

HOCKEY STICKS

We have a Large Stock to choose from.

Prices 20c to \$1.40.

Get yours today, at

E. M. Young, Limited

Hardware and Sporting Goods

81-83 YORK STREET

PHONE 53

UTILITY GIFTS

PLEASING, PERSONAL, and DISTINCTIVE are the GIFTS you select from our LARGE ASSORTMENT of
GIFTS FOR THE HOME

Think of the joy you can bestow on Mother, Wife or Sister by purchasing your Xmas remembrance here. SEE THE NEW SUNNY BLUE WARE—the Ideal Gift. You must call and see for yourself the Numerous Gifts you can select from.

LAWLOR & CAIN LTD.

LADIES' FUR COATS

Our Persian Lamb Coats are made from fine selected pelts in different grades and priced accordingly. They are richly lined with brocaded silk and finished with arm shields, fancy pockets and wind cuffs in the sleeves.

Smart models made in Hudson and French Seal which will merit your investigation.

The demand for Muskrat Coats is very great. Our coats are carefully made from selected skins.

Snappy, moderately priced Beaverine Coats will please the younger folks.

"SATISFACTION GOES WHERE OUR FURS GO"

J. Clark & Son, Ltd.

Fredericton N. B. and Branches

CLEAN-UP SALE

WINTER COATS, DRESSES AND FANCY GOODS NOW BEING
CLEARED AT PRICES TO SUIT YOU.

Ladies' Coats, \$8 up. Girls' Coats, \$3 up.

Ladies' Dresses, \$4.95 to \$25.00.

Girls' Dresses, \$2.00 up.

TWENTY PER CENT OFF ALL FANCY GOODS, HDKFS, ETC.

R. L. BLACK,

62 YORK ST.

SPORTSMEN:

When you want the best in Taxidermy send your trophies of the hunt to

GEORGE A. DAVIS
TAXIDERMIST

Fredericton, N. B.

Vanceboro, Me.

Fredericton Shop, 379 NORTHUMBERLAND ST. PHONE 346-11

Fur Tanning and Manufacturing to Order. Price Lists and Shipping Tags on Request. Game Heads Bought and Sold.

NICARAGUAN REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO ISSUES A STATEMENT; CONDEMNS U.S. INTERVENTION

Mexico City, Dec. 27—Pedro Zepeda, chief representative in Mexico City of the Liberal government set up in Nicaragua under the presidency of Joan B. Sacasa, issued a statement today in which he says that the Department of State of the United States "need not resort to false charges in order to justify its use of force in Nicaragua against the Sacasa and in favor of the Diaz governments."

"The truth is," the statement adds, "that the action of the United States was taken because the successes of Sacasa's Liberal forces, news of which was suppressed by the censorship, had caused the Diaz regime to totter. The downfall of Diaz being apparent, intervention by the United States was brought about."

"The intervention of the United States in favor of Diaz has fanned the patriotism of Nicaraguans into such unquenchable fire that they are ready to fight unyieldingly against foreign invasion."

SILVER FOX BREEDING IS BIG INDUSTRY IN P.E.I.

Prince Edward Island lies low in the bosom of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Farming is the chief, almost the only industry, in fact, and the farms are the neatest and the best kept I have seen anywhere in the world. Hay and potatoes are the chief products of the soil; hay for the herds of cattle which roam the meadows in the summer and crowd the huge barns in the winter and potatoes to feed the world, it seems to me.

These products are practically sure things. The soil is fertile and not difficult to cultivate. The island may not easily become rich, but with reasonable industry he is sure of comfort and competence.

But a dozen or fifteen years ago, or so, some one conceived the idea of breeding the silver fox whose fur when at its best brings princely prices.

Fortunes were made and lost at the industry as in the mining for gold in California and the Klondike or for diamonds in South Africa or prospecting for oil in Texas. Some men succeeded as their beautiful houses and well-kept lawns in Charlottetown testify—and other failed. It takes knowledge and skill to take an animal from its natural habitat and cause him to flourish. B. C. Rogers has done it with his ranch of seven hundred animals, but a hundred fail where he succeeded. One must study the fox's health, his food, his temperament, the conditions under which he naturally lives. But a pair of silver foxes at \$2,000 or \$3,000 often tempt the island farmer from his hay and his potatoes.

