

# GOVERNOR COBB OF MAINE DEMANDS PROHIBITION.

## In His Inaugural Address He Refers to the Maine Liquor Law and Calls Upon the People to Enforce it as it Should Be Enforced.

Governor Cobb, of Maine, who has been just elected to the chief executive office in that state in the course of his inaugural address made the following demand upon the people of Maine to strenuously enforce the prohibitory law in that state. The portion of his address touching upon that particular subject is as follows: I refer to the existing prohibitory law, so-called, and to the condition of its practical non-enforcement in many of our cities and towns. I cannot hope to bring to its discussion new ideas, nor by the aid of unfamiliar arguments to throw new light upon the cause I believe it my duty to sustain, but I can and do avail myself of this opportunity to ask you to look at the fundamental truths and facts of this question, stripped of the covering that prejudice, partisanship and selfishness have inevitably and continuously laid upon them, and to decide as citizens and legislators where your duties lie in the treatment of the greatest issue that ever confronted the people of this State. This is an appeal not for legislation but for the exercise of good citizenship; not for party advantage, but for public welfare.

Here is a law that was placed upon the Statute books in obedience to the voters' commands. Its main object and purpose was to improve the condition of society by limiting the opportunities to gratify an appetite whose possession may be one of the frailties of human nature. Its most earnest advocates never believed that it would entirely eradicate the evils against which it was directed, but once a law, they had the right—and they have it still—to expect that its enforcement would be attempted by sworn officials with the same energy, persistency and honesty that generally characterize the action of such officials in enforcing other laws. Has this always been done? Every intelligent citizen knows it has not, and that in this statement is contained the reasons for past and present difficulties and the suggestion for a remedy.

A wholesome respect for law is the natural heritage of the people of Maine. A very large majority of those who favor the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibitory law do so because they believe that in that law is provided the best method of repressing and correcting an undoubted evil. They are not wedded to it as such, alone, but advocate it simply because in their judgment it is the best available means to accomplish a certain and necessary end. They form the element in our body-politics that placed the law on the Statute books and kept it there. These people are not fanatics. They are law-abiding, reasonable and sincere, and would be the last to claim infallibility and the first to respond to a sound suggestion for civic progress. But above all they respect law and realize that in its general and ready observance lies the hope and promise of good government. Their position briefly stated is this: They believe first that the prohibitory law furnishes a practical method of lessening the sale and consequent use of intoxicating liquors, and second that inasmuch

as that law is on our Statute books it should be enforced with vigor, determination and uniformity. The moral strength of their position lies in the fact that they are contending not for the adoption of a law, but for the enforcement of one already in existence. As to the first declaration, there is an honest difference of opinion among our people; as to the second there ought to be absolute unanimity.

The estimate in which the prohibitory law is held in certain parts of the State, and by many of our citizens, is working an incalculable injury to the forces that make for law and order. A disrespect and disregard for all law is being nurtured that if allowed to grow unchecked will weaken and will weaken and destroy the very foundations of good government.

In reply to these assertions it may be urged that all these conditions would be improved if the law could be repealed or even submitted to the people. But such an answer is based wholly upon conjecture, and there are sound political reasons against such a course. The question has become to be the most important one in the politics of the State, and the dominant party is committed to the maintenance and enforcement of this law. If party professions are entitled to confidence and if the votes of a very considerable majority of our citizens—registered as I believe in large part upon this particular proposition—furnish any indication of their wishes, by what code of political ethics can the representatives of that party justify themselves in favoring now any policy other than that of maintaining and enforcing this law?

If the people of Maine ever abandon or materially change the prohibitory law, it will be done only after they have seen it enforced honestly and uniformly in the same reasonable and persistent manner the other laws are enforced, and after they have become convinced that such enforcement has actually failed to accomplish the desired end. Enforcement may cause the law to be changed, but non-enforcement never.

