s far more successfully than can
rown in eastern Canada. A con-
able number of our farmers say
no use bothering with fruit trees,
would have to devote too much
and care to them and after all
ling a chance of having a small
tity of fruit and then only for a
days, while they can buy from
storekeepers in the town during
fruit season all they want at rea-
ble prices. We prefer to raise
t and buy the fruit, as the dif-
t fruits come on the market from
spring to the late autumn. A
gh team will plough of the native
ie at least two acres a day. The
team will seed the two acres in
our and cut and bind it in an-
hour, and the straw can be
hed in twenty minutes, and the
y you will get for the wheat will
the average farmer all the fruit
red for the year.
conclusion, this Assiniboia is a
territory. I know it very well,
g travelled over it several times
at all seasons of the year, and I
re the statement as one that
be contradicted that there is no
nce or territory of Canada, nor
ate of the American union, that
o few acres of waste land as the
ory of Assiniboia.
re is hardly an acre of waste or
ductive land in the whole ter-
. The soil is the very best for
growing, and the grass of the
e province is all that is needed to
the best of beef. It is a mixed
g district, and the farmer who
into mixed farming, raising
. oats, barley, beef, butter and
can't possibly fail, but rather
ch in a few years. There is yet
f unoccupied land ready for the
; but in another year or two if
de of immigration flows in as in
ast year there will be but little

hing you, Mr. Editor, and all
d N. B. friends the compliments
season, I remain, etc.,
W. D. PERLEY.

APOLOGIES FOR CANADA.

ONTO, Jan. 9.—The Telegram's
says: A blue book issued today
that Newfoundland's annual
bution towards the support of
ritish navy will be thirty thou-
pounds.
ing to the Times, Lord Carring-
ommenting on a recent article in
elbourne Age, re colonial contri-
s to imperial defence, says Lau-
truck the chord of colonial sym-
ic feeling when he refused flat-
fall in with negotiations of this
A letter from Mr. Loring, sec-
of the imperial defence commit-
n the same journal, quotes Sir
ick Borden's definitions of Can-
position with regard to imper-
fence as identified with that of
elbourne Age.

ISH ARMY MEAT CONTRACT.

NTREAL, Jan. 9.—The Star's
n cable says: A letter has just
received by the agent general of
South Wales from the war office
indicates that five British min-
intend to comply with the re-
endation of the colonial confer-
that British army supplies be
ed from British empire sources
possible. Tenders are now be-
lled for a meat supply for the
forces in South Africa, and it
ed a considerable share of the
ct will go to Canada.

A PAYING SCHOONER

ON, Jan. 8.—The five-masted schoon-
ecca Palmer, which is now on her
m this port to Baltimore after hav-
ned a large sum through lying idle
ports of Boston and Baltimore on her
yage, received 6 cents per ton on
ns, or about $240 a day for about 41
She is under charter to make six
om Baltimore here, and as she has
wo of them and used up all her lay
he will go on demurrage as soon as
ives at Baltimore.

AN ACHING BACK

e first indication of kidney dis-
and should be taken as a signal
nger—a warning to use Dr.
s Kidney-Liver Pills while yet
is time to avoid the dreadful
and certain fatality of this ter-
isease. There is no guess work,
erimenting when you use this
ption. It brings relief in a re-
bly short time, and because of
bined action of liver and kid-
ures complicated cases which
be reached by any ordinary
.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

ONTO, Jan. 8.—Interviewed to-
garding the result of the by-
s, J. P. Whitney, the opposi-
ader, expressed surprise, be-
as his observation had led him
eve, the governmnt had lost
with the people. While it was
n to go into details, he pointed
t in North Grey the opposition
ined almost everywhere except
n Sound, where Boyd's major-
137 had been changed to a min-
f 58, a change recurring in no
locality. So it was in North
In Stratford Monteith's ma-
of 90 had been changed to a
y of 148. In Listowel, where
oke against S. H. Black, Mon-
ained over fifty. From these
Mr. Whitney concluded public
does not favor the govern-

GOODSPEED ON TRIAL.