Everywhere as you drive over the island you see the farmer trying a gamble with the silver fox. He builds a little pen out in the back yard, draws his savings out of the local bank and takes a fling with one pair or two or three pairs of foxes in the hope that luck will come his way, that fortune will favor him and that he will produce the pelt that will make him famous and independent. It is the unusual farmer who doesn't have at least one pair of foxes and the more unusual one who succeeds. They are not satisfied with the hay and the potatoes which bring a sure though a modest return, but like the lure of the gamble for the high stakes.

They are few men, not to speak of women, with a little money, who have not at one time or another tired of hay and potatoes and been tempted by the gold brick. We hate to make progress slowly, no matter how sure it is. It seems stupid. We want to get rich overnight and so we are all likely to build the pen in the back yard and take the gamble on the silver fox.—Thomas Arkle Clark in the Chicago News.

E. G. Morris of River Glade, N. B. is registered at the Barker House.

Miss Mary Leighton of Woodstock is a guest at the Queen.

E. E. Code of Ottawa is registered at the Queen.

F. B. McLaughlin of Quebec is at the Queen.

R. E. McLaughlin of St. Stephen is a guest at the Barker House.

J. A. MacDonald of Halifax is registered at the Windsor.

S. Armstrong of Vanceboro, Me., is a guest at the Windsor.

Washington Report.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27—Steps to maintain the Bluefields neutral zone established under the United States naval control last October by agreement of the Nicaraguan Conservative and Liberal military chiefs, were reported today by Rear Admiral John Latimer. Advices, however were lacking as to developments at Puerto Cabezas, where marines and blue-jackets were landed last week to protect lives and property.

Announcement by President Diaz at Managua that his government would regard the entire east coast of Norcragut as neutral territory and withdrew its forces which suffered defeat recently in action with the Liberals may possibly mean that these troops will take refuge within the Bluefields zone and surrender their arms to Admiral Latimer.

The Diaz announcement said that the troops were to be withdrawn to Rama, up the river toward Managua. If the Liberals should prevent this move, however, the only recourse would be to enter the Bluefield zone. The announcement also may mean early withdrawal of the forces landed by Admiral Latimer at Rio Grande Bar and Puerto Cabezas.

Chilean Commend.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 27—La Nacion commenting editorially on the intervention of the United States in Nicaragua declares that "it contradicts the principle of self-determination on weak states insistently sustained by the United States government in the past, and especially by President Wilson following the world war."

The paper expresses the opinion that such intervention was not necessary for the protection of the lives and property of North Americans, and "that it is deliberate support of a government whose legality is as questionable as that of the government it opposes in civil war."

PROTESTING RADIO PIRATING ACROSS LINE

Ottawa, Dec. 26—Pirating of Canadian radio channels by United States broadcasting stations is driving the radio listeners of the Dominion to desperation and bringing a flood of complaints to the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. According to Lieutenant-Commander C. P. Edwards, Director of Radio for the Dominion of Canada the situation is steadily going from bad to worse.

Under arrangement with the United States Department of Commerce, Canada is supposed to have the use of seventeen waves, six exclusive and eleven jointly with the United States stations, but since the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago flouted the order of the United States Department of Commerce to keep off the exclusive Canadian wave of 329.5 metres and was vindicated by a United States court, Canadian broadcasting stations no longer enjoy freedom from interference.

Broadcasts from London, Ont., are almost completely spoiled by herodinying from the Zenith station at Chicago and stations throughout Canada are similarly affected by rivals in the United States broadcasting on the same wave-length.

The Canadian Government Radio Department is taking the matter up in a friendly way with Hon. Herbert Hoover at Washington, with a view to remedying this very unsatisfactory state of affairs and it is hoped that an amicable settlement which will be fair to all concerned may be reached within the next month.

John W. White of Saint John, an officer of the New Brunswick Branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Association, is the guest of his son-in-law C. R. Hawkins of this city. Mr. White was invited to curl Christmas Day with the local club but owing to a lame shoulder was only a spectator. Although not as young as he once was Mr. White still can play a good stone.

