

### NEED OF IMPERIAL UNITY.

#### Premier Balfour, Speaking at Glasgow, Dwells Upon the Danger of Particularism and the Necessity of Co-Operation.

In a speech at Glasgow, on January 12, Mr. Balfour made some interesting comments upon the position of the British Empire today, saying:—"The development of the Empire itself is a matter from which our thoughts will never long be turned, and by development I do not mean increase. The fault of the British Empire is not that it is too small. Its fault is that, mighty and powerful as it seems and as it is, we cannot deny that it is as yet imperfectly developed. I think we are only beginning to realize in the first place how needful is that further development; and, in the second place, how necessary is further development. The danger from which all communities suffer is Particularism. There is one great Empire which became for generations almost a cipher in the nations of Europe because of its Particularism, and which has now been welded into an organic whole only by blood and iron. The United States of America were at one moment on the verge of perishing by the same disease in their early days. I am not referring to their early days in which State rights seemed on the point of absorbing and destroying the sense of national unity, which, fortunately for themselves, our brethren across the Atlantic had sense enough to see was an absolute necessity for them, so that America is now in rank amongst the greatest, if not the greatest, nations of the world. We have a similar task before us, and have greater difficulties before us than ever beset the great statesman who laid the foundations of the American Republic. They are greater, but I do not believe them to be insuperable, though I do not pretend that I can offer a solution.

#### Imperial Unity.

But are we Scotchmen going to despair of closer union with our colonies when we reflect upon our own history and upon the history of that inferior but contiguous community which lives in the south of the island. (Laughter and cheers.) To the great statesmen, Scottish and English, of the Sixteenth Century it had become apparent, on the one hand, that if England was to hold its own it could not stand with a chronic enemy on its northern border, and to the Scottish men it had become apparent that national prosperity—Scottish prosperity—could never be attained as long as we were the humble ally of France, used by France as a thorn in the side of England, not allowed between the two powers to develop the vast potentialities which history has shown they so amply possessed. (Cheers.)

It became clear, therefore, to the far-sighted men on both sides of the border that only by the union of England and Scotland could there be a higher realization than they ever could find separately. But what difficulties had they to pass through in carrying out that ideal when it first dawned upon such men as Maitland and Lettington? Probably every man they knew had a near relation who had recently been slaughtered in some battle with the English.

The whole country had been ravaged, not once nor twice, but over and over again. They very seeds of dawn civilization had been destroyed by invading armies, and the whole strength of Scotland had been turned into one single channel of maintaining its independence. What a task the uniting of two such communities. Yet they did not shrink from the attempt. They strove for it. Many of them died—all the earlier prophets of the movement died before they saw its accomplishment; but it is accomplished—(cheers)—and by and through its accomplishment there is at this mo-

ment such a thing as a British Empire; and I will add that through its accomplishment there is such a thing as the American Republic. Both depended upon the momentous decision that there should be a Great Britain, that this island should be not divided, but united. In spite of the memories of blood, in spite of the memories of defeat, in spite of the glories of victory—(cheers)—their interests their community, of sentiment, their community of language foreordained that they should be one nation. (cheers). Now, from that historic lesson, with which we are so familiar that we hardly see how great was the feat then accomplished, may we not draw encouragement? Our difficulties, indeed, are very different—different in kind—but I think they are less in degree.

#### The Colonial Conference.

Of course, it would be folly to attempt any closer political arrangement with our colonies than they desire or than we desire, or than we see to be practicable. Yes, but let us have the idea before us (cheers), and let us take every opportunity we can to build up the machinery by which closer union may be produced (cheers). Two things have been done in the life of the present government which I think may have—not only may have, but must have—great developments in the future. The first is the setting up of the defence committee, organized on a scheme which does not confine its operations necessarily to the work of this country in connection with the Imperial defence, but is open to any colonial government that desires to discuss questions specially dealing with itself or with its relation to that great whole of which it is a part. That is the first germ which we have sown, or that is one germ which we have sown. Another, with which the names of Mr. Stanhope and Lord Knutsford are associated in the beginning, but which will always be chiefly remembered in connection with Mr. Chamberlain (prolonged cheers), is the scheme of colonial conference—at first sporadic, but, I hope, soon to be systematic and as much a part of the ordinary working of the machinery of the Empire as the House of Commons itself (cheers).

I should be ashamed if I gave this great audience the impression that I thought the difficulties before us have been even in part surmounted. The last thing I wish to do is to undervalue the task which I think this country has to perform. I believe it to be immense, and I dare not prophesy with too great confidence whether it will be successful; but that we ought to strive after the ideal which I have described to you, of that I have no doubt whatever (cheers). That every effort we make in this direction is a forward movement I do not question, and for my own part, whatever be the issue, I would rather fail with those who hold to the great ideal which I state and you see before us in this matter than succeed with the parblind and narrow-minded and unimaginative persons whose gaze never gets beyond their own parish, who are incapable of picturing what our great colonies are to become, or in their own minds of framing an idea of what the British Empire might be—what it might do in the cause of peace, of freedom, and civilization (hear, hear), if these great and growing communities, when they reach the full plenitude of their strength, should find themselves, not loosely connected to the Mother Country, but bound to it by organic ties (cheers) which no stress of war or difficulty—no danger from within or threats from without—could either break or for an instant imperil (loud and prolonged cheering).

