

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday
by The Telegraph Publishing Company,
St. John, a company incorporated by
Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCready,
President and Manager.
Subscription Rates:
Sent by mail to any address in Canada
at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to
any address in United States at Two
Dollars a year. All subscriptions must
be paid in advance.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements
"ing the run of the paper, each in-
sertion, \$1.00 per line.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale,
e, one cent a word for each insertion.
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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES
New Brunswick's Independent
Newspapers
These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our great Dominion.
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, the Rock, the Rose and the
Maple Leaf Forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
1st & 2nd Floors
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1914.

NECESSARY WITNESSES
Thursday's proceedings before the
Royal Commission have been reported
at some length in The Telegraph, and
all who have awaited evidence in
support of the Dugal charges should read
with care the testimony given un-
der oath. The remarkable story told
by several witnesses indicates that
the Commission was wise in its
decision to take a broad view of the ad-
missibility of certain evidence which
counsel for Mr. Fleming desired to
have shut out. Legal technicalities aside,
the public interest surely demands that
the great sums of money paid to Berry
and to Teal should be traced to their
destination. Everyone will now see how
important it is that a complete disclo-
sure of his connection with the case
should be made by Mr. Teal, and how
essential it is also that W. H. Berry be
produced by his employers, the local
government, for examination concerning
the astonishing but convincing state-
ments made by many witnesses since
this inquiry was opened.

From the moment these charges were
formulated the public has been demand-
ing the whole truth—that every re-
levant fact bearing upon the transactions
charged should be brought out under
oath, without regard to whom the dis-
closures might benefit or injure. Coun-
sel for Mr. Dugal have now produced
an abundance of testimony to show
how necessary the inquiry was and how
gravelly important it is that every re-
quisite witness shall be present for ex-
amination.

In this inquiry innocent men have
nothing to fear, and the issue at stake
is so great and bears so directly upon
the proper conduct of public affairs that
the local government should recognize
the situation as it stands and set about
the production of W. H. Berry. Just
enough of the sordid and terrible story
has been heard to make clear the abso-
lute necessity for having all the chapters
related. The plain truth is enough—
but let us have it all at any cost.

"CAN A MILLIONAIRE BE A
CHRISTIAN?"
The Methodist Conference at Mont-
real has hesitated over introducing for
discussion at their next meeting the
topic: "Can a Millionaire Be a Chris-
tian?" They changed it to the more ab-
stract title, "Christianity and Wealth."
The first question is not one of the
greatest difficulty. Renunciation of
wealth is not a condition laid down by
any church for membership on her rolls.
It is true that it was a condition of join-
ing the new society formed by the en-
thusiastic followers of the Prophet who
was himself always dependent upon the
charity of others for support. The fish-
ermen on the lake were called to leave a
prosperous business and to become fishers
of men, and earlier Christianity is full
of harsh statements against the rich.
But it was found impossible to continue
in this direction. They had to deal with
real conditions. Members of this new
brotherhood could not live as parasites
upon the world, and, if allowed to ac-
cumulate at all, why was to fix the
limit? The church continued for a time
to preach against riches, and her zeal in
that direction was only equalled by her
success in accumulating.

of his day very clearly: "Earthly prop-
erty should be considered in the light of
a staff, an instrument for good uses."
A millionaire should receive the strong-
est encouragement to become a Christian,
where he can be induced to put his
property to the best uses. Jesus con-
demned the rich fool who, after he had
accumulated wealth, planned to use it
solitarily for his own enjoyment. His
epitaph call to his spirit: "Thou has
much goods laid up for many years; eat,
drink, and be merry," and the comment
of the Master upon it shows that in-
evitable punishment awaits the man
whose wealth brings no joy to others
than himself.

The question of Christianity is not
"Are you rich?" but "Have you done the
will of the Father?" It is time that the
master iniquities of the time are con-
nected with money-making. Unfortu-
nately a man can steal a franchise, cor-
rupt a constituency, force a railway, but
if he stands for a "lid on" policy, is cor-
rect in his personal habits, orthodox in
his views and pious in his professions,
he can receive the highest place in the
church. Lip homage to the law and the
prophets, will make it easy for a mod-
est millionaire to bribe the inspectors,
doctor the good, get away with the re-
bates and compass monopoly. Many mil-
lionaires do not see God for naught;
they go to church that they may not go
to jail. They adulterously preserve the
appearance of virtue, without being vir-
tuous at heart. But men sometimes do this
even when they are not millionaires. The
church does not preach asceticism, and
it does not ask its members whether they
are rich or poor. It says that wealth is
a public trust, and that if a man is un-
faithful to that trust and to his duty by
his fellows, his punishment is not to be
escaped.

