

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 9, 1910

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

The merchants of a certain town in the United States decided that it would be a good idea to give the people of their community a practical demonstration of how the mail order business will finally affect local conditions. They were perfectly sure that they were giving better value for the money of the residents of their town than could be obtained from the Chicago catalogue houses, particularly when the cost of freight and postage was included in the cost; but the number of express parcels constantly arriving proved that the mail order houses were getting considerable business from people who would not take the trouble to thoroughly investigate the matter.

They took steps to learn the names of the patrons of the catalogue houses and planned accordingly. Mrs. Blank, who had purchased a sewing machine from one of the mail order firms, had a daughter about to be married. As her husband was a little short of ready cash, she went to one of the local stores to purchase linen and other goods for her daughter's trousseau, expecting to obtain the usual credit. The dealer politely declined to part with the goods except for spot cash, stating that E. & Co., from whom she had purchased her machine, would undoubtedly be glad to extend the desired credit. She tried another store and was met with the same polite suggestion.

Mrs. Dash, the farmer's wife, drove in with butter and eggs. The grocer admitted that the butter was fine and the eggs fresh, but stated that he did not require any; that probably M. & Co., of Chicago, would be delighted to send her another box full of groceries in exchange for her produce. The other grocers had exactly the same story to tell.

When Farmer Dash brought in a load of oats he was offered five cents less than the market price. He protested but was informed that S. & Co. of Chicago, from whom he bought his harness and blankets, might be willing to take his oats. The clothing firm and the hardware man refused credit. He took home his oats, and did not take home some clothing, wire fencing and nails that he required.

It was not very long before people found how much depended upon the business men of the town, and how every individual suffered when anything was done to injure local enterprise. It is understood that the express parcels arriving at that station have appreciably diminished.

If the mail order houses really gave better value than the local merchants a man might claim he was entitled to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, but experience has demonstrated over and over again that such is not the case. If you buy in small quantities and expect credit from our local merchants, do you expect to get the same prices that you would be buying in large quantities cash in advance from some city firm?

Give our Fredericton merchants a chance to figure on your requirements on the same basis and see if you cannot do as well here. In one case you will find that you buy from a picture and pay in advance, and then wait a week for your prize package. In the other case, you buy from the people you know; you see the goods before you accept them and before you pay one cent. In one case you hurt Fredericton, and in the other you help Fredericton, its schools, its churches, and its institutions. Give the matter a little thought.

T. P. O'Connor, the great Irish politician and writer, says that of all the multitudinous noble figures in the empire Laurier stands at the head.

London Advertiser:—Mr. Foster had the floor yesterday, though any public man more sensitive would have been "floored" long ago. He was the first to bring forward the Canadian navy proposal, and his speech in support of it was the most logical and convincing one delivered. Yesterday Mr. Foster spent three hours eating his own words. The performance was not edifying but there is no reason to suppose it cost Mr. Foster a squall.

Orangeville Sun (Conservative):—Willison of the Toronto News is writing a lot of stuff about the British elections, and he favors the Unionists in the great fight that is now on. Once upon a time Mr. Willison, who occupied the chief editorial chair in The Globe office, was a howling and aggressive Grit. Now he is a fossilized Tory, and to be honest we don't know exactly which is the worse.

Saskatoon Phenix:—The painful silence with which Mr. Gilbert was greeted by Parliament is a healthy indication. The parliament of Canada could not afford to greet a man whose election was a protest against a policy of national and Empire defence.

Says an Ottawa dispatch:—The report in a Montreal paper that there will be a general election next fall is incorrect. Sir Wilfrid will attend the coronation. There will be no election until after the census has been taken and the constituencies put on the basis of the population figure.

The Standard's headlines and its report of the proceedings in the Crockett libel suit, would almost create the impression that Mr. McLellan is the defendant instead of the complainant.

BRAIN STORM THEORY TOOK WITH THE JURY

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 9.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury today in the case of Mono Moore, manager of a circuit of theatres who was charged with the murder of Charles E. Gibson, a wealthy operator in Indiana Illinois oil fields.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 9.—Moore's defence was that he was insane when he shot and killed Gibson at the railway station here October 3, following an alleged confession by Mrs. Moore of improper relations with Gibson.

When the verdict was read, the crowd broke into a cheer. Men rushed upon the platform and carried Moore from the court room. The judge made no effort to stop the demonstration.

DEADLY FIRE DAMP KILLS SIX MINERS

Bochum, Prussia, Dec. 9.—An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Holland mine today. Six miners were killed, five others seriously injured while one miner is missing.

ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT

St. Andrews Beacon:—Rev. Hunter Boyd, of Waweg, has accepted the appointment of immigration agent of the Presbyterian Home Mission Committee of Canada in Great Britain, and will sail for Glasgow, to enter upon his new duties on Dec. 23. The committee could not have made a better selection, nor could the Immigration Department of Canada do better than to enlist Mr. Boyd's services in a like direction.