CITY ELECTION

THE ELECTION FOR MAYOR AND ALDERMEN FOR THE CITY OF FREDERICTON for the ensuing year will be held on

MONDAY

the 10th Day of January, 1927

at the Polling Places as follows:
DIVISION NO. 1—For all voters residing or owning property above the northwest centre line of Carleton street, prolonged, at or near the City Hall, in the said City.

DIVISION NO. 2—For all voters residing or owning property in the remainder of the said City, at or near the County Court House, in the said City.

NOMINATIONS

Every candidate for the office of Mayor or Alderman shall be qualified to vote at the election for which he is nominated and shall be nominated by at least TWO ratepayers residing in the City of Fredericton, and qualified to vote at the ensuing election for which such candidate is nominated.

Every nomination paper, with the certificate of the City Treasurer, shall be filed with the City Clerk or at his office, and not later than FOUR O'CLOCK on the Afternoon of MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY, 1927, and the City Clerk, before receiving such nomination paper, shall ascertain from the same that the requirements of the Election Act have been complied with.

No candidate is qualified to be nominated for Alderman unless at the time of nomination he is a resident of the Ward for which he is nominated.

The acceptance of each candidate and the signatures of at least TWO resident qualified voters, who must sign the nomination paper, shall be proved by affidavit attached to the nomination.

In case of a contest, each elector shall be entitled to vote for ONE candidate for Mayor, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Wellington Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for St. Ann's Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Carleton Ward, for ONE candidate for Alderman for Queens Ward and for ONE candidate for Alderman for Kings Ward.

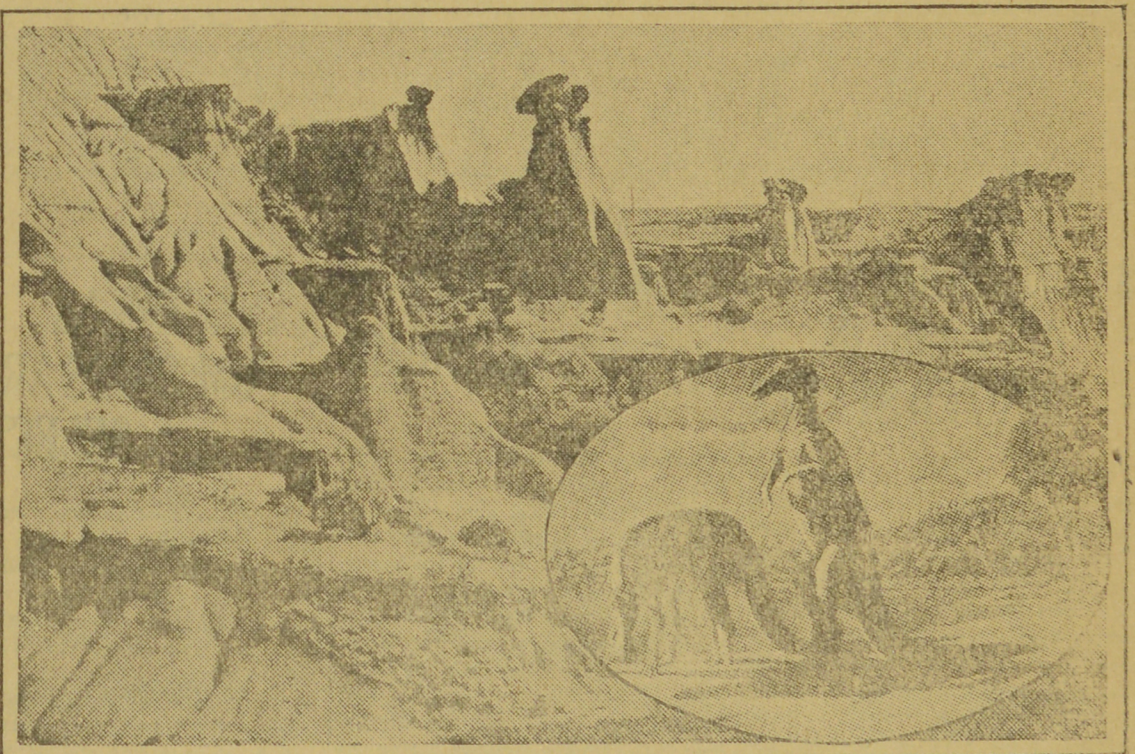
Dated this 27th day of December, A. D. 1926.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,
City Clerk.