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### A UNITED STATES SENATOR THE BOARD OF WORKS.

Used Per-u-na For Dyspepsia With Great Benefit.



HON. M. C. BUTLER, Ex-United States Senator from South Carolina.

EX-U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina, was Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., he says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a cathartic remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh of the stomach.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ill at the Curless House with pneumonia, is now convalescent, and will shortly be enabled to resume his position on the road. Charles McCluskey, ex-mayor of Grand Falls, and one of the oldest inhabitants of the county, is seriously ill.

Dr. B. A. Puddington, was in Van Buren, Me., a few days last week, assisting Dr. Hammond in performing an operation on a patient.

Paul Michand is gradually becoming weaker and he shows no signs of rallying. The attending physicians have advised the amputation of the diseased leg at the hip bone, but the invalid will not consent to the operation.

Mrs. Charles Roberts, Red Rapids, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Pirie, at the Minto Hotel. Miss Jennie Clair, Waltham, Mass. is visiting her sister, Mrs. Clyde Glenn.

#### Every Child's Health Demands

The use of a laxative occasionally. For a mild, safe and certain relief use Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Specially suited to children. Let your children use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

#### Various Matters, Including Street Railway Extension, Discussed Yesterday.

A meeting of the Board of Works was held yesterday afternoon. Ald. Christie presided. The St. John Railway Company was given permission, subsequent to the approval of the council, to lay their street railway lines down Wentworth, King street east and Pitt streets, thus completing an independent track for cars going each way, and a committee was appointed to consider the Carleton extension. The harbor master was recommended \$200 increase in salary and a number of communications were read and disposed of.

A prolonged discussion took place as to the work of the contractor on the buildings on the McLeod wharf which the director reported as satisfactory. Among other things the hemlock boards used were reported green, but on being tested before a furnace they did not show more shrinkage than 3-16 of an inch and were considered fit to use. Ald. Hilder claimed that it was absurd to call green boards satisfactory for the side of a building. He had made the original charge and would prove it. He had found that the work was not satisfactory, the engineer said he was too busy to attend to it, and Mr. Thompson was appointed inspector. He understood notwithstanding the director's report that the foundations were gone already. Another question was the high estimate of the contractor for extras; by doing the work themselves the city had saved nearly half the money.

In reply to Ald. Bullock, the director said the building was completed but not yet taken over. Ald. Lewis did not think the city had saved any money by doing the work. Ballast had taken the place of first class lumber on the tramways and a saving had been effected only by cutting and reducing the plan. It was the most shabby job he had ever looked at.

The chairman was in favor of hearing the view of the inspector. Ald. Macrae moved the matter lie over for a month and that the inspector report at the next meeting. Carried.

Dr. Paul Faber asked to be reimbursed \$900 by the city because of injuries caused to his foot in a catch basin.

The C. P. R. wrote, through Superintendent Downie, asking that arc lamps of the modern enclosed type be placed in the Sand Point warehouse, and suggesting that the company's engineer see into the matter. The director was instructed to report to the board in connection with the Carleton electric light works.

The harbor master's request for a raise of salary was next discussed. Then the Street Railway matter was taken up and action taken as above stated.

PHONE 1164. GOOD BREAD & PASTRY & CAKES. ROBINSON'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY. Try our Home Made Candies. MARRIAGES. BIRD-CURRIE—At the home of the bride's father, Royal Road, on Jan. 23, by Rev. A. W. Currie, uncle of the bride, Miss Nettie Currie and Alexander Bird.

### LATEST NEWS FROM M. R. A.'S, LIMITED.

What Today and Tomorrow Will Bring Forth in the Big Stores on King and Germain Streets.

#### THE SALE FOR MEN AND BOYS.

This Grand Bargain Feast of Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Braces, Gloves, Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters, Trousers, etc., commenced this morning. It is an annual affair. All goods bright and fresh.

First Comers Get the Best.

#### GREAT SHOW OF WALKING-SKIRTS.

Our stock of these Garments is now complete for the mild weather rush. Greys, blues, black, flecked, brown, etc. The very newest styles in trimmings and cut. Skirts in all sizes.

Prices \$3.25 to \$7.00 Each.

#### Carpet Remnants, Rugs and Damaged Squares.

Before we commence our spring activities we will dispose of our remnants of Brussels, Tapestry and Wool Carpets. Many pieces now being shown. Also we will sell at bargain prices a Half Dozen Velvet Squares (9x9 ft. and 9x10 ft.) which were slightly soiled by salt water during transportation. Reversible Rugs, bought cheap from the manufacturers. Bargains.

#### DON'T FORGET LINEN SALE.

Hundreds of orders have been booked for the Free Hemming privilege, and many have received their order, all nicely finished. Do not delay placing your order, for the books are filling quickly.