Crown Opens Case Against Him as Accessory to Doherty Murder.

Mr. McKeown Sketches the Crown's Course—Several Witnesses Heard, Mostly Those Who Testified at Higgins' Trial.

At eleven o'clock Friday morning, in a crowded court room, the trial of Fred Goodspeed on the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Wm. Doherty, began and ran an uninteresting course throughout the day. The witnesses examined were those who had previously testified both at Higgins' preliminary examination and his trial, and their evidence, though directed mostly towards Goodspeed's connection with Higgins after the murder, brought out little that has not been made public before. Today the police officials will give evidence, notably Chief Clark, to whom Goodspeed made his first confession. This will be the only direct evidence regarding the murder received during the trial, as Goodspeed's evidence, given under oath at the Higgins trial, cannot be used against him. Today will probably conclude the trial.

Through the session yesterday, Goodspeed, by permission of the judge, left the dock and sat at the lawyer's table beside his counsel, Mr. Morrill. He watched and listened to everything with his usual air of interest. Mrs. Goodspeed occupied her old position on the bench by the witness, her motherly face drawn with anxiety as she listened eagerly to all the evidence received. During the afternoon she was accompanied by her daughter and her son Jack.

Court opened at eleven o'clock when Mr. McKeown moved for the trial of Fred Goodspeed on the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of William Doherty. The court assenting, the prisoner was brought in and the work of selecting a jury began. This occupied considerable time, owing chiefly to the absence of those summoned to serve. Out of the two panels twelve did not answer to their names and the chief justice directed that proceedings be taken to have the delinquents fined. Then the counsel took advantage of their challenging privilege to a considerable extent, six being challenged by the defence and four by the crown.

Of the first panel summoned Arthur G. Blakeslee and Alex. Neil challenged by the defence were stood aside.

Robert O'Shaughnessy, William J. Parks and J. Allan Turner were challenged by the crown and dismissed.

John P. Maloney, John Condon, Wm. A. Penaligan, Wm. Heathfield, Fred S. Bonnel, R. R. Patchell and William Court were accepted and sworn. This exhausted the first panel and by request of Mr. McKeown another was summoned.

From this Frank Fales, Charles E. Everett, Charles A. Henderson George E. Day and Thomas J. Dillon were selected and sworn. James M. Dalzell, John Salmon, Thos. Kickham and J. S. Gibbon were challenged by the defence and R. G. Amland was stood aside by the crown.

The jury who will try Fred Goodspeed therefore stands as follows: John P. Maloney, John Condon, Wm. A. Penaligan, Wm. Heathfield, Fred S. Bonnel, R. R. Patchell, William Court, Frank Fales, Charles E. Everett, Charles A. Henderson, George E. Day and Thomas J. Dillon.

In opening the case for the crown Mr. McKeown explained fully the law dealing with such offences as the one charged, showing that an accessory after the fact according to the law was one who gave aid, comfort and assistance to a criminal in order to enable him to escape, knowing him to be guilty of an offence. For this the crown must prove that a murder was committed; that Goodspeed knew it and that having such knowledge he assisted in enabling Higgins to escape.

The crown, said Mr. McKeown, would show clearly that Doherty was murdered though they did not propose to offer the evidence given by Goodspeed at the previous trial. They would also show as the next step that Goodspeed knew of the crime. In this connection he asked the jury to dismiss entirely from their minds all they had heard and read of the case and judge the had on trial solely on the evidence presented.

As a part of the evidence on this point the crown would offer the confession made by Goodspeed to the chief of police. Regarding Goodspeed's conduct after the murder, it would be shown that he associated with Higgins and concealed the crime by evasive and false answers. When taken before the coroner he persisted in the statements that he knew nothing of the crime nor Doherty's whereabouts. Afterward when the web woven by these falsehoods began to be broken into he fled toward the States together with Higgins. On the train they told a false story to the immigration officer in order to effect their escape so that the crime might never come to light.

As his first witness in proving the case so sketched Mr. McKeown called Joseph Doherty.