This question has reached that stage of discussion and treatment where differences of opinion as to the wisdom of the law itself should be allowed to embarrass the situation no longer. This law must be enforced in order that all may be vindicated, and to the performance of this duty every man, irrespective of party but united in the interests of good citizenship, may well direct his energy and influence. The task is not an easy one, and the practical difficulties that stand in the way of its accomplishment should be neither ignored nor underestimated; but an aroused and determined public sentiment standing for order and respect of law can force officials to do their duty, or failing in this, can fill their places with those who will. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the hope that your services here will be satisfactory to yourselves and beneficial to the State and to assure you of my earnest desire to co-operate with you to that end.

# TWENTY-TWO YEARS IN ST. JOHN CHURCH.

## Rev. T. F. Fotheringham Celebrated Today the Anniversary of His Induction.

Today is the twenty-second anniversary of Rev. Dr. T. F. Fotheringham's induction as pastor of St. John's Presbyterian church. Last evening in his sermon he made reference to the church work and spoke in favor of lengthy pastorates. His text was: 2 Thess. 3:1: "Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may run and be glorified, even as also it is with you."

"That all obstacles to the progress of the gospel may be removed and that it may be glorified in the conversion of sinners and the consistent lives of professors.

"I adopt this request tonight," he said, "as I preach the closing sermon of my twenty-two years' pastorate. Let us recount the blessings which have come to us all during, and largely as the result of, such a long and happy association. "At my induction on Jan. 9, 1883, there were 102 names on the communion roll. Of these only fourteen remain amongst us. The great Reaper has been busy of late, severing them as he has of old time during the last seven years. During the twenty-two years, 287 have been admitted into the visible church of Holy Baptism, only six of these being adults. Two hundred and eleven have been confirmed, or admitted into full communion on profession of their personal faith in Christ, and eighty have joined us from other churches, making a total addition of 291. On the other hand there have been removed by death ninety-five, and by change of residence 142, a total of 237, giving a net gain of 54, and making the total now on the roll of communicant members 156.

"I have during the same period celebration 113 marriages and officiated at 218 funerals. These are merely figures; how much lies behind them it would be difficult fully to realize. Experience has firmly impressed me with the belief that when the pastoral relationship can be prolonged it is much better that it should be. The saying 'ten years is long enough' has 'not the semblance of wisdom to justify itself. If the tie has lasted that long harmoniously, it should last much longer.

# CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

## A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanston the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptine Pepsin, a little Nux. Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reached the stomach, this producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of the stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I can now find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh, of stomach biliousness, sour stomach, heart burn and bloating after meals.

# HARCOURT.

Harcourt, Jan. 6.—Yesterday, a little son arrived in the home of William Cummings, of Beersville, Conductor on the Beersville Railway.

The Beersville Railway was blocked by Wednesday's storm.

Yesterday, Dr. McWilliams of New Castle came down to treat his brother Frank of Ford's Mills, who was hurt in the woods by a falling tree.

Miss Melissa Woodworth, of Surrey, Albert Co., accompanied by her brother, Lester Woodworth, made a flying trip to Harcourt, yesterday. Miss Woodworth is seeking a desirable locality to set up a millinery business. She has an option on a Moncton store.

Grand Scribe Everett of the Sons of Temperance, went to Grandegville today to institute a New Division. Over twenty names have been secured, and success is assured.

The cry of fire during a matinee in Proctor's theatre at Newark, N. J., on Saturday raised a regular panic. No one was injured.

# MORNING NEWS IN BRIEF.

## Local.

A very large number of sailors attended the song services in the Seaman's Institute last night. Mrs. D. McLean presided at the piano. Rev. R. P. McKim gave an address.

Messrs. J. A. George Jardine and Edward Blake Jardine arrived here from England by steamer Lake Champlain yesterday. The former was appointed by the Canadian government as commissioner to South Africa to report as to the outlook for trade between that country and Canada. Mr. Jardine, who was accompanied by his son, left by a C.P. R. special yesterday at 5.30 o'clock for Ottawa.

An open hatch in the rear of his barber shop at 7 King Square caused Thomas Dillon to fall and severely bruise his side and leg on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Dillon left the trap open after getting coal and forgetful of the fact, attempted to step on the spot and fell, his side catching the edge of the opening.