PERSONAL

The Earl of Kingston left for St. John this morning and will sail today by the Allan Line steamer Victorian for the Old Country. He expects to return to New Brunswick next season.

Mr. M. G. Teed of St. John, is at the Barker House.

Mr. Joseph E. Pullam of Montreal, is in the city.

Victoria Co. News:—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Ward of Fredericton arrived in town last Saturday and are the guests of Dr. J. W. P. and Mrs. Dickson.

Mr. George J. Barrett of St. John, is in the city.

With the vogue of the new-old silks—the taffetas and moires and peau de cygnes—there has come a partial revival of the old-time trimmings—narrow ruffles with fluted or corded edges puffings and box plaited silk banding and the like.

Plaid and embroidered collars are still holding their own in regular and low-neck shapes, and it is expected that they will be largely worn throughout the winter with both plain tailored tub and silk-and-wool waists and with some of the fancier high-neck styles.

THE BRITISH ELECTION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

(Toronto Globe)

"Time is short," said Lord Rosebery to the House of Lords less than three weeks ago in presenting his resolutions for the reform of the upper House. Time is short. The twenty days that lie between Lord Rosebery's speech and the present have been sufficient to settle one of the greatest issues that the people of Great Britain have ever faced. The veto of the Lords has been broken in the battle of the ballots as completely as the divine right of the King was broken by the pikes of the Puritans on Marston Moor. A new day has dawned in Britain; the day of the democracy.

It is less than a quarter of a century since the Gladstonian policy of Home Rule drove the representatives of the great Whig element, which had been a mighty force in the Government of the United Kingdom during the greater part of two centuries, out of the Liberal party and into alliance with Conservatism. Thenceforward the Liberal party, instead of being composed of three distinct elements, had for practical political purposes but two wings: the moderate Liberals and the Radicals. The moderate Liberals were in control and the Radical element chafed at the delay in pressing forward measures of political and social reform. Some of the extreme Radicals were discontented enough to hive off and form a little independent group in the House of Commons, which became the nucleus of the present Labour party, with some forty seats in the House. On the whole, however, the alliance between the Liberals and Radicals was fairly harmonious and a good deal of progress was made in settling the condition-of-the-people question when the Lords did not entirely block the way.

Since 1906 measures have been adopted providing for the acquisition of small holdings in England on favorable rental terms, for an eight-hour day in mines, for a State pension to all persons above seventy who are unable otherwise to provide for their wants, and for the taking of a portion of the unearned increment of land for the public purse. Many other useful measures have been passed, but many, such as the education bill, the licensing bill, and the bill to abolish plural voting have been subjected to the veto of the Lords. The Liberal party is eager to enter upon the consideration of the great problems of domestic reform when the obstructive barrier set up by the Lords is removed. Mr. Asquith is growing steadily in strength as a popular leader, largely by reason of his clear statement of

his position and the tenacity with which he stands up for what he regards as a necessary constitutional change. There can be no mistaking the meaning of the Premier when he says: "The veto of the Crown, still a technical part of the law of the land, is as dead as Queen Anne, and nobody laments or is the worse for its disappearance, while the Crown stands on a much firmer foundation in the affection and loyalty of the British people than when it existed. We propose that the Lords' veto should follow it." The abolition of the Lords' veto is now an assured thing. The way is open for the Liberal advance.

Against this clear-cut and decisive Liberal policy there is arrayed in opposition a party that while apparently united is composed of far more heterogeneous elements than the Liberals. Among Mr. Balfour's followers are extreme protectionists and staunch free traders, Tories who believe in the virtue of hereditary legislators, and Tory-Democrats who are almost as advanced in their political views as the Radicals. Disraeli grafted democracy upon the old Tory stock and Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. F. E. Smith have since his time completed his work. Toryism in Great Britain is dead. The only feature of the old Toryism that remains is the protectionist creed of seventy years ago, restored in the hope of securing the agricultural vote by the imposition of duties on food, and the note of the workers in the factories by a promise of protection against foreign manufactured goods. On this issue the Tory party is Tory still, but on practically all others it has been revolutionized. Of Mr. Balfour speaks with authority, the Conservative party favors the introduction of the referendum idea as a means of obtaining the final judgment of the people on great issues, such as Home Rule and the tariff. It concedes that a purely hereditary House of Lords is no longer a possibility. It wishes to cut up the great estates into small freeholds that rural England and Scotland may be depopulated. It is willing even to consider a proposal to federalize the Governmental system of the United Kingdom so that Legislatures in England, Scotland, and Ireland may attend to their strictly national affairs, leaving to an Imperial Parliament matters of Imperial import. To call a party with such a program Tory is absurd. Toryism in Britain is dead—slain by its own hand. The people are no longer to be ruled from above, but are hereafter to rule themselves. That is the result of the electoral battle now in progress. The veto of the Lords follows the veto of the King.