For the fourth time under oath since the murder of his son last August, Mr. Doherty told the story of his last sight of the boy alive on the noon of the Friday he was killed; of his identification of the body in the dead house the following Monday night and of his anxiety during the days intervening between Willie's disappearance and the discovery of the body. Here he swore that it was Goodspeed that had told him during that time that Willie had told him he was going to Springhill. Goodspeed was with Higgins at the time.

The cap, necktie, pin and handkerchief found on the body were handed to Mr. Doherty for identification. He unwrapped the parcel slowly and as the trinkets rolled out, his composure, maintained stolidly throughout in the Higgins trial, was broken. He sat down heavily in the chair of the witness box and shook with sobs. This lasted a minute or two. Then he straightened up, said the things were Willie's and went on answering the lawyer's questions coolly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, Mr. Doherty could not tell the name of any of the other boys present when he was talking to Higgins and Goodspeed. He denied positively that it was Higgins who first said Willie was going to Springhill. If he said so at any previous trial he was mistaken.

Mr. Morrill read his evidence taken at the Higgins trial in which he put the above statement in Higgins' mouth but the witness persisted that that was wrong and that Goodspeed made the statement first, though Higgins might have said something similar afterwards.

Re-examined by Mr. McKeown he said that at the previous trial his attention had been directed solely to his conversation with Higgins. He had not been asked anything about Goodspeed.

John Baird was the next witness. He told of seeing Higgins and Doherty going toward the park that Friday afternoon with another boy. He could not identify the prisoner as that boy.

Leslie Singer, who was in the park that afternoon, swore that he saw the three, including Goodspeed, going toward the park that day.

Geo. Patterson saw Doherty and two other boys in the park that day. He could not say for sure that these boys were Higgins and Goodspeed.

Harley Knox, park policeman, related the story of the discovery of the body. This was corroborated by the evidence of Officer George Earle, who also told of taking Higgins and Goodspeed to the police station after the body was identified in the morgue Monday night. Higgins here identified the cap found on the body, but Goodspeed said nothing. Saw them again about an hour later, and they told him they were going to try and find out who had done the murder. It was Higgins who said this. Witness described the identification of the body by Higgins.

To Mr. Morrill he said he did not know Jack Goodspeed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. John F. Macaulay, the first witness called after recess, described the wounds found during his post mortem examination of Doherty's body precisely as he had done at the inquest, the preliminary examination of Higgins and the late trial, showing that the death of the deceased was caused by bullet wounds, impossible of self-infliction. Dr. Macaulay was complimented by the chief justice on presenting his testimony in such understandable language, free from technical medical terms which tended usually to confuse to the ordinary individual the evidence of medical men.

Coroner D. E. Berrymon told of the finding and removal of the body of Doherty and of the subsequent examination of several boys at his office. Goodspeed and Higgins were among these. The witness produced the written transcript he had made of Goodspeed's statements at that time, showing that the prisoner had declared that the last time he had seen Doherty was on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, in the old graveyard, when Kelly, King and Higgins were there. Doherty, he said, left about three o'clock, but he and Higgins stayed there until 4.30 that afternoon. He said he had been in the park alone with Higgins three weeks before the murder and had not been there since. Witness qustioned Goodspeed at other times but he had adhered to his first statement. When Goodspeed made the declaration read he was alone with the coroner and Deputy Chief Jenkins.

Clifford King told again of the meeting of himself and Harry Kelly with Goodspeed, Higgins and Doherty in the old graveyard shortly after noon the day of the murder. He left there a short time afterward, and coming back later saw the boys were not there. He did not see a revolver in Higgins' pocket, but remembered hearing the boys talking about something, which they told him was none of his business when he asked. He saw Goodspeed the following Sunday, when Goodspeed gave him some candy. Witness could not remember what they talked about. The next time he saw Goodspeed was by the dead house the night the body was found. He had never asked Higgins or Goodspeed anything about the disappearance of Doherty after he had seen him with them in the graveyard. He told of other occasions when he had seen Higgins and Goodspeed together, but said he had never heard them say anything about Doherty.

