

EVENTS.

The Bay Chaleur Weekly

Subscription: \$1.00 per year Strictly in Advance. Advertising Rates on Application

Events published every Thursday afternoon in time to catch all evening and night trains of that day.

Subscribers not receiving their papers regularly will send a favor by postmaster, or immediately Notices of births, marriages and deaths inserted free of charge, but poetry accompanying same will be charged ten cents per line.

ANSLOW BROS., Publishers.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., JAN. 9, 1908.

A Kansas editor wants to know how long girls should be courted. Try 'em the same as short girls only reach higher.

If you really want to find fault, why not complain about this world in which you must live by candle light half the time.

Now that Santa Claus has come and gone there really is no more reason for the youngsters to be good. Look out for squalls!

"Society dances for the poor," reads a headline. And yet, if certain socialists are to be believed it is the poor that dance for society.

New Year's is the only date on which the opposition papers dare speak of prosperity, then they are forced, more or less, to get somewhere near the truth.

The Philadelphia man who divided his fortune before his death will never be eulogized by any bar association. Mr. John Wright, of Portland, Me., has again married his former wife, who has divorced thirty-two years ago.

Who said Nichollet was going back on the Liberals? If the Conservative reaction progresses in Quebec at the present rate the Tories will never get back to power.—Ottawa Free Press.

If Mr. Fleming could make the charges against the New Brunswick government that the Winnipeg Free Press has made against the Manitoba government he might stand some show of making good.

Lord Grey, like Sir Wilfrid, considers the winter the best asset which Canada possesses. It produces a superiority in grain, fruit, stock, and men and women which the south can never take away. That is the right kind of talk. We should all be proud of our winter.

The London Times correspondent at Tokio declares that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has not failed in his mission. As we have more confidence in the Times than in the New York Sun, we prefer to believe that it is right. However, Mr. Lemieux will soon be home now and then we will know for certain.

We should like to know whether or not the Town Council received any applications for the position of chief of police from local parties. It strikes us that the Town might have obtained a capable chief without going outside of the town. Possibly we are in error.

Both Tarkington is probably one of those fellows who would bet his socks that the pen is mightier than the sword. But just the same, when he mixed with the Indianapolis police force the other night we'll bet he could see the value of a good stiff upper-cut and a straight punch.

After expressing the belief that the charges made against Dr. Beaudry Nesbit reflecting on his personal conduct and habits had something to do with his failure to win the Toronto mayoralty the St. John Times observes that the Canadian people are becoming more sensitive about such matters. Better get rid of Foster, Fowler, etc. in time.

Halifax, where Mr. Borden used to live, is now, remarks the Montreal Herald, solidly liberal. Ottawa, where he lives now goes liberal by over three thousand. He seems to be quite influential by opposites, as farther witness the fall of the Quebec bridge the day he arrived there, and the unexpected defeat of the Conservative candidate in Centre York after he had spoken in the riding.

NOTICE. Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for the passing of an Act to amend an Act passed in 1904 entitled "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Railway Bridge Company of New Brunswick" so as to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Bridge and other works authorized by said Act to be constructed.

Dated at Campbellton, N. B. 21st October, A. D. 1907. JOHN McALISTER, Solicitor for Applicants.

FOR SALE. Five hundred pounds of Butter and nine hundred dozen Eggs. RETAIL SALES SOLICITED. Grey's Restaurant.

PUBLIC NOTICE. On the 15th day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House at New Carlisle, the following properties will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder:—

"Lots 14C, 15 and 16 of the 1st 'Oak Point Range, in the Township of Mann, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, the said lots of land containing one hundred (100) acres each together with the buildings thereon erected; the said property being known as the 'Chamberlain farm. Each lot will be sold separately.

Also an acre of land opposite lot fourteen (14) in the same range and township and the fishing and boating privileges attached to the same.

Also a certain marsh lot called the 'Sliding Marsh' situated in the First Range and Township of Mann.

Conditions of sale. Cash. For further particulars apply to J. H. Hall Kelly, Advocate, New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure.

"Money is becoming flumm, again," says the financial prophet which means that it is beginning to talk again.

Cold again, warm again, nipped again, stung again.

The Druce claims were enough to make at least one man rise in his grave.

Some holiday packages can walk home, while others have to be carried.—Ottawa Free Press.

Premier Robinson's progressive spirit doesn't suit the New Brunswick disloyal opposition.