BANK STOCK IN DEMAND ON THE MONTREAL EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 9.—Wall Street.—The decision of the United States Circuit Court in Pennsylvania in the case of the Temple Iron Company, declaring the corporation illegal, but otherwise sustaining the rights of the coal companies which control it, was evidently favorably construed in Wall Street today. Opening prices particularly for the coal-carrying roads, showed various substantial advances, Lehigh Valley advancing 2½, and Reading 2½ in the early transactions.

Elsewhere in the list gains ranged from a point to material fractions on fairly heavy trading.

(Quotations from direct private wires of J. M. Robinson & Son, Bankers, St. John, N. B., Members of Montreal Stock Exchange)

	Open	Noon
Amalgamated,	63½	63½
Atchison,	100½	100½
Smelters,	74	73½
Brooklyn,	74	73½
Canadian Pacific,	122½	122½
Great Northern, pfd.,	121½	122½
Northern Pacific,	114	114½
Pennsylvania,	128½	128½
Reading,	140	140½
Southern Pacific,	113½	113½
Union Pacific,	168½	168½

U. S. Steel, com., 72½ 72½
La. Rose, 4½b 4½
Nippissing, 10½ 10½

MONTREAL MORNING SALES

Quebec Ry. — 25 @ 58½; 24 @ 58;
Dom. Iron — 40 @ 61; 250 @ 60; 50 @ 60½; 50 @ 60½
Ogilvy's — 25 @ 126½
Eastern Can. Pulp — 150 @ 32
Rio — 25 @ 103½; 150 @ 103½
Northern Ohio — 100 @ 39
Iron Pfd — 25 @ 103; 30 @ 102½
Porto Rico — 4 @ 49
Halifax Tram — 8 @ 131
Bank of Commerce — 2 @ 210; 1 @ 210½
Soo — 100 @ 128; 5 @ 128½; 50 @ 128½
Power — 310 @ 135; 32 @ 135½; 25 @ 135½; 35 @ 135½
Cement Com. — 3 @ 22½; 10 @ 22½
Cement Pfd — 5 @ 85½; 2 @ 85; 20 @ 85½ 10 @ 86
Montreal Street — 50 @ 220
Detroit — 25 @ 54½; 35 @ 54; 197 @ 55; 75 @ 55½
Quebec Bank — 30 @ 128½
Soo — 50 @ 128½; 50 @ 128½
Merchants Bank — 163 @ 180
Lake of the Woods — 25 @ 131; 30 @ 132½; 20 @ 132; 50 @ 133
Bank of Montreal — 25 @ 245½; 20 @ 245½

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NOTION DEPARTMENT

Kid Gloves, Angora Gloves, Fancy Belts, Fancy Neckwear, Fancy Jabots, belt buckles, beauty pins, etc. etc.

JOHN J. WEDDALL & SON

How About Your Boy?

The boy who does not desire to possess a good pair of skates is a rara avis. Can you think of anything he would rather have right now, for it is probable

There Will be Lots of Skating

before Christmas which the boys and the girls too, might as well enjoy

We Can Supply the Skates

Our Line includes the Starr and C. C. & M. Co. makes

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Sporting Goods Headquarters

YOU PAY YOUR MONEY AND TAKE YOUR CHOICE

(From the Gleaner, Nov. 23rd.)

"It has never been cause for complaint by us that this good journal of public opinion has been made a subject for the little paper's low abuse and that even the private concerns of OUR EDITOR and his family have been made subjects of tirades in the columns."

Extract from evidence given by Mr. H. L. Coulthard in Crockett libel suit: "Witness had practically been editor of the Gleaner for ten or fifteen years. James H. Crockett ceased to be chief editor when he went to St. John."

HIS FIRST CAMPAIGN WORK

Chatham World:—Mr. Aitken's first electioneering experience was in upholding the candidacy of R. B. Bennett when he was running for alderman in Chatham. The future member for Ashton-Under-Lyne, who was a student in the law office where the candidate was junior partner, decorated his bicycle with a big placard, "vote for Bennett," and spent the day in wheeling from house to house and corner to corner, urging everybody to go to the polls and give the boy candidate a vote. His candidate won, and now he has won his own fight.

Bordered silk mousselines and gauzes with borders of plain orange, above which are floral borders, are made up into charming frocks with touches of black velvet to give them character, and there are other exquisite bordure stuffs, in which the border is of Persian design with orange the predominating color.

PURE GROUND SPICES

Allspice, Cassia, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Jamaica Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed Spice, Curry Powders. These spices are put up in 1-4 lb. tins by Lyman's Ltd., Montreal. They are guaranteed absolutely pure

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