The judge here took charge of the examination for a few minutes and questioned the boy closely about his personal habits, his parents, whether he went to school, etc.

"Don't you know what it is to be good?" snapped the chief justice.

"Yes, sir," was the scared reply.

"Don't you ever try to be good?"

"Yes, sir, I often do."

"And yet you're fourteen years old and you go around all hours of nights with such boys as Higgins. Don't you see where you're going?"

"But I never knew that Higgins was bad then," was the answer.

"Now you look here," and the chief justice leaned forward and spoke earnestly. "You've got a good face, a very good face, and you ought to be a good boy. You want to be very careful what you do and who you go with, for company means a lot to a boy like you. Now, you remember this and be a good boy."

"Yes, sir"—and the witness, a very subdued youngster, stepped down.

U. S. Immigration Inspector L. H. Robinson told of the arrest of the boys at Vanceboro. When told they were to be taken back to St. John Higgins, he said, was very nervous, but Goodspeed was as cool as could be.

"When I put them in a room for the night," said the witness, "Goodspeed found fault with the accommodations and gave me a beautiful dressing down. I wouldn't like to tell exactly what he said. But next day going back on the train he was very well behaved."

Harry Kelly, who was in the graveyard with Doherty, Higgins, Goodspeed and King, told of what went on there and of seeing Higgins with a revolver. After the murder he had asked the boys about Doherty and Higgins said he had gone to Springhill. Goodspeed said nothing.

"Another time," said Kelly, "I told Higgins things looked bad for him because he had a revolver and was with Doherty the day he was killed. He told me he had sold his revolver and could prove it. Anyway, he said, his was a 32, while Doherty was killed with a 38. I asked these questions because I suspected Higgins, though I didn't think Goodspeed had anything to do with the murder. Higgins used to be talking about things he would do. He said he wouldn't carry a revolver for nothing, and that Bill Holm was no good because he didn't shoot the policeman who arrested him. I had warned Goodspeed against going around with him."

Mr. McKeown then expended considerable energy in the attempt to elicit some information from Frank Kelly, the midget member of the tanyard gang, who had proved so uncommunicative during the previous trials. This time, as before, the youngster's memory proved very faulty. He could not remember the names of any of the boys who assembled in the tanyard. He admitted having talked to some of them around the time of the murder, but couldn't remember a word that was said except a few unimportant statements which he had made in previous testimony. Counsel pressed him closely but obtained nothing of fresh import.

Harry Alexander's evidence, practically the same as given before, disclosed under cross-examination by Mr. Morrill the fact that the boys generally were afraid of Higgins.

There was nothing of direct importance in the testimony of the next witness, Harry McNeil, who told the same story he had given at the Higgins trial of the movements of the boys between the finding of the body and the flight. Regarding the companionship of Higgins and Goodspeed, Mr. Morrill's questions tended to draw information that it was Higgins who chased around after Goodspeed rather than the opposite.

Geo. Gamble told of the purchase of the revolver by him at Higgins' request. After the murder Higgins said he had sold it. Speaking of the murder, Higgins had said if he knew who did it he would tell.

Never heard Goodspeed say anything about it. Witness suspected Higgins but did not think that this was the general opinion of the boys.

To Mr. Morrill witness said the tanyard gang was broken up and did not meet now. He did not say anything of his suspicions of Higgins because he was not sure.

Lewis Sharkey told of the purchase by Frank Higgins of 38 calibre cartridges for his revolver. He was not cross-examined.

This completed that branch of the crown's evidence, leaving only the police officers to be heard, and at Mr. McKeown's request the court adjourned until 11 a. m. Saturday. The chief justice before adjournment took occasion to warmly congratulate Messrs. McKeown and Morrill on the gentlemanly and expeditious way they were conducting the case.

The first witness put on Saturday morning was Detective Patrick Killen, who told of the identification of the body as it lay in the dead house. At that time Fred. Goodspeed only went a little way into the place, and with an exclamation of fear turned and went out. Talking to Goodspeed and Higgins afterward they both told him that they had last seen Doherty in the graveyard Friday at eleven a. m. Witness related the events of the days preceding the arrest and described the arrest made by him at McAdam. He told of the finding of the revolver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, the detective said that Goodspeed as well as Higgins had made the statement about seeing Doherty for the last time eleven a. m. Friday.

