

HOW THEY WORK IT

(Toronto Star.)

In an angry article, Le Canada, a Liberal French Canadian daily, criticizes Hon. Sam Hughes for an extravagant speech which he is said to have delivered against priest and Pope some twenty-two years ago.

It would be a fine thing if all Col. Hughes' follies had acquired so respectable an age.

The holding up of Col. Hughes as a man who, having prospered on the violence of his opinions, until he earned a portfolio from Mr. Borden, now talks peace between Grangemen and Roman Catholics, as if the purpose of any strife they ever had was gone now that the quarrel had landed him in office—this suggests to us that we should remind Le Canada that Mr. Borden, in creating his cabinet, had no other course but to include Col. Sam Hughes in it. The colonel had to be given a portfolio for the very reason that he made that speech twenty-two years ago and many another since.

When Mr. Borden found himself compelled to tie up to the Nationalists, led by Mr. Bourassa, because there was no other party in Quebec that he could tie up to, he was required to hand portfolios to Messrs. Monk, Nantel and Pelletier, and preferment to men like Messrs. Blondin and Sevigny who had made violent appeals to the prejudices of Quebec. Having done that, Mr. Borden had no choice but to balance matters, if he could, by making Col. Hughes minister of militia and Dr. Sproule speaker of the house. They describe this as a fine sense of color scheme.

The idea is to bring into one cabinet the "good fellow" who can handle rival factions, no matter how violent their antagonisms may be—men who can go out their various ways from the common centre of a cabinet, each to drill and train a ferocious prejudice while seeing that it is tied and muzzled so that for the present it cannot get loose and hurt anybody. In the Dominion cabinet the conservatives have Nationalists and Imperialists feasting together in armed truce, the leaders of each having sent word to their followers that they have captured the castle and that the others are their prisoners.

In the Ontario cabinet, one can imagine with what jocund affability Hon. J. J. Foy, representing the Irish Catholics; Hon. Dr. Reame, representing the French-speaking electors, and Hon. R. A. Payne, representing the Osangemen, will meet together today to congratulate each other on the way they delivered the goods to each other on election day. The question of bilingualism may be a very serious one, but nothing of this kind is serious if you possess political sagacity—and can find your Foy and your Reame, your Pelletier and your Hughes.

In so far as they suspend hostilities, it is well; but they make no effort to end them, because on them they thrive. Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the Liberal party sought common ground for the equitable settlement of racial and religious differences. The desire was to disarm and disarm factions. The present idea is to reward the leaders, subsidize factions, humor them, build them up so that each will be invincible in its own area. Then nothing will be necessary but to "handle" them well and keep them apart. It is a plan which may keep certain men in power, but it does not lead the country anywhere.

PATTI'S RECEIPTS

Adelina Patti, who at the age of seventy-one is to sing in London again, and even is expected to make another American tour, always was the highest paid singer in the world. To this day no one has been able to obtain anything like her honorarium, which was \$4,000 a night, and upon our last tour of this country the present writer paid the diva \$5,000 a night to sing two songs, with one encore for each. In addition, Patti received a large allowance for herself and suite, and was granted a private car for her exclusive use while on tour.

On the evening of November 9, 1904, Patti sang in Philadelphia to an audience representing \$13,800, and, although her voice was but a shadow of its former quality, thousands of women stood in line for hours seeking the privilege of standing near her. It is worthy of record that on this evening Patti got for her share \$8,150, for besides \$5,000 a night the diva was given fifty per cent of the gross receipts in excess of \$7,500 on each concert. This is more than double her own record previously, and stands today as by far the largest sum ever paid to any singer in the world's history.

Patti was ever the shrewdest stage celebrity of her day. In all her career no impresario has ever been able to impose on her, and she would remain in her dressing room until the necessary \$4,000 in cash (Patti tabooed checks) was in her hand. Once the old-time minstrel magnate, Colonel Haverly, had the ambition to become an impresario. He called on Patti at her hotel in New York, sent in his card and was graciously received.

"Madame," said Haverly, "I should like to secure you for a tour of this country if we can arrange terms."

"For concert," Haverly responded. "Well, for how many nights do you want me?" Patti asked.

"Sixty at least."

"I will sing for you for sixty nights for \$240,000 and the usual allowance for expenses—one-half of this amount to be deposited with the Rothschilds on the signing of agreements," was Patti's ultimatum.

Haverly was regarded as an intrepid showman in his time, but the diva's terms and independence fairly feazed him.

"But, my dear madam," he said, "that is nearly five times as much as we pay our president for an entire year."

"Well," said Patti, "why do you not engage the president to sing for you?"