It is not at all probable that intelligent persons will take any stock in Mr. Fleming's misrepresentations.

Premier Robinson is out to make something out of the province. The opposition papers are trying to throw cold water on his efforts.

Merely because a man is wearing a hideous necktie is no sign that it's his choice. Maybe his mother-in-law gave it to him for Christmas.

If the electors of Carleton will read Premier Robinson's reply to Mr. Fleming there will be a mighty turn over in that county at the next elections.

Just why Premier Robinson should discuss a subject on the public platform with a man who doesn't know what he is talking about is not quite clear to us.

Nature directs wisely. For instance, the lead pencil works have started running full time just when we need their product to figure out our deficiency.

The amount of police court fines collected here during the month of December was \$21.75. This doesn't seem to warrant a heavy expenditure in the police department.

Who said Nichollet was going back on the Liberals? If the Conservative reaction progresses in Quebec at the present rate the Tories will never get back to power.—Ottawa Free Press.

If Mr. Fleming could make the charges against the New Brunswick government that the Winnipeg Free Press has made against the Manitoba government he might stand some show of making good.

Lord Grey, like Sir Wilfrid, considers the winter the best asset which Canada possesses. It produces a superiority in grain, fruit, stock, and men and women which the south can never take away. That is the right kind of talk. We should all be proud of our winter.

The London Times correspondent at Tokio declares that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has not failed in his mission. As we have more confidence in the Times than in the New York Sun, we prefer to believe that it is right. However, Mr. Lemieux will soon be home now and then we will know for certain.

We should like to know whether or not the Town Council received any applications for the position of chief of police from local parties. It strikes us that the Town might have obtained a capable chief without going outside of the town. Possibly we are in error.

Both Tarkington is probably one of those fellows who would bet his socks that the pen is mightier than the sword. But just the same, when he mixed with the Indianapolis police force the other night we'll bet he could see the value of a good stiff upper-cut and a straight punch.

After expressing the belief that the charges made against Dr. Beaudry Nesbit reflecting on his personal conduct and habits had something to do with his failure to win the Toronto mayoralty the St. John Times observes that the Canadian people are becoming more sensitive about such matters. Better get rid of Foster, Fowler, etc. in time.

Halifax, where Mr. Borden used to live, is now, remarks the Montreal Herald, solidly liberal. Ottawa, where he lives now goes liberal by over three thousand. He seems to be quite influential by opposites, as farther witness the fall of the Quebec bridge the day he arrived there, and the unexpected defeat of the Conservative candidate in Centre York after he had spoken in the riding.

NOTICE. Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for the passing of an Act to amend an Act passed in 1904 entitled "An Act to incorporate The Interprovincial Railway Bridge Company of New Brunswick" so as to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Bridge and other works authorized by said Act to be constructed.

Dated at Campbellton, N. B. 21st October, A. D. 1907. JOHN McALISTER, Solicitor for Applicants.

FOR SALE. Five hundred pounds of Butter and nine hundred dozen Eggs. RETAIL SALES SOLICITED. Grey's Restaurant.

PUBLIC NOTICE. On the 15th day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House at New Carlisle, the following properties will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder:—

"Lots 14C, 15 and 16 of the 1st 'Oak Point Range, in the Township of Mann, in the County of Bonaventure, in the District of Gaspé, the said lots of land containing one hundred (100) acres each together with the buildings thereon erected; the said property being known as the 'Chamberlain farm. Each lot will be sold separately.

Also an acre of land opposite lot fourteen (14) in the same range and township and the fishing and boating privileges attached to the same.

Also a certain marsh lot called the 'Sliding Marsh' situated in the First Range and Township of Mann.

Conditions of sale. Cash. For further particulars apply to J. H. Hall Kelly, Advocate, New Carlisle, County of Bonaventure.

It is rather a cold one for the Earl of Yarmouth to be separated from his "Thaw."

Meanwhile the New Brunswick disloyal Opposition must continue to jabber.

Here's hoping that Chatham obtains the desired extension of the I. C. R. into the town.

The financial stringency may affect the price of tickets, but season tickets are sold at the same old figure.

It is the Countess is to persist in her suit for separation, the Earl of Yarmouth has been obliged to begin looking around for another job.

Two claimants for the seat of the Duke of Portland are now fighting it out in the British courts. Four law have already retired on the pickings.