Deputy Chief F. W. Jenkins's evidence had to do with the finding of the body, its identification and his subsequent conversations with Higgins and Goodspeed. The night the body was found both declared they had last seen him at 11 a. m. Friday. After the body was identified he questioned Goodspeed alone, when he made the same statement, adding that he and Higgins had stayed in the graveyard till five o'clock, when he went home to his tea. At other times, including Wednesday evening, in Coroner Berryman's office, he made similar statements. Thursday in the coroner's office he changed his story, saying that it was about one o'clock instead of eleven that they saw Doherty in the graveyard. That night the deputy asked Goodspeed when he had last been in the park. He denied having been there that summer, but later admitted having been there three weeks ago.

"Then," said the witness, "I said to him, 'what would you say if I were to produce a witness who saw you with Doherty in the park Friday?'

"He said: 'I would say he was mistaken.'

"I saw Goodspeed again Friday and asked him if there was anything new. He said no. Then I asked him his candid opinion about the murder."

"He said: 'Well I don't know. It's very strange. The fact that there were berries in Doherty's stomach would show he hadn't been dead very long.'

"The next I saw him was after his arrest on Saturday, Aug. 9. That afternoon he was brought to the office of the chief of police. Before Goodspeed said anything the chief said: 'Now you say you want to make a statement. You're only a boy and I advise you strongly not to make any statement. If you do it will be written down and used in evidence against you.'

"Goodspeed said he understood, and went ahead and made his statement, which I took down in writing."

The deposition thus made was produced and identified. Before it was read Mr. Morrill insisted that the crown must also show that no inducement had been held out to Goodspeed before he came upstairs.

The judge agreed to this, and the chief of police, called and questioned, said:

"Sergt. Baxter met me in the guard room and said Goodspeed wanted to see me. I went down stairs and spoke to him. He was sobbing and I said, 'you'd better not talk much. You're a small boy and I warn you everything you say will be used against you. He said, 'I want to tell you. I want to go to the office and tell you.' He seemed afraid of somebody hearing him. I came away and left him. Later I went down and told him he could come up. He did so, and made his statement in my office. I warned him there again."

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, the chief insisted that nothing had been said to Goodspeed in the way of an inducement or a promise that what he said would not be used against him. He could not say what went on downstairs between the prisoner and Sergt. Baxter, who was the first to speak to him.

Mr. Morrill asked that Baxter be called, and, the court agreeing, he was sent for.

In the interim Deputy Jenkins was recalled and told Goodspeed's part in the finding of the revolver.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morrill, the witness said he was depending entirely upon his memory in his testimony given. He was positive that he examined Fred Goodspeed in his private office the night the body was found. He also examined Jack Goodspeed in the same way. He was certain that Fred was not sitting outside on the bench all this time. He was also sure that he saw Fred on Brussels street with Higgins, Harry McNeil and other boys the night the body was found. Examined closer by Mr. Morrill, the deputy admitted he was mistaken on this point and that it was Tuesday that he met the boys on Brussels street. He persisted, however, in the statement that he had examined Fred Goodspeed in his office that night.

In answer to further questions from Mr. Morrill, the deputy chief said that he had strong suspicions of both Higgins and Goodspeed as early as the Thursday after the body was found. It was not his fault that they were not arrested then. Higgins was present on three out of the four occasions on which witness was talking to Goodspeed after the body was found.

Sergt. Baxter arrived at this time and being sworn said that he went down to the cells where Goodspeed was the day he was arrested. He looked in the cell and asked the boy there if he was Goodspeed.

"He said yes," said the witness, "and asked me if I was the chief of police. I told him I wasn't, and he said he wanted to see the chief, and tell him all about it. I asked him if he had seen the shooting done, and he nodded his head. I asked him if he did it, and he shook his head and cried. Then he asked me, "Is Higgins there?" and I asked him if Higgins had done it. He hesitated and I told him to nod if he was afraid to speak, and he nodded. There was not another word said of any kind. I was not acting under instructions when I went down, but did so simply to see the boys."