Haverly fled.

SEVERAL COURTS ARE TO BE HELD BY KING AND QUEEN IN 1912

Two Likely Before Easter—Lord Chamberlain Issues Notification of Requirements.

London, Dec. 29.—The Lord Chamberlain, Earl Spencer, has issued the following notification:

1. Their Majesties will hold a series of courts during the coming year, two of which will probably be before Easter.

2. Ladies who have been presented and who wish to be summoned to one of these courts are requested to make a written application to the lord chamberlain, St. James' Palace, S.W., on January 1 next, but not before that date.

3. A lady attending a court may present one lady, for whom she must be responsible, in addition to her daughter or daughter-in-law. The names of ladies to be presented should be forwarded by the lady who wishes to make the presentation when she sends in her own name.

4. A lady presented for the first time can only present her daughter or her daughter-in-law at the court at which she is presented.

5. No applications can be received from ladies who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the ladies who wish to make the presentations.

6. Ladies may be accompanied to court by their husbands if the latter have been presented, but gentlemen do not pass before the king and queen. Ladies are requested to forward the names of their husbands at the same time as their own, in order that they may be submitted together, as, once the summons has been issued, the amending of a summons card in order to include a lady's husband can be permitted only under the most exceptional circumstances.

7. Summonses are issued about three weeks before the date of each court and should it not be convenient for a lady to attend the particular court to which she is summoned, it will be open to her to make her excuses to the lord chamberlain in writing, when her name can, if desired, and if possible, be transferred to another list.

8. Ladies who have been presented at drawing rooms held during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and at courts held during the reign of His Late Majesty King Edward VII, will not require to be again presented to Their Majesties, the king and queen.

9. The dress regulations are:—Ladies, full court dress with feathers and trains; gentlemen, full court dress.

A CLASSIC ON CONSUMPTION

Words of a Prominent Canadian Citizen as He Has Viewed the War Against Consumption

"Men, women, and children are all being mowed down every day by this fell disease—consumption—and it is a mistake."

These words of Mr. Edward Gurney, spoken at a gathering in Muskoka a year ago, may be fittingly termed a classic on consumption.

The records of the Muskoka Sanatorium, as do those of other institutions of a like kind, on this continent and in Europe, show very clearly that this much dreaded disease can be, and is being conquered by treatment followed in any well-managed sanatorium. In our own Province, within the time that the hospitals in Muskoka have been in existence, the death-rate from consumption has been reduced twenty-five per cent.

The life-saving possibilities of the sanatorium in Canada are limited only by the means required to carry on and extend the work. For this reason we very cheerfully ask our readers to help in the great and growing work that is being done at Muskoka.

It is a fine statement for the trustees of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives to be able to make, that from the month of April, 1902, when this institution was first opened, up to the present day, not a single patient has ever been refused admission to this hospital because unable to pay.

Mr. W. J. Gage, Chairman of the Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Ave., or the Sec. Treas., 347 King W., Toronto, will gladly receive and acknowledge contributions.

Minard's L. ointment Cures Diphtheria.

A CROWN OF 6,000 JEWELS

SUPERB EMBLEM WORN BY THE KING DURING THE DURBAR CEREMONIES.

The crown worn by the King at the Durbar was a superbly beautiful piece of jewelry. It was the new Imperial State Crown of India, and was especially made for this occasion in London. It is the personal property of the King. Its enormous value and its splendor may to some extent be gauged by the fact that it contains over 6,170 diamonds. Such an assemblage of beautiful gems has, perhaps, never been combined in any single jewel.

Both the King and Queen were extremely interested in every stage of the manufacture. After the preparation of the designs, models in cardboard and metal were made and submitted to the King for approval.

The most skilful craftsmen in the world, all Englishmen, were engaged upon the setting of the gems. Absolute secrecy was maintained during the six months and more that the crown was in the making. Every night the crown was locked in a strong room that was always guarded.

When finished the crown was taken to Buckingham Palace for the King to try on. It was transferred to the Medina at Portsmouth, enclosed in a case purposely made to look like a silk hat box.

The bandeau of the crown is composed of two bands of diamonds. Between them sixteen large clusters, four of emeralds and diamonds, alternate with four of sapphires and diamonds, while between each are eight large brilliant clusters, the whole of these being divided by trefoil leafage ornaments.

The entire cluster contains an Indian emerald, weighing thirty-four carats, of extraordinary fineness and beauty, while the three remaining emeralds are unusual and remarkable stones.

The four sapphires centres with the eight brilliants completing the centre scheme of the bandeau are equally worthy of their positions in the circle of this imperial symbol.