Sayre and Holly received word on Saturday, that their new store at Chipman, Queen's county, was destroyed by fire early that morning. The building was erected about four months ago. It was insured for \$3,000, of which \$2,000 is in the Caledonian and \$1,000 in the Western. The stock was insured for \$14,000, divided as follows: Caledonian, \$5,000; Northern, \$4,000; Home, \$2,000, and Phoenix of Hartford and Guardian, \$1,500 each.

The body of Raymond Judson, who died as a result of injuries received at St. George last Thursday, reached the city yesterday afternoon on the Shore line express. The brother of deceased, and his brother-in-law, James Matthison, were in charge of the remains.

An attempt was made to reach St. Andrews on Friday by team, but the young men found that it was impossible to proceed further than three miles out of St. George. The soft weather opened the shore line yesterday.

A considerable portion of north end was in darkness last night, owing to the breaking of No. 1 circuit, running along Douglas avenue, Main and Victoria streets.

## Provincial.

Mrs. Wheeler, widow of Burden Wheeler, who years ago kept a hotel on the Woodstock road at Kingsclear, died at Fredericton yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness. She was eighty-six, and is survived by a family of two sons—Havelock, of Kingsclear; Charles of Woodstock—and five daughters—Mrs. Alonzo Barker, Mrs. Zeb. Wright, of Fredericton; Mrs. Edwin Good, of St. Stephen; Mrs. Enoch Lunt, of Keswick, and Mrs. Lundon, of Boston.

Capt. F. Alexander Lister, late of the Royal Regiment at Fredericton, and now inspector of military signalling to eastern Canada was married at East Orange (N. J.) on Thursday to Miss Annie Watson, daughter of John Watson, of Salt-coats (Scot.).

Rev. C. D. Schofield, lately of Hampton, N. B., was inducted at Sydney on Sunday morning in the rectorship of Christ church by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Vernon.

Every train on the four lines of the elevated railroad in New York, was stalled for half an hour during the rush hour late yesterday, when the employees of the downtown office buildings were trying to reach their homes in Harlem and in the outlying residence sections.

## General.

Miss Evangeline C. Booth, the new commander of all the Salvation Army forces in the United States, was given an enthusiastic welcome by two large audiences which she addressed yesterday afternoon and evening at the Majestic Theatre, at Boston. It was Miss Booth's first public appearance in Boston since she came from Toronto, the scene of her last service to take up larger and more responsible duties.

In the parliamentary bye-election at Stalybridge, Cheshire, Eng., yesterday, J. J. Chesham (Liberal) defeated Travis Clegg (Cons.), by a majority of 951. Hitherto for twenty years Stalybridge had returned a Conservative.

At Ottawa Rev. Prof. Wm. Clarke, of Trinity University at Toronto, addressed the Canadian Club at Saturday, upheld Chamberlain's scheme and made a stirring appeal for a united empire. The dismemberment of the British empire he characterized as intolerable to Canadians, bound by sacred ties to the motherland.

# 1,800,000 People Have Asked Us to Buy Them a 50c. Bottle of Liquozone.

We offer to buy the first bottle of Liquozone, and give it free to each sick one who asks it. And we have spent over one million dollars to announce and fulfill this offer. Our object has been to let Liquozone itself show what it can do. A test is better than testimonials, better than argument. In one year, 1,800,000 people have accepted this offer. They have told others what Liquozone does, and the others told others. The result is that millions now use it. It is more widely employed than any medicine ever was—more widely prescribed by the better physicians. And your own neighbors—wherever you are—can tell you of people whom Liquozone has cured.

## Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

## Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Ashtma Asthma-Anemia Hay Fever—Influenza Bronchitis Kidney Diseases La Grippe Leucorrhoea Liver Troubles Measles—Scarlatina Many Heart Troubles Malaria—Mumps Pile—Pneumonia Pleurisy—Quincy Rheumatism Scrofula—Syphilis Skin Diseases Stomach Troubles Throat Troubles Tuberculosis

Fever—Gall Stones Gout—Gout Gonorrhoea—Gleet Tumors—Ulcers Varicella—Whooping Cough Women's Diseases All diseases that begin with fever—all in fact, man—all catarrhs—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

## 50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON** for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

1 2..... B Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

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"There is no danger at all," said Professor Clarke, "of British public opinion falling so low in the future, but there is some danger of English people so failing to understand the sentiments and aspirations of the colonies as to run the risk of alienating their affections. Canadians are a very loyal but a very sensitive people."