The late Queen Carola of Saxony, has bequeathed to her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the best part of her fortune, which in all is estimated at about \$5,000,000.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that Gaylor and Greene must stay in the prison to which they were committed for robbing the national government.

The most popular superstition in many parts of England is that every remnant of Christmas decoration must be removed before the 11th of January, or else the devil or other evil-genie will be left in the house of its occupants will die within the year.

"We have the pulpwood; why should we not have the pulp and paper industry as well." This, in brief, is the attitude of Canadians who are now examining the pulpwood situation to learn what can be done to best advantage to promote the manufacture of the wood here, instead of in foreign lands.

Considering the disastrous extent to which the financial stringency has affected the commercial and industrial interests of the United States, it is surprising that Canada has been so little affected by a similar condition, as shown by the Customs returns. While in some places the stringency has not affected the imports of merchants, the general Customs returns of Canada for the last month of the year show a falling off of only \$1,000. This is a comparatively trifling proportion of the December revenue, which is over four millions. For the first nine months of the present year the total Customs revenue has been \$45,393,858, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$6,885,303.

When Hon. Mr. Fielding introduced his first tariff bill, Sir Charles Tupper (then the political orator of the Conservative party) foretold complete disaster, the ruin of all manufacturing industries, and a general commercial collapse. Fortunately, he was not a true prophet. Toronto, for instance, is a type of the prosperity and expansion which has followed the introduction of the year 1907, while more than a million and a half in excess of the year, are \$7,849,939 in excess of three times greater than they were ten years ago—last year, \$11,671,267 against \$3,821,238 in 1897. The growth of Toronto, thus indicated, is not a type of the prosperity and expansion which has affected the whole Dominion.

Death has claimed many notable people during the last twelve months. Among them, Sir W. Howland, one of the fathers of Confederation; Hon. A. G. Blair, ex-Minister of Railways and the first Chairman of the Dominion Commission; Hon. J. B. Snowball, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. J. Israel Tarte, former Minister of Public Works; Sir William H. Hinston, the famous surgeon of Montreal; Timothy Eaton, the merchant prince of Toronto; Dr. Orontyatekha, the founder of the Independent Order of Foresters; Hon. J. J. St. John, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature; Dr. W. H. Drummond, the habitation poet; Rev. Dr. John Potts, the great Methodist divine; Rev. Dr. Medley, Bishop of Fredericton; Mr. E. Cochrane, M. P.; Mr. B. B. Gunn, M. P.; Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P.; Mr. John Lovell, M. P.; Mrs. Featherston Oiler, mother of Dr. Oiler, at the time of the famous case of the former leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature; Mr. G. B. Burland, the capitalist of Montreal; Mr. J. MacDonald Oxley, the author; Prof. Jones, of Trinity University; Hon. S. W. McNicoll, Provincial Secretary of Manitoba.

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY. The annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year contains a lot of interesting and valuable information concerning the great national industry, the Canadian fisheries. The general public will hardly realize that the sea coast of the Bay of Fundy to the straits of Belle Isle cover a distance of 15,000 miles, which is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland. While the salt water inshore area, not comprising minor indentations, covers more than fifteen hundred square miles, not including the numerous lakes in Manitoba and other western districts, all stocked with excellent species of food fish. Another statement of the industry that will be received with feelings of pride is that the whole catch of fish in Canadian waters during the season of 1906 was valued at twenty-six million and a quarter dollars. This is the largest aggregate on record exceeding 1905, when owing to the phenomenal catch of salmon in British Columbia, the total was twenty-nine millions. Other particulars included in the report are that the quantity of fish sold as bait in the season of 1906 is valued at \$544,423, and that of fish oil at \$233,859. The fur seal skins secured by the British Columbia hunters during the same period realized \$212,000. Out of the twenty different species of fish given above the number of increases and decreases are

about equal. The most important fluctuation is noticed in the salmon industry, which notwithstanding a diminution over three million dollars, still heads the list with a surplus of over two millions above any other species. While the lobster industry has a million less than last year, it is a satisfactory and marked each show an increase of over \$400,000. The large falling off, noticed in the sardine industry, is ascribed to the reduction of fifty cents per bushel received from the fishery. It will be noticed how the clam industry mostly quahaugs, is assuming large proportions, showing more than \$200,000 in excess of the oyster industry, which only holds its own by the rise of its value during recent years. Of the principal fresh water species, whitefish has a considerable diminution, mostly felt in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but trout shows a slight improvement over last year. Pickering and pike also both show less than in 1905 in the same western waters. The total value of the principal commercial sea fishes have yielded the following values to the industry:

Cod \$139,514,753
Salmon 86,790,219
Lobsters 82,291,553
Herring 75,270,165
Mackerel 47,416,972

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

During the last year, ending June 30, the fish and fish products, including marine animals, exported from Canada to foreign countries, chiefly to the United States and Great Britain, amounted to \$12,585,808. During the same period in 1906 no less than 74,100 men were engaged in the Canadian fisheries, not including the thousands of persons employed in the lobster industry.

to accept not merely Parliamentary government but responsible government. Henceforth his Ministers are to be responsible not to him alone, but to the people's representatives freely elected. The Persian statesmen have exhibited during the crisis, a degree of firmness, self-control and political insight that has startled foreign observers. The progress of the experiment will be watched with the deepest interest. The Russian Emperor, while asserting the principle of autocracy as essential to the Russian Government, has called together a third Parliament, the first and second having been dissolved in rapid succession. This one for less revolutionary and for anything that has yet appeared, it may survive its first session and become an increasingly useful moderator of the autocracy. In no other country are the signs of political progress, more evident or more interesting than in China. Never before has that Empire appeared so sane and so sane as to contest Labelle, which they manifestly ought to have done if they were anxious to prove to the public that the political tide was running strongly with them. They permitted the Liberal candidate to be returned by acclamation. Was this a sign of increasing decrepitude or of waxing strength? A seat in Ottawa was always vacant due to the transition of Mr. Belcourt to the Senate. Here was a chance to prove the growing strength of Conservative sentiment right in the heart of Canada. Mr. Carson, the Liberal candidate, was elected by between three and four thousand of a majority. Ottawa had not hitherto been considered a Liberal stronghold. Does the case of Ottawa also indicate the trend of the political breeze? Centre York became vacant, also because of the removal of its late member to the upper chamber. Centre York is a part of the Tory stronghold of Toronto, although there is a sufficient leaven of agricultural sentiment there to make it an intelligent and reasonable constituency. Hon. Archibald Campbell was acknowledged to have carried the seat because of his great personal popularity and somewhat exceptional ability. Centre York remains Liberal, although all the forces of the opposition were brought to bear in hope of capturing it and holding it up as a great moral lesson to the rest of the Dominion. And lastly, gaze upon Nichollet. What deduction can the intelligent observer of current political events draw from the result in these four constituencies but the obvious one that in the portions of the country where the Laurier government is strong it is increasing in strength, while in the sections where Conservative influence is supposed to be strongest it is holding upon the public has not weakened in the slightest degree?

President Roosevelt's account of his two weeks' hunt in the Louisiana canebrakes last October appears as a New Year literary treat to the public. The President in an introductory note as the greatest living authority on bears and canebrakes. As a matter of fact, such a designation would be out of place in any case, owing to the comparative failure of this particular hunting expedition and also owing to the distinguished author and naturalist's persistent refusal to publish over the horizon and the encyclopedia. The hunt itself would evidently have been as tame as an afternoon tea if it were not for the stories of the "good dog" and the "wildcat" and the "spare, full-bearded man, with wild, gentle blue eyes and a frame of steel and willpower." The President says enthusiastically: "I never met any other man so indifferent to fatigue and hardship. He equalled Cooper's Deerslayer in woodcraft, in hardihood, in simplicity—and in his loquacity remarked by the writer of the longest message ever addressed to Congress. Moreover, he was distinguished by a loquacious and then have him give way to several pages of monologue about bayous and their inhabitants. If we can't have Ben's version of the magnificent hunt at least let us have a few good hunting stories from him. A man fit to rank with Cooper's Deerslayer in loquacity as well as in woodcraft ought to be a rare commodity. Will the President describe anything you ever read in some magazine kindly introduce us to this wizard of the woods, this hero of the canebrakes? A new Deerslayer is too good a subject to be missed in a party of our country. Our criticism of the presidential chronicle of the hunt in the canebrakes is that it has too much John Burroughs and too little Ben Lilly in it. Give us Deerslayers every time in preference to those cocksure kodakers whose lives—and the lives of those within a thousand miles of them—are made miserable by nature-fakers.

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political

BYE-ELECTIONS. Let us consider—how long a time it has since we were told in all gravity that the course of a single star of Colchester, N. S., was an infallible sign of the direction of the political