#### LADIES HEAVY DOG SKIN GLOVES.

These have just arrived. They are pique sewn, have spear-point stitching on the back, 2 dome fasteners. In Havana tans, sizes 5 3/4 to 7. Mannish style. Price \$1.00 Pair.

### MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED.

King Street. Germain Street. Market Square.

#### DEATHS.

CRAFT—In Worchester, Mass., on Jan. 29th, after a long illness, John Sheffield Craft, formerly of this city. Burial from Fairville on the arrival of the Boston train on Thursday, Feb. 2nd.

GREEN—At St. Stephen, Feb. 1, James Green, aged 52 years and a native of St. John, leaving a widow and eight children.

SMITH—At the residence of her son, F. B. Smith, Frederick, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 31, Mrs. Alexander Smith, widow of the late Alexander Smith, postmaster of Middle Sackville, N. B. Interment at Sackville Friday afternoon.

DWYER—In this city, on Jan. 31, John J. Dwyer, leaving a wife and three children to mourn their sad loss. Funeral on Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock from his late residence, 344 Union street to the Cathedral, for high mass of requiem.

PURDY—In Carleton, on Monday, 30th inst., Florence A., aged 15 years and seven months, daughter of W. H. Purdy. Funeral on Thursday at 2.30 from the residence of Mrs. E. G. Glasgow, corner St. James and Watson streets, West end. Service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

LEITCH—Martha Ann, aged 75 widow of the late John Leitch, died Tuesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of her son, James M. Leitch, 18 Beaudry street. Funeral at 2.30 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 2, from her son's house.

JOHNSTON—In this city on Tuesday, 31st January, Clinton, aged 2 months, and 10 days, son of Frederick and Rebecca Johnston. Funeral from his father's residence, 29 Rock street, on Wednesday at 2.30 p. m.

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USE Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry. This Remedy Has Been Tried and Proved

H. A. McCKEOWN, Ex-M. P. P. ST. JOHN, N. B. says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."



THOMAS McAVITY, ESQ. ST. JOHN, N. B. writes: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years, and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

As An All-round Family Liniment Nothing Can Equal Manning's German Remedy. The Greatest Neuralgia and Rheumatic Cure of the Age. W. S. FISHER, ESQ., of the well known firm of Emerson & Fisher, St. John, N. B., says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have found Dr. Manning's German Remedy most effective for the treatment of Neuralgia, Pains, etc. As a general family liniment I consider it unequalled." The CANADIAN DRUG CO. Limited, Sole Props. ST. JOHN, N. B.

#### SERVICE, NOT SALVATION, Is the Highest Aim of Religion, Says Prof. L. H. Bailey.

Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell concluded the Twentieth Century Club course of university lectures on "Nature and the Study of Nature," Saturday forenoon, at the Colonial Theatre, Boston. He spoke on "The Evolution Point of View," and contended that the hypothesis of evolution is now an accepted fact which cannot be refuted by theologians. Many of those who criticize the hypothesis are people interested in bolstering up dogmas and traditional beliefs. Many critics also confound evolution with Darwinism. The theologians make an appeal to prophecy and belief, which from its nature cannot be answered. The opponents of evolution want to see it in process, and point out examples of what they claim are unchanging forms of nature. But the evolutionist sees change going on all about him. Some things are advancing, others at a stand still, while still others are on the road to decay.

The speaker said that the battle centres about the species or kind. It was the old conception that species meant an entity or a standing point. Species now means the present result of a long series of evolutions and changes. He further explained evolution as geology, and not a line. The many branches of the genealogy are interwoven, but some have outgrown others. Man is not descended from monkey, but the two may have come off the same branch many ages ago. The controversy in evolution among scientists is not the fact, but the means. All the organic world has come from one starting point, and every part of life is due to changes in the life stem. The universe has taken form from physical forces. This earth we consider young has already proofs of senility and Mars is far advanced. The planets may fall into a central mass to be shot forth again, as a new universe.

The evolution philosophies have changed our point of view toward the problems of life and death; they have emancipated us from dogmas and given us an opportunity for an unrestricted quest of truth. Evolution has modified our attitude toward history, but its influence is strongly felt in fields dominated by dogma. It is emancipating religion—far even that must now be scientific. Service, not salvation, is now the highest aim of religion. The evolutionists do not deny God because they misunderstood him yesterday. God is where he always was. Evolution does not explain creation, only the progress of creation.

#### GRAND FALLS. Operations in the Woods Curtailed—The Snow Blockade—Personals.

Grand Falls, Jan. 30th—Grand Falls was cut off from all communication by rail from Wednesday until late Saturday night when the express arrived conveying three days' mail from St. John. People realized for the first time what a loss it is to miss their daily paper. The roads are in a terrible bad condition, and in many places, the highway has been abandoned on account of the drifts, and new roads broken through fields. Woodsmen are daily returning from the roads. Besides the curtailment of operations, the deep snow has greatly interfered with the hauling. Archie Fraser, of Donald Fraser & Sons, who is lumbering on Sisson Branch, was in town today. C. C. Snowdon, the Montreal commercial traveller, who has been

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