It Seems to be Just the Thing The People are Looking For---

## The Hardest Pain to Endure

Is the pain of a tender corn, but experience proved that corns are cured quickest by Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which acts in twenty-four hours. Putnam's never burns or causes sores. The only painless cure is Putnam's. Use no other.

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The upper and lower sections are disconnected and overlap. There is an elastic gore on each side. And so with every motion of the body there is instantaneous adjustment. This is a corset of perfect ease, superior grace, and stylish elegance. And it positively will not break at the waist. Don't forget what to ask for—THE CREST. Price of D. & A. Crest Corset—\$1.25. Dominion Corset Mfg. Company QUEBEC TORONTO MONTREAL

# MEN ON THE G. T. P. SURVEY

## At Grand Falls, Told Their Services Are no Longer Required.

## They are Indignant --- The Snow is a Boon to Lumbermen---General Notes From Grand Falls.

## LECTURES ON SCIENCE.

Grand Falls, Jan. 7.—Another blustering snow storm set in this morning. Drifts render a number of roads leading to town impassable—Trains are four and five hours late, and business is generally demoralized. The recent heavy fall of snow will be a boon to the lumbermen, who complained of a lack of snow in the woods. The snow will now blanket all the projecting stumps, and other obstructions, which hitherto prevented operators hauling to the landings. If the snow had come earlier, it would have interfered with previous operations.

The Grand Falls young men who worked on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey are greatly incensed over the action of the Government in failing to notify them that their services would in future be dispensed with or else notifying them to be prepared to resume work. Last fall, they sacrificed the prospects of all winter jobs in various occupations to accept positions on the survey upon the understanding that their services would be required until Spring. Garden's crew recently returned to Grand Falls from various parts of the province to resume their positions on the survey, when they received notification that their services would be no longer required. The Grand Falls men expected to have resumed their positions after Jan. 2nd inst, and now they are uncertain what course to pursue. The Government has not discharged them nor notified them that their services would not be required in future, and they naturally anticipate that their pay still goes on. Mid-winter is a bad time to seek other positions, and they do not know where they are at. If work is

not resumed, several of them threaten to sue for damages.

Miss Thresa Burgess, sister of J. Burgess, M. P. E., is seriously ill. Paul, Michaud, one of Grand Falls leading merchants, is also seriously ill. Some years ago he injured his legs and was rendered a cripple, and never recovered from the wounds.

W. H. Fearweather, manager for J. A. Patterson, lumberman, millman, and general merchant, at Salmon River, has resigned his position and gone to St. John.

Ice cutting has begun, and people are now engaged in procuring their annual ice supply.—The ice on the St. John river was never better. It is of a glaring, cerulean transparency, free from snow, slush, and all impurities. The river is frozen to an unusual depth.

## LECTURES ON SCIENCE.

A course of elementary lectures on Natural Science will be given in the Natural History Society rooms, Market building, beginning tomorrow (Tuesday), evening at 8 o'clock. The following are the subjects and lectures on the course:

The Elements of New Brunswick Geology, by Dr. G. F. Matthews, Jan. 10th and 24th.

A Preliminary Talk on Plant Life, by Thomas Stobart, January 31st.

The Trees of New Brunswick by Dr. G. U. Hay, February 14th and 21st.

On Bird Classification, by A. Gordon, Leavitt, February 28th.

On Types of Insects, by Wm McIntosh, March 14th.

On Fishes, Reptiles and Frogs, by Chas. F. B. Rowe, March 21st and 28th.

These lectures or talks, which will be of the most elementary character, are for the benefit of the ordinary and associate members of the society; but a limited number of children, and pupils from the schools will be admitted on producing a ticket containing the name and number of each applicant. Tickets may be obtained at the society's rooms at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 10th.

A first and second prize will be awarded at the close of the course for the best and second best series of notes written on the lectures.

Sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie from Bering Sea after long delay for repairs on Vancouver Island coast brought eleven barrels of seal skins, to Victoria, B. C. which were shipped as codfish by a storekeeper at Unalaska.