After Sergt. Baxter's evidence had explained all the preliminaries to Goodspeed's confession, Deputy Jenkins was recalled and read the confession as he had taken it down. It was identical with his story of the murder as told at the inquest, the preliminary examination and the Higgins trial.

Re-examined by Mr. McKeown, the deputy admitted that it was owing to the intervention of the chief, backed by Mr. McKeown, that he had been deterred from making the arrest when he wished.

After re-examination of Chief Clarke on minor points the crown rested its case.

If Goodspeed is found guilty in this count the burglary charge will not be pressed by the crown.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure in from ten to twenty minutes.

GOING TO NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Toronto Globe.)

The clergy and men of the choir of St. Simon's church were entertained on Tuesday evening by J. W. F. Harrison, organist and choirmaster, at his residence. During the evening Mr. Harrison, on behalf of the choir and himself, presented the Rev. E. J. Wood, assistant clergyman of the church, with a handsome set of theological valumes, twenty-seven in number, at the same time expressing the regret felt at Mr. Wood's approaching departure from the church, where he has during many years endeared himself to the choir and congregation. Mr. Wood has been appointed rector at Dorchester, N. B.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIP.

It Will be Able to Nullify Attacks by Submarine Torpedo Boats.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British admiralty is considering the construction of a new warship which will be able to completely nullify any attacks by submarine torpedo boats. The details are being kept very secret. A high naval authority says it is one of the most striking inventions of modern times. The boat will be equally effective for offensive and defensive work.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

FREE ALKALI.

There are few women in Canada who have not heard of "free alkali," but there are many who do not understand the term. The term is always used in connection with soap. If any think it is meant to convey that it is alkali given free with the soap, then alkali is very dear at the price. But it does not mean that. A soap containing free alkali is a soap in which the alkali is not properly incorporated with the fatty acids used in the making of soap, and such a soap is most injurious to the clothing and hands. Free alkali in soap will burn the nap off wool and the surface off linen, coarsen the skin of the hands, rendering them liable to eczema, make the nails brittle and chip off. Such a soap does not possess thorough cleansing properties. The difference between a soap containing free alkali and a neutral soap is easily tested. Sunlight Soap is a neutral soap, and no one who has once used Sunlight Soap for any time could with satisfaction go back to any of the common laundry soaps on the market. Complaints about the hands and the clothes are unknown where Sunlight Soap is used. 603.

BOSTON LETTER.

Anthracite Still Selling at Twelve Dollars a Ton.

New England Apple Trade With Great Britain Has Reached Large Proportions This Winter.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—Meeting of the Canadian Club—Mr. Tarte Expresses His Political Convictions—A Nova Scotia Woman Figuring in the Public Eye—Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The mild nature of the season in this section of the country has been an untold blessing to those short of fuel. The coal problem is still to the fore, and gives no promise of being satisfactorily disposed of. Anthracite is still selling at $12 in Boston, with excellent prospects of it remaining at that figure for some time. Some attention has been given to a peculiar feature of the situation. It is stated that coal has been taken to the provinces from Pennsylvania and sold at $7 a ton at Yarmouth and other points. It is said also that the present high prices in this country are due to the desire of the coal interests to make the cost of the strike out of the public because of the latter's sympathy with the miners. The coal combine of Pennsylvania, however, places the blame for the high prices upon independent operators and upon many of the dealers who are trying to regain what was lost during the strike. Many people believe that anthracite for the next few years will be higher than it was quoted at before the strike. Many believe that the mining troubles are by no means over, and the statement has been made that the strike was only declared off temporarily last fall, and may be continued in the spring. In his trade newspaper, the Boston Commercial, Lt. Gov. Curtis Guild, jr., says: "Our best information is that the strike is not settled, and will be resumed with renewed vigor in the spring, and that the price of anthracite coal for the next few years will be abnormally high."