THE LONDON TIMES AND ST.
JOHN.
The London Times, in its financial
supplement of June 4, does the part of
St. John a grave injustice, no doubt in-
advertently. The Times in that issue
contains a striking article dealing with
the harbor of Halifax and the large im-
provements now going on there. That
part of the article dealing with the ex-
pansion of the harbor facilities at Hal-
ifax it well written, and so far as we
know, fair and authoritative. But after
speaking of Halifax as a fine harbor, as
formerly the naval station of the North
Atlantic Imperial Squadron, and as well
fitted for that purpose and commercial
steamship business, The Times article
continues as follows:

"During the winter months—from
November to May—when the St. Law-
rence is closed by ice to navigation,
and Quebec and Montreal are
battled from the ice, Halifax
constitutes the sole Canadian port of
entry upon the eastern coast. Con-
sequently it has developed into a
naval and mercantile port."

It is unfortunate indeed that a great
English journal, such as The Times,
accepted very widely throughout the Em-
pire as an authority on many matters,
should make and publish an assertion so
grossly inaccurate as the one quoted,
Halifax harbor is entitled to all the
praise The Times give it, but it is not
the only open port on the eastern coast
in the winter months for many years,
carrying mails, freight and passengers,
and doubtless many copies of the London
Times, and their Canadian and Ameri-
can editions, have been coming to St. John
in the winter months for many years,
and have long recognized St. John not only
as a port open and entirely free from ice
on every day in the year, but as the
Maritime Province port nearest the heart
of the country and so best fitted to
handle the incoming and outgoing steam-
ship traffic of the Dominion from the
first of November until the St. Lawrence
is free of ice in the spring.

No doubt the Board of Trade, if it
should see fit to take this matter up,
it would find the London Times ready and
willing to do St. John entire justice by
retracting the improper statement to
which attention has been directed here,
and which is injurious, particularly at a
time when St. John is fighting for its
fair share of the direct winter mail
steamship business of the Dominion.

MODIFYING THE TRUST BILL.
The one thing apparently that Presi-
dent Wilson is not ready to do with the
anti-trust law is to let it alone. The
Sherman Act has undergone changes in
its interpretation by the courts, and there
is general consensus of opinion among
the directors of large corporations that
they have suffered quite enough at its
hands. They have felt the peril of this
vague statute and the weight of harass-
ing litigation. Its widespread net has
caught the harmless and even use-
ful combinations of capital as well as
those that are monopolistic and oppres-
sive. If the law is to be intensified, will
any innocent man escape?

Recently the manufacturing interests
appealed to Wilson urging, according to
the report in the New York Post, that
in the present unsatisfactory condition
of the country's business, it would be
unwise to enact, on top of the tariff and
currency acts so recently passed, a mass
of new legislation affecting the conduct
of business generally; that action of this
sort should not be taken until a thorough
enquiry had been made by a commission
which should consider the actual facts
of the situation and report what mea-
sures would meet it in a satisfactory man-
ner. The reply of the President was that
it is better to know the worst now,
and that nothing could be more unsat-
isfactory for business than uncertainty;
that a moderate change could be made
now, while, under the gathering forces
of radicalism, anything might happen in
five or six years' time.

The condition is not without its per-
plexities, but it is hardly fair to blame
the government for the onerous nature
of the legislative restrictions. The mono-
polists had the strength of a giant and
added dangers of international collisions

of vast importance and manifest transi-
tions; they proved quite unworthy of
their charge, and insignificant in all tal-
ents with the one exception of the talent
of grasping. They grasped on the left
hand and were hungry, on the right and
were not satisfied. The people submitted
weekly to their exactions until convinced
that experience only improved these men
in plundering; then they stepped in to
regulate. They will continue to regu-
late, and in the regulation the combina-
tions that have been obstructing the free
flow of commerce, making secret cov-
enants in restraint of trade, and practising
"unfair, wicked or oppressive methods,"
will suffer as well as more innocent ones.

President Wilson is accomplishing
things. There has been no Executive
in recent years who has met with such
success in having his policies effective in
legislation. The Sherman Anti-Trust
Law has now had twenty-three years of
existence. Its clauses have been sub-
mitted to the "rule of reason" by the
judges and its limitations and power are
pretty well determined. The difficulty is
that any changes that may be introduced
will have to be submitted to the same
process of determination before business
men will know where they stand. "If it
were done when it is done, then it is
well done," but it is not possible to make
any change without introducing new
uncertainties. That is the question, yet
the people will be very likely to justify
Wilson in providing new penalties