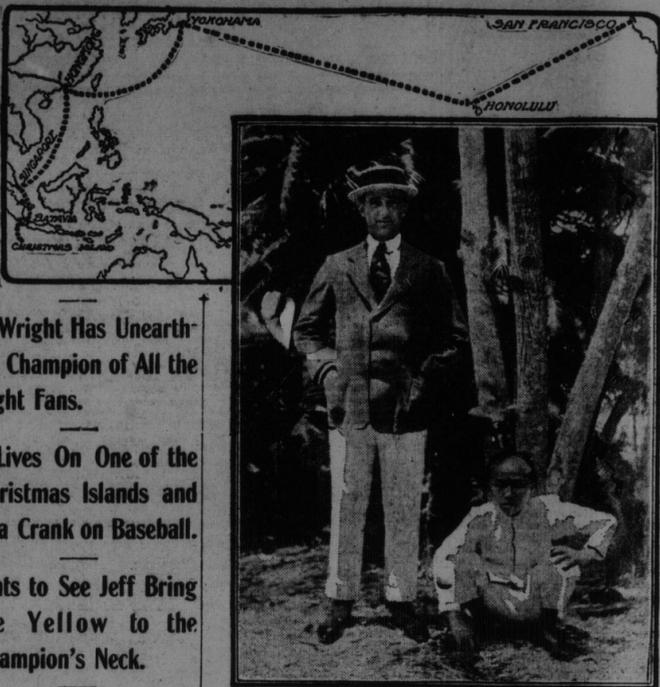
Goal judges—St. John, McMichael; Moncton, M. Lean; timekeeper, J. St. Louis; referee, Geo. Keefer; halves, 25 min. Referee, Geo. Blizard.

V. M. C. A. Wins.
At the close of the senior hockey fixture in Queens Rink last evening, the speedy little Y. M. C. A. aggregation met and defeated the representative seven of Rothessay College by the close score of 5-4.

This having been looked forward to as the red-letter match of the season in junior hockey circles much interest has naturally been centred in the outcome, and a goodly portion of the spectators remained to witness the play.

Referee Bernard Cribbs called the players together immediately at the termination of the senior match, and when the curtain descended on the initial installment, the count stood Y. M. C. A. 3, Rothessay, 1.

To Travel 30,000 Miles Just To See Jeffries and Johnson Mix



Tip Wright Has Unearthed Champion of All the Fight Fans.
He Lives On One of the Christmas Islands and is a Crank on Baseball.
Wants to See Jeff Bring the Yellow to the Champion's Neck.

(By Tip Wright.)
I've talked to many an enthusiastic fight fan and have heard of others who seemingly deserved the palm, but I have just heard of the man who is entitled to the title of daddy of all the fight bugs of the world.

This prize bug is Peter Gordon Grimes, native of Georgia, present address, Christmas Island, British Oceania, of which it is one of six white men residents.

If you want to locate Christmas Island, you take a map of Oceania and gaze along the tenth parallel, south latitude. At the angle formed by lines running 2800 miles east of the north-east tip of York peninsula, Australia, and 750 miles south of Singapore, you will find a dot about the size of a banana period. It doesn't look big enough to house a mature goat, but it boasts a population of 15,000 natives.

Christmas island's nearest neighbor, big enough to be charted in Batavia, on the island of Java, lies around the Indian ocean monsoons whenever the moon seizes it.

Having located Christmas Island, let me tell you about the man who proposes to travel the 15,000 miles dividing the island from San Francisco, just to see, as he says, "Jim Jeffries make from an American jump come up in Johnson's neck." You'll remember Grimes hailed from Georgia.

About three years ago, after a career which began in Atlanta and spread from New York to Pittsburgh, Peter Gordon Grimes, newspaper man, with a fondness for writing sport feature articles, forsook the fourth estate and

got himself a job on a ranch in Texas. Here he held forth long enough to accumulate a bank roll, and then, the Mardi Gras season being on, he pulled his freight for New Orleans.

Grimes prospered on Christmas Island. His salary was large. It had to be to get a white man to stick. He invested his earnings and in his last letters says he cleaned up \$50,000 last year. They are extracts from his letter, which shows how he feels.

PETER GORDON GRIMES AND HIS ROUTE TO THE JEFFRIES-JOHNSON BATTLE.