An irresponsible morning newspaper, which has a limited circulation, has an editorial this week advocating the annexation of Canada. The article was most ridiculous and was regarded as a joke by the Canadian colony here. It seems that the newspaper (?) in question has an editor who is, or rather calls himself, a Canadian, and at times this peculiar personage attempts to guide the destinies of Canada from his Washington street office. The paper has absolutely no influence, and in fact is read so seldom that thousands of Bostonians do not know that such a paper is published.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Club was held at the Copley Square hotel Thursday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Henry W. Patterson; vice-presidents, Joseph Bennett, C. H. McIntyre; secretary, W. B. McVey; assistant secretary, J. W. Bailey; treasurer, H. D. Burns; auditor, Montague Chamberlain; historian, Thomas F. Anderson.

The New England apple trade with Great Britain has reached large proportions this winter. Owing to the high prices asked by growers, the home market has not been able to get all the apples desired, the farmers preferring to ship the fruit to England. Nearly 2,000,000 barrels of apples have been shipped from Portland this season, more than three times as many as at this time last year. The average price being paid the farmers is $1.50 a barrel. It is stated that there are now stored in the United States and Canada 4,364,000 barrels of apples, and a decline in prices is expected before spring.

Large shipments of tea have arrived in this city from St. John and other Canadian points since the removal of the tax. It is the first time in four years that this trade has been active. The movement was due largely to the fact that much tea had been shipped to Canada to avoid payment of the tax, and re-shipped to this country.

George McArthur of St. John, one of the contractors who is building up Houlton, Me., the business portion of which was burned, was in town this week. He says the damaged town is being rapidly restored, and that when the work is completed the city will be one of the best in Maine.

Judge Bond in the superior court yesterday denied a motion for the revocation of the sentence of J. C. L. Soderquest, on the ground that the court has no authority. Soderquest is serving a sentence of from seven to eight years in the state prison for an assault upon Miss Eva Crockett, a Nova Scotia school teacher, in the Natural History rooms in this city, Aug. 13, 1902. He was sentenced upon a plea of guilty. It is contended that he is not guilty of the crime, and that if he pleaded guilty it was under the belief that he was arrested on a minor charge.

Hon. J. I. Tarte, when in the state this week, engaged the services of T. St. Pierre of L'Opinion Publique of Worcester for the editorial staff of La Patrie of Montreal. In an address at Lowell, Mr. Tarte referred to his six years in the cabinet as "six years in purgatory." He said he left the ministry because of the pressure of a faction opposed to the ardent wish of his to make Canada more independent of the United States, a faction favoring American railroads. Mr. Tarte declared that in spite of this he did not believe himself quite dead politically yet and still thinks he has enough influence to prevent encroachment by American railroads. He was not prepared to say whether his political career was ended or not.

Maurice Stevens of Woodville, N. S., a carpenter employed in Dover, N. H., was terribly burned by an electric wire on Thursday. He was working on a staging of an electric plant and slipped. To save himself he grasped a live wire to prevent falling. The flesh on his hands and arms was burned to the bone. He fell 20 feet onto frozen ground and was seriously hurt. His condition is critical. Stevens is 21 years old.

During his recent trip in Florida, Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the guest of Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate. He also had the use of Mr. Flagler's private car.

It is announced by the Taunton police that they have discontinued the search for the body of Miss Minnie Graham, the Halifax girl, who was supposed to have committed suicide by drowning, on the ground that they now have reason to believe that the woman is not dead. George Neiforth of Halifax, who has figured in the case as the man who was engaged to marry Miss Graham, called at the police station Wednesday and stated that he believed that the letters which the young woman wrote announcing her intentions of committing suicide were nothing more or less than a blind to conceal her real movements. Mr. Nieforth expressed the opinion that Miss Graham ran away to escape marrying him.