Here From North Bay, Ont.

William E. Trites arrived last night to spend some time with his family here. Mr. Trites had been at his former home at Salisbury for a time. He is located at North Bay and Sudbury, Ont., in the service of the C. N. R. Mr. Trites is a graduate of U. N. B. in Civil Engineering.

Monsters of a Million Years Ago



View of "Bad Lands" of Alberta. (Inset) Drawing of giant dinosaurs of past ages.

The majority of tourists who travel across the open prairies on the Canadian Pacific line east of Calgary, are unaware as they look towards the north that there is to be found anything to interest them except the prairies and prairie towns. But not many miles distant from the railway, where the Red Deer River cuts through the prairie, lies a valley known as the "Bad Lands." This is a valley beside which the Rocky mountains are young—a valley whose bottom-lands record that once they were an inland sea along whose shores, millions and millions of years ago, lived those walking, creeping, crawling monsters known as dinosaurs.

Only with the discovery of the dinosaur skeletons, and as a result of the numerous expeditions sent into the Bad Lands of the Red Deer by the Government and by museums both in Canada and in the United States, has the river valley taken on a wider interest. Each season adds not only to the number of collecting parties but also to the number of tourists who are attracted by the picturesque character of the canyon and whose imaginations are thrilled with the thought of the age-long secrets which the valley is beginning to make known.

When and how did these dinosaurs live? What was the world like during the time when they flourished? How would this very valley have appeared at that time and what other creatures were to be found there with them? Such questions naturally arise as the dinosaurs take on a larger measure of reality.

At first one is likely to think of all these extinct animals as merely prehistoric, living hundreds of years, of course, before even Tut-ankh-amen, but perhaps at the same time as our cave-dwelling ancestors, with whom they may have contended for the mastery of the earth. The written records on which history is based extend back, comparatively speaking, only a few centuries; even the oldest, those of Egypt and Chaldaea, cover but sixty centuries. The still earlier periods when man lived in savage and barbaric tribes take us back only one hundred thousand years, and as no fossil remains are found in strata of that date it is evident that these huge reptiles had long been

extinct even at that time. In bigness these dinosaurs have never been exceeded. The herbivorous group were the largest; they browsed on the rushy vegetation and among the ferns and bushes, or stood up and grasped trees with their fore-legs while they devoured the foliage. Many of these were giraffe-like waders whose long fore-limbs and immensely longer necks enabled them to take refuge in deeper waters, more out of reach of the fierce carnivores of the land. The Diplodocus, a herbivorous dinosaur whose skeleton is in the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, measures eighty-seven feet in length, and a still more colossal one found later and known as Gigantosaurus measures well over one hundred feet.

The carnivorous or flesh-eating groups were not so large; they were more active, however, and preyed upon the herbivores. Though equipped with frightful weapons they were considerably inferior in intelligence to the modern crocodile or lizard and far below the bird or mammal. Of these, Tyrannosaurus seems almost "the last word in frightfulness." It reached the length of forty-seven feet, and in a standing position the animal was eighteen to twenty feet high as against twelve feet for the largest African elephant. The long deep powerful jaws were set with teeth from three to six inches long and an inch wide.

To protect them from these flesh-eating dinosaurs, many of the herbivorous ones were completely encased in armor. Such as Aukysaurus. Plates covered the skull, neck, back and hips, and even the belly was covered by a pliable mosaic of small close-set plates. It was further protected by a movable plate that could be dropped like a shutter over each eye.

The Geological Survey at Ottawa now has a remarkably fine collection of dinosaurian remains mounted and on exhibition at the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, and are also to be seen at the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The field has by no means been exhausted. Under miles of prairie land the same strata are undoubtedly filled with similar fossils; erosion is rapid, and as the river continues to wear its banks away new fossils are exposed. For all time to come the Red Deer River will be a classic locality for collecting prehistoric treasures.

It Pays to Advertise