Grimes prospered on Christmas Island. His salary was large. It had to be to get a white man to stick. He invested his earnings and in his last letters says he cleaned up \$50,000 last year. They are extracts from his letter, which shows how he feels.

"About one more year in this part of the world and I think I shall have a competence sufficiently large to enable me to go into business back in the states.

"I am coming home for the Jeffries-Johnson fight. It's a 15,000 mile trip each way, but I sure want to see Jeffries make the yellow come up in Johnson's neck. If Jeff don't beat Johnson, I'll feel like making the big fellow hard to find.

"I'm just longing to get back to the country, get my feet into a pair of real patent leathers, push them under real mahogany and sit down in a room filled with white men and white women, eating white folks' grub."

When we first heard of the fight we understood it was to take place in Australia, and we all figured on chartering a coaster to take it in. But when we learned it was to be in the states, the Englishmen refused to go, so I am coming all by lonesome.

"I will leave here about March 1, for Singapore, and come home via Hongkong, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, and no grass is going to sprout beneath my feet after I get there."

Now if Grimes isn't the prize fight bug of the country, will some one please bring forth a candidate?

Grimes in his day was some amateur ball player, and although the visitors did not promise much as played, he ordered several outfits arrived began teaching the natives what real sport was.

The little brown and yellow men who had taken to baseball like ducks to water, and today, they play a game that would be credited to many a college team in this country.

TWO H'S ARE WASHED

Yanigans Do the Trick in Last Night's City League Bowling
Whitewash Flows Aplenty in Contest.

Whitewash was much in evidence in the City Bowling League on Black's Alley last evening, when the Yanigans administered a decisive drubbing to the Two H's by taking all four points and buried them under an avalanche of 118 pins. The Two H's team never had the slightest chance of winning out, the Indians holding them easily after the first string.

Harry Black contributed materially to the large score of the Indians by rolling a stellar game. He cleared the alley of 111 in the last string and altogether was responsible for the downfall of 291 timbers. McEllan was also travelling some, playing a remarkably steady game, having the fine average of 93. For the losers, Sullivan and Gambin were the stars, rolling 84 and 87 respectively.

The scores were:
Two H's.
Sullivan ... 100 80 81 261-87
O'Cocharne ... 76 70 79 225-76
Crosby ... 76 71 79 226-75 1-3
Gambin ... 84 90 78 252-84
Law ... 80 80 81 251-83 1-3
416 291 408 1215
Yanigans.
Black ... 97 82 111 291-97
Perguson ... 80 87 71 238-79 1-3
Cocher ... 87 83 80 263-87 2-3
Jordan ... 89 81 77 247-82 1-3
McEllan ... 98 96 100 294-98
451 443 439 1333

RECORD SMASHED.
The smashing of the single string league record by the Holy Trinity team, was the feature of last evening's match between I. L. and B. and Holy Trinity, on St. Peter's alley. The victory this pin artists were in great form and from the call of "time" smote the hardwood remorselessly. The Irishmen took the first two points, but the valley boys came back strong and with a succession of strikes and spares topped over a sufficient number of pins to smash the league record, and incidentally to capture the point and grand total.

For the winners Poohey was high man with the fine average of 90.3, with Joe Doherty hammering the kindling to the tune of 91. For the losers McGivern was high man with an average of 88. The scores were:

Holy Trinity.
Doherty ... 84 108 88 280-91 1-3
O'Brien ... 75 76 84 235-78 1-3
Poohey ... 87 78 109 274-90 1-3
McGivern ... 88 81 85 254-84 2-3
Riley ... 78 81 104 263-87 2-3
412 414 489 1396

480 is highest single string bowled in the league. Holy Trinity holds the record.

I. L. and B.
McGivern ... 91 72 100 264-88
Daley ... 88 94 76 258-84 1-3
Harris ... 75 84 77 236-78 2-3
Crownin ... 85 87 86 258-86
Sweeney ... 81 82 80 244-81 1-3
430 420 420-1260

BASKETBALL LEAGUE MAY BE DROPPED

Ofwing to some inside complications it now looks as though the remaining games between the Portlands and Algonquins for the basketball championship of the city, will not be played last evening, but through some misunderstanding the Algonquins did not show up.

It is understood that one or two of their players are unable to play at the present time, owing to illness, and it is still hoped by many of the fans that the remaining games can still be pulled off. The Portlands have two wins to their credit and should the series end in a fizzle they will be generally recognized as the champions.

Britains Challenge.
London, Feb. 23.—The British Aero Club has sent a challenge to the Aero Club of America for a contest for the Gordon Bennett aviation cup and the Gordon Bennett balloon cup.

Bookmaker Tom Shaw is the only person who has been able to dictate to the Jacksonville track managers. Clocks were ordered out of the grounds the other day, but when Shaw threatened to take his string of books to Tampa unless the order was rescinded the association backed down.

Late Shipping.
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 23.—Ard: Str Dominion, (Br.) from Liverpool and proceeded for Portland.
Sid: Str Vogesen (Ger.) for Savannah, having repaired and coaled; Str Laelia (Br.) for Glasgow; Sobu (Br.) for Bermuda, West Indies and Demerara.

Rockland, Me., Feb. 22.—Ard: Str Ruth Robinson from St. John, N. B. Alice from Deer Island.
Portland, Me., Feb. 23.—Sid: Str Kroupping Olav (Nor.) for Sydney, C. B.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 23.—Ard: Str M.D.S., (Br.) from St. Andrews, N.B.

CARLETON WINS NOTIONS OF CLOSE MATCH

They Defeat St. Andrews Curlers Both at Home and Abroad—Skip Belyea Took the Honors.

Carleton curlers defeated St. Andrews last evening in six rinks by a total of 14 points. Two rinks were played in the Carleton rink and four in St. Andrews. The match on the West side was very close, only four points separating the two teams.

On the St. Andrews' ice the Carleton men did better and were 10 points to the good at the finish of the four rinks. Skip J. Fred Belyea defeated his opposing Skip, E. K. Jones by 7 points. This was the largest score rolled against any skip during the evening. The teams and scores were:

Carleton ice.
Carleton ... St. Andrews
Geo. Barton ... W. Evans
W. S. Jewett ... A. F. Fowler
W. D. Backin ... F. Harrison
J. M. Belyea ... W. B. Howard
Skip ... 10 Skip ... 13
E. Smith ... J. B. McCormick
J. McLennan ... C. E. MacMichael
J. A. Kindred ... Dr. J. M. Magee
W. Watson ... A. M. Clark
Skip ... 23 Skip ... 16
39 25

Majority for Carleton, 14.
St. Andrews' ice.
Carleton ... St. Andrews
Drynan ... F. W. Roach
W. E. Scully ... Geo. Robertson
Taylor ... C. F. Robertson
Rusby ... C. H. Ferguson
Skip ... 15 Skip ... 17
Blasett ... J. H. Barton
Beatty ... A. S. Hay
Christopher ... B. A. Clark
Wilson ... Dr. Skinner
Skip ... 21 Skip ... 18
Clark ... H. A. Bailly
Gardiner ... F. C. Beatty
S. B. Wilson ... J. U. Thomas
J. Scott ... H. D. Watson
Skip ... 19 Skip ... 17
Carleton ... Geo.
N. E. Estabrooks ... A. Malcolm
C. Coester ... John White
J. F. Belyea ... R. K. Jones
Skip ... 21 Skip ... 14
76 66

Majority for Carleton, 10.
Total:
Carleton ... 115
St. Andrews ... 101
Majority for Carleton ... 14

THE RECORD OF THE NEW CHAMPION

Contrary to the general idea, Adolphe Wolgast, the new lightweight champion of the world, is an American boy of German parentage. He was born at Cadillac, Mich., Feb. 8, 1888, thus being a trifle over 22 years of age. He stands 5 feet 4 1/2 inches in height, and began his career in his home town in 1906. After boxing a number of local men, he showed form enough for his backers to match him against Percy 'Cove' the human slat, whom he defeated at Oshkosh, Wis., June 12, 1907.

It was not until he had defeated Harry Baker at Milwaukee Feb. 14, 1908, however, that serious attention was paid to him. The manner in which he mauled the Californian in 10 rounds made close followers of the sport acknowledge that the youngster if properly handled, must be reckoned among the championship possibilities.

Wolgast shortly afterward came east and boxed Owen Moran at New York, but made a rather unfavorable impression against the marvellous Englishman, who at that time was at his best.

After this Wolgast went to the coast and knocked out Danny Webster at Los Angeles in 10 rounds, following it up with a 10 round no decision contest with Abe Attell. Jumping from the featherweight to the lightweight class, Wolgast bested Frank Picato and George Memphis in 10 round bouts. Coming back east, he knocked out Tommy Langdon in a round at Philadelphia, boxed 6 rounds with Tommy O'Sullivan and on June 13 last fought his sensational 10 round battle with Nelson at Los Angeles, in which Wolgast was credited with having the better of the milling.

Once more the sturdy little fellow hiked eastward stopping off at Pittsburgh to meet Tommy Murphy, then reached Boston, where he boxed Matty Baldwin 12 rounds at the Armory A. A. last labor day. Five minor bouts

New York, Feb. 23.—According to H. H. Fraze, of Chicago, who managed the Jeffries-Gotch theatrical tour, the boilermaker is so confident of whipping Jack Johnson that he has already signed a contract to make a tour of the world. Fraze, who is in town, says that the recent athletic tour netted \$82,312 for Jeffries and \$13,666 for Frank Gotch, the wrestler.

"I have closed negotiations for a world's tour to begin immediately after the fight on July 4," said Fraze for the Hotel Astor yesterday. "The combination will include Jeffries, Gotch, Stanley Ketchel, James J. Corbett, Sam Berger and Battling Nelson and Ad Wolgast. We will begin with sixty days on the road, visiting all the leading cities in the United States and Canada. On October 15, we will sail from New York to show in Great Britain and Ireland, France and Germany. We may visit Turkey and later we will go to South Africa. Then the route will be through India, Australia, China, Japan and the Philippines.

"There is no time limit fixed for this great trip. In Australia we can get a guarantee of \$100,000 for fifty days and a \$25,000 purse for a twelve round fight between Jeffries and Gotch, the best heavyweight in the antipodes. It is foolish to say that Jeffries cannot come back to his old form. Why, he's never lost it. He is as strong and fast today as he was five years ago. All he needs is a little road work and outdoor exercise in the mountains to perfect his wind. Jeff hasn't the slightest doubt as to the result of the fight. I have been travelling with him for three months and I know what I am talking about. He isn't overconfident, mind you, for he doesn't intend to take any chances. But he is going into training absolutely sure of his man. Jeff knows Johnson like a book, and this fight between Jeffries and Johnson as they get into the ring. There'll be no fake about this battle, and it will take place in California."

Jeffries gave an exhibition at the Frisco baseball ground on Sunday in the presence of 6,000 persons. He was loudly cheered when he stepped into the ring and began to go through his training stunts. His favorable appearance created much enthusiasm.

President Johnson, of the American league, says the adoption of the 154 game schedule in its revised form was a breach of faith by the National league. He declares that the extension of the National league season to October 15 was entirely unnecessary, and that it was the work of certain club owners who have no chance to take part in any world's series. Barney Dreyfuss also says that the lengthened schedule was part of a scheme to prevent the world's series, which may be prevented by unfavorable weather if it is not called off by the American league in a spirit of resentment. Some people appear to believe that because the National league has adopted a schedule of 154 games there will be plain sailing, but as a matter of fact the American league pennant winners will have to remain idle at least a week after their schedule ends on October 9. American league men argue that such a layoff may result in disaster for the National league champions will not be lacking in practice or form when they begin the big series.

Ban Johnson has planned to visit California with the Chicago White Sox and will leave the windy city in a few days. He has asked Gerry Herrmann to call a meeting of the national commission for tomorrow in Cincinnati to consider the application of John Kling for reinstatement. Herrmann, who is still here cannot get away until late tonight and has asked Johnson to wait until Thursday. Before Kling can rejoin the Chicago Cubs Johnson Herrmann and Lynch must all vote in his favor. Will Johnson be the exception?

There may be a rumour over the division of the spoils at the Jacksonville racetrack. It is said that the winter meeting will net \$600,000 and that certain interested persons are trying to secure a half Nelson on the bundle. Several Florida politicians say if there is a game of rouses-out there will be no more racing in that state. The mixup is not surprising to persons who have had an eye on the situation at Jacksonville ever since the present meeting was projected.

At Grand Rapids followed before he knocked out Henry Piet, the French lightweight at New Orleans in a round. Nov. 29 last he whipped Lew Powell in 20 rounds at San Francisco.

HALIFAX WINS FROM CHATHAM

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 23.—Two rinks of Chatham curlers played here tonight for the coveted McLellan trophy, and were defeated by a score of 33 to 29. The scores by rinks were as follows:—

HALIFAX CHATHAM
H. R. Wilnes H. E. Johnson
McNeil J. E. McNaughton
E. S. Stephens H. McKendry
H. Silver W. H. McLachlan
Skip ... 15 Skip ... 14
C. L. Torri H. M. Russe
W. A. Major H. L. W. Strang
W. G. Goswell J. R. McKnight
C. J. Kerr S. D. Heckbert
Skip ... 18 Skip ... 15
33 29

Goal.
MacLaren (Capt.) ... Mainan
Point.
Dooly ... H. Teed
Cover Point.
MacLeod ... Hickman (Capt.)
Rever.
Hilwell ... Gilbert
Centre.
McGowan ... R. West
Right Wing.
Morrison ... City
Left Wing.
MacShane ... Rankine
Referee—Bernard Cribbs. Timer—W. Peters.

WOLGAST'S WINNINGS.
San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The total receipts of the Nelson-Wolgast fight yesterday amounted to \$38,000. Wolgast received \$2,700 and Nelson \$12,000, both amounts having been guaranteed in advance.

Antigonish, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Antigonish curlers who won the junior Johnson Trophy recently, lost the coveted silverware to the Pictou players today by fifteen points.

SACKVILLE WINS FROM CAMPBELLTON

Special To The Standard.
Sackville, N. B., Feb. 23.—In a fast game here tonight the Sackville Victors won the first of two games to decide the junior hockey championships of New Brunswick over the Campbellton team by a score of 9 to 3.

At the end of the first half the score was 4 to 1, but the visitors did a little better in the second half, making two goals to Sackville's five. The line up was as follows:—

Campbellton Goal. Sackville.
McLean ... Bowles
Point.
Mott ... Atkinson
Cover Point.
Delaney ... Grey
Rover.
W. Wallace ... Fowler
Centre.
H. Wallace ... Richards
Right Wing.
McClellan ... McCarthy
Left Wing.
McClatchey ... Duncan
Referee—Godfrey, Sackville.

ANTIGONISH CURLERS LOSE TO PICTOU

Antigonish, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Antigonish curlers who won the junior Johnson Trophy recently, lost the coveted silverware to the Pictou players today by fifteen points.

NEW FORMED CLUB TO GET BIG FIGHT

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The Johnson-Jeffries fight will take place before the Broadway Athletic Club, of which Griffin is the manager. It was organized only a few weeks ago.

The fact that this club is to get a fight license from the board of supervisors caused Rickard and Gleason to come to an understanding by which the contest between the heavyweights will be staged under the auspices of the club.

Hergot, better known as "Young Mitchell," a former fighter, who is chairman of the police committee of the Board of Supervisors, participated in the conference. His presence is taken to mean that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a permit for 45 rounds. Gleason did not attend the conference. No reason was assigned for his absence.

KEELER IS GIVEN HIS RELEASE

New York, Feb. 23.—Wm. Keeler, who led the National League in batting in 1897 and 1898 and has been a member of the New York American League club ever since its organization, was conditionally released today by President Farrell. Keeler's release could have been sold by Farrell to an American League club, but as the great batsman has been ever loyal to the home team, it was decided to give him his freedom so that he could make his own plans for the future.

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh to strong north-westerly to westerly winds, fine and decidedly cold.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—Forecast for New England: Fair in north; increasing cloudiness, followed by snow in south portion Thursday.

AROUND THE CITY

Dr. F. L. Kenney in Charge Today. Dr. F. L. Kenney will be in charge of the second session of the weekly dispensary conducted by the St. John Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the Board of Health rooms from 4 till 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Evangelistic Campaign in Truro. Rev. P. A. Robinson who has been assisting in the evangelistic campaign, left last evening for Truro, where he will take part in a similar movement.

British Sailors Arrive Today. One hundred British sailors will pass through St. John today, en route home from Esquimaux, where they have been stationed on H. M. S. Porpoise.

Special Meeting for Boys. In connection with the simultaneous evangelistic campaign, the Y. M. C. A. boys' committee have arranged a special meeting for boys over 15 years of age in Calvin Presbyterian church on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Bostwick Sells Boyd Property. It is understood that Mr. C. M. Bostwick has sold the Boyd house at the head of Queen's Square.

Winter Port Notes. The Manchester Importer sailed for Manchester last evening at 10.30 o'clock with a large general cargo consisting of 650,000 bushels of grain, fifteen cars of flour and large consignments of box meats, cheese and flooring.

The Canterbury Street Newspapers. It is believed that yesterday was the date of the termination of the option which the Telegraph Company held on the St. John Sun.

The Late Mr. G. Sidney Smith. At a meeting of the Barristers' Society yesterday afternoon, a resolution of sympathy at the death of Mr. G. Sidney Smith was passed.

Leaving for the West. Mr. Ronald Kerr, who will leave for the West on Saturday, having accepted a responsible position in Alberta, was entertained by a number of his friends last evening to a supper at Newcomb's.

Big Six Coal Company Formed Here Yesterday

American Capitalists Organize With \$2,000,000 Capital—12 Square Miles at Salmon Harbor, Queens County Under Control—Will Develop Areas as Soon as Possible—The Officers.

A new era in New Brunswick coal mining will be inaugurated with the organization of the Big Six Coal Company, which will control twelve square miles of territory at Salmon Harbor, Queens county, and starts with a capital of \$2,000,000.

Judging At Poultry Show Well Advanced

Many Awards Made at Successful Fair of St. John Association Yesterday—Fine Showing of Leghorns, Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons—Large Crowds Inspected Prize Winners Last Evening.

Good progress was made in judging at the poultry show in Sutherland Hall, Union street, and the large crowds who attended last evening were able to pick the winners in a number of classes.

Prize Winners. The results of the judging so far are as follows: Dark Brahmas. Cocks—Hillside Poultry yards, 1st; John Warren, 2nd and 3rd.

A CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Committee Recommends One Be Established if 200 Men Put Up \$10 Each—Will Report to Meeting.

St. John is likely to have a grocery and provision store run on a co-operative basis within a very short time.

Signs of Spring. A party of young men out snowshoeing in the vicinity of Rockwood Park yesterday afternoon, noticed four robins flying about as though it were spring.

Books

IN SETS At Bargain Prices. Bunick, 13 vols. cloth, \$8.67. Dickens, 15 vols. cloth, \$10.00. Dickens, 17 vols. leather, \$13.50.

E. G. Nelson & Co., Cor. King and Charlotte Sts.

MEN'S \$3.50 BOOTS

The Season's Latest.



The question of new footwear will soon be agitating men's minds. We have built up a reputation for carrying the finest and most comprehensive range of men's \$3.50 boots.



Waterbury & Rising, King Street, Mill Street, Union Street.

RESTIGOUCHE IS SOLID FOR PREMIER HAZEN

W. A. Mott Brings Cheery Message From North Shore—Highway Act Endorsed—Two Strong Candidates.

Mr. W. A. Mott, K. C., of Campbellton, who was in the city yesterday in conversation with a Standard reporter, said the spontaneous expression of loyalty and confidence in Premier Hazen given by his supporters in the provincial legislature found a hearty echo from followers of the government in Restigouche.

The indications are at present that the winter port business this year will far exceed the returns for any previous season.

Poultry Supplies

All breeders of poultry should call and see what we have to offer of the above, including: Ocypher's Scratching Food, Ocypher's Laying Food, Ocypher's Chick Food, Ocypher's Alfalfa.

\$20 Overcoats Now \$14.50. Beauties, too—some of the "classics" patterns and styles offered this Winter. In fact, PERFECT from every standpoint. Materials and making as excellent as the style.

GILMOUR'S, 68 KING STREET. "A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES"

UNEEEDA

Biscuit are more than mere soda crackers. They are a distinct individual food article, made from special materials, by special methods, in specially constructed bakeries.

The Wonder of a Window

Your ad is your extra show window. In fact it is several hundreds of extra show windows. It is just as many extra show windows for you as there are copies of the medium you are using in circulation.

An Amazing Sale of All New Dress Goods and Suitings

A Special Purchase of a Manufacturer's Overstock of Real English Worsteds—All Novelty Weaves in Delightful Shades, Offered at Record-Making Prices.

Materials for Tailored Costumes, Princess Dresses, Shirt Waist Suits. Commencing This Morning Real English Worsteds.

Special Sale Prices, Per Yard 75c. and \$1.00. The Linen Room Clearing-up Sale Continued Today. MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.