Mrs. Martin, the wife of Dr. John MacLeod Martin of Boston, who figured before the public this week, is a native of Yarmouth, N. S. She is about 44 years of age, and the doctor is 45. Dr. Martin desires to have his name erased from a record in New York city hall which credits him with being the father of a child his wife alleges she gave birth to June 21, 1902, in the metropolis. Dr. Martin claims that no child was born to his wife, and that one his wife has was obtained from some other woman.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In Quincy, Jan. 6, James N. White, granite manufacturer, aged 60 years, native of Fredericton; in Somerville, Jan. 6, Edward Griffiths, jr., formerly of St. John; in Boston, Jan. 4, Hannah J. Seely, aged 44, formerly of Long Reach, N. B.; in Roxbury, Jan. 7, John Bass, contractor and builder, aged 61 years, native of Miramichi; in Roxbury, Jan. 8, Mrs. Isaac Robinson (formerly Miss Jessie McLean), daughter of the late Alexander McLean of Pictou, N.S.; lost from Gloucester schooner Aloha, Dec. 25, James Key, native of Guysboro, N. S.

In the spruce lumber market, prices are holding firm, and belief obtains in the trade that it is only a question of a short time before a considerable advance will be recorded. The demand is not heavy, but is sufficient to prevent any accumulation of stocks. Large sizes spruce timber by water are quoted at $18 to 19; ordinary, $16 to 17.50; shippers', $17, and planed boards, $15. By rail, 10 and 12 inch dimensions are yet held at $20.50 to 21.50; 9 in. and under dimensions, $19; 10 and 12 in. random lengths, 10 feet and up, $20 to 20.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 and 3x4 10 feet and up, $17.50; all other randoms, 9 in. and under, 10 feet up, $18.50; merchantable boards, 5 in. and up, $16.50 to 17; matched boards, $18 to 19. Laths are somewhat firmer here. For 1 5-8 in. $3.40 is asked, and for 1 1-2 in. $3.25. Cedar singles are unchanged at $2.50 to 3.55 for extras, $3 for clear and $2.50 for second clears.

Mackerel and codfish are scarce and firm. Some salt mackerel are being received from the provinces, but the amount is small. Salt cod are in short supply. The splitters are getting few fish, owing to the scarcity of the fresh supply. Large shore and Georges are quoted at $6 to 6.50 by jobbers; medium, $5 to 5.25; large dry bank, $5.50 to 5.75; medium, $5 to $5.25; large pickled bank, $5.50; medium, $4.50. Barrel herring are in light supply, with the demand fair and prices steady. Large Nova Scotia split are worth $6.75 to 7.50; medium, $5.50 to 6, and large round shore, $5.57 to 6. Canned lobsters are steady and unchanged. Wholesalers quote one lb. flats at $3.25 to 3.50, and 1 lb. talls, $3 to 3.25. Frozen N. B. smelts, extras, are quoted at 14c., and medium at 8 to 10c. Live lobsters are steady at 18c. and boiled at 20c.

AN OBSTINATE CASE OF ECZEMA.

Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes that his father was entirely cured of a long standing and obstinate case of Eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores that refused to heal, and he suffered terribly from the itching and stinging. Though he used a great many remedies and was treated by first-class doctors, no permanent relief was obtained until he used Dr. Chase's Ointment.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

AROOSTOOK JUNCTION, N. B.,
Jan. 9th, 1902.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—We desire in this way to express our grateful thanks to the many friends for the very many kindly expressions of sympathy both in word and deed, to ourselves and family in our great loss, the death of our dear son; and especially do we desire to render our heartfelt thanks to those whose sympathy found expression in loving floral remembrances. These kindly expressions help to make the burden lighter, and we shall ever cherish a fond remembrance of the great kindness shown us in our sore affliction.

"The Heavenly Father doeth all things well."

Sincerely,

MR. AND MRS. D. B. HOPKINS.

Wood's Phosphodine
The Great English Remedy
is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction.
It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, the Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants; Mental and Brain Worry, all of which lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an early grave. Price $1 per package, or six for $5. One will please; six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for pamphlet—free to any address.
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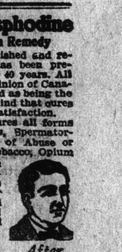

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John at all Drug Stores.