Eight arches, supported by the bandeau, are formed by forty-eight large brilliants, each divided by diamond wreathing leaves, and enclosed by two outer diamond bands. The crown is surmounted by the orb usual in an English crown.

GIFT OF A DYING TOT

Savings of a Little Child Dying of Tubercular Trouble Goes to Help the Consumptive Poor

How true it is in many different walks of life that "a little child shall lead them." We have been shown a copy of a letter written by a lady of St. John, N.B., who only a month ago lost her little child, a girl of nine years, of tubercular trouble. The mother's own words tell the story better than it can be told in any other way. She writes to the Secretary of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst in these words: "While my loved one was ill, I one night opened some literature from you at her bedside. She asked me what it was. I told her it was a paper asking for subscriptions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, and showed her the pictures in the pamphlet. She asked if she could not give what she had in her little hands. I told her 'Yes'—to give it to the doctor and he would send it. But she was too sick when he came again, so I am enclosing an express order for the amount I found in the bank, viz., \$1.79, a small subscription, but trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it was given."

The letter is typical of many that are being constantly received at the head office of the Muskoka Hospital, 347 King St. W., Toronto. These come from all parts of Canada, for patients are received from anywhere in the Dominion.

At the present time there are 156 patients in residence in the Muskoka Free Hospital, 128 of whom are unable to pay a single cent, and the other 28 only nominal sums, much less than actual cost of maintenance. During the nine years that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives has been opened, not a single patient has ever been refused admission because unable to pay.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

IS NO MORE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The United States Circuit Courts, which have constituted an important part of the Federal judiciary system for nearly a century past, cease their existence today. The passing of these courts, seventy-seven in number and covering the entire country, is one of the reforms provided for in the new jurisdiction code enacted by Congress on March 3, last, to become effective January 1, 1912. The existence of the circuit courts since 1891 when the circuit courts of appeal were created, has been regarded as superfluous and expensive. The circuit judges do not lose their positions by the change, as they will continue to sit in the circuit courts of appeal and help in the district courts.

ITALY GIVES A HINT.

Rome, Jan. 2.—It is realized by the government that the war with Turkey will last more than a year. In order to show that the war can be carried on to the complete occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica without

WHAT OUR FARMERS ARE MISSING

(Telegraph.)

A comparison of the wholesale prices of articles in the Boston market and in St. John shows that choice creamery butter is quoted from 30 to 32 cents here, while in Boston the price ranges from 38 to 40 cents; tub butter is quoted at 36 cents in Boston, the St. John price being from 21 to 24 cents. Fresh eggs are quoted about 5 cents lower in Boston than in St. John, the prices being 50 cents here and 45 in Boston.

Fowls are quoted from 11 to 12 cts here, while the Boston price is from 17 to 18 cents.

Canadian hay in Boston is quoted at \$25 per ton in car load lots; the St. John price falls far below that, being from \$10.50 to \$12 in car load lots.

Bags of potatoes containing 165 pounds, sell for \$2.50 in Boston, while the retailer in St. John can procure potatoes at \$1.75 to \$2 per barrel. Baldwin apples in Boston are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel, while the price in St. John is placed at about \$2 per barrel.

The Boston prices were taken from yesterday's Boston Globe, and the St. John prices were procured yesterday from merchants in this city.

exhausting the country's financial resources, the Popula Romano prints an inspired editorial detailing how it can be continued without resorting to foreign loans or an increase in taxation.

It is estimated that the cost of the war up to date has been \$18,000,000, and it is supposed that \$80,000,000 will cover the cost in 1912. The treasury is in a position to raise \$100,000,000 immediately.

CARLETON COUNTY L. O. LODGE

Will meet in Annual session at Woodstock Orange Hall, Monday, Jan. 15th, at 1.30 p.m. Orangemen cordially invited to be present. Primary Lodges are requested to send returns to Co. Sec'y. as early as possible.

Royal Scarlet Chapter Meeting in evening.

52-53ins. T. H. MCKINNEY, Co-Sec'y.

Fresh fish of all kinds at Burden & Kings.

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large sixty-four page books on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milk cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

NOW is the time to use Royal Purple Stock Specific. At a cost of one-third of a cent per day per animal it will increase it 25 per cent, in value. It permanently cures Cuts, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility. Restores run-down animals to plumpness and vigor. It will increase the milk yield three to five lbs. per cow per day and make the milk richer. Royal Purple is not a stock food. There is no filler used in its manufacture and we import from Europe all the seeds, herbs, barks, etc., and grind them on our own premises. Therefore we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do not use cheap filler to make up a large package. We give you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concentrated form. A tablespoon levelled off once a day is sufficient for a full grown animal. It prevents disease, keeps your animals in perfect health, and is absolutely harmless. It makes six weeks old calves as large as ordinary calves at 10 weeks. You can develop six pigs ready for market in just one month's less time than you can possibly do without it at a cost of only \$1.50, saving you a month's work and food. A 50c package will last a horse 70 days. A \$1.50 package will last a pig 280 days. If you have never used it, try it on the poorest animal you have on your place, and watch results. If it does not produce better results than anything you have ever used or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. Andrew Waghorn, of Wainfleet, Ont., says that he tried it on one cow, weighed her milk on the 16th, 17 lbs., on the 29th she gave 22 lbs. Dan McEwen, Canada's greatest horse trainer, says: "I have fed Royal Purple to The Bel and all my racehorses for four years. They have never been off their feed. Your cough powder works like magic."

Mr. Tom Smith, trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "We had a mare in our stables last fall, belonging to Miss Cleuston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of scouring. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific. The results were wonderful. We found after using it three weeks we could feed her bran or any other soft feed and she actually took on 25 lbs. during that time."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific will make your hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and yet a 50c package will last 25 hens 75 days, or a \$1.50 package will last 250 days. It prevents poultry from losing flesh at moulting time, cures and prevents all the ordinary diseases, makes their plumage bright and keeps them in prime condition.

An asserted order amounting to \$5.00 we will prepay. What we wish to impress on your mind is that we manufacture nothing but pure unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 400 recommendations for different lines from people all over Canada. While we give you above the names of a few who have used it, our best recommendation is for you to ask any person who has ever used any life we manufacture.

Send Today For Free Booklet. W. A. JENNINGS MFG. CO., London, Ont.

Royal Purple Supplies and free booklets may be secured from

STRONG & NODDEN, Woodstock

Mrs. Wm. Burnham, of Sandford, Ont., says: "I fed your Poultry Specific to 22 hens during the winter and sometimes got as many as two dozen eggs per day in February and March."

Mr. Andrew Latta, of Centralia, Ont., says: "I used your Stock Specific on 20 milk cows. They have increased 30 per cent, in their milk and I got even better results from your Poultry Specific. We had 60 hens laying eggs. When we commenced using Poultry Specific we were getting five or six eggs a day. In less than five days we got 150 eggs. These were the coldest days last winter. You can see the results at once after you commence using this material. When farmers get acquainted with Royal Purple brands they will never be without them."

Royal Purple Cough Specific During the last four years there has been an epidemic cough going through every stable in Canada, which has been a great source of annoyance to horsemen. Our Royal Purple Cough Cure will absolutely cure this cough in 4 days, will break up and cure distemper in 10 days, absolutely guaranteed. Price 50c per tin, by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure Will cure all sorts of open sores on man or beast. Will absolutely dry up and cure scratches in a very few days. Mr. Sam Owen, Chairman for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "By following directions I find your Royal Purple Gall Cure will cure scratches and make the scabs peel off perfectly dry in about four or five days." Price 50c, by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Sweat Liniment Will reduce any lameness in a very short time. Mr. Jno. M. Daly, Coalman in London, says: "We have nine horses, constantly teaming coal, and have all kinds of trouble with them being lame at times. I have used your Sweat Liniment for a year back and have never known it to fail to cure all sorts of sprained tendons, etc." Price 50c per bottle, by mail 65c.

Royal Purple Lice Killer This is entirely different from any lice killer on the market. In order for you to understand the process of manufacture of this lice killer you will have to send for one of our booklets, as we give you a full history of it. It will entirely exterminate lice on fowls or animals with not more than one or two applications. It smothers them. Price 25c, by mail 50c.

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You have your choice of four finishes—Mahogany, Grassian Walnut, Golden Oak and Mission Oak. The Amberola is the only "concealed" horn instrument that is an Edison—Thomas A. Edison's highest development of his own invention, the Edison Phonograph. That means that it is the instrument with the exactly the right volume of sound for the home, that has the sapphire reproducing point that does not scratch or wear the records and lasts forever—no changing needles; that it plays both Edison Amberol (four-and-one-half minute) Records and Edison Standard (two minute) Records as well. See and hear the Amberola and the many other styles of Edison Phonographs at an Edison dealer's today. Every Edison Phonograph has the definite Edison advantages. And there is an Edison at almost any price you wish to pay. Edison Phonographs, \$16.50 to \$240.00. Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to \$2.50.

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A complete line of Edison Phonographs and Records will be found at

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NOTICE

Dr. Manzer's

Practice will be Continued as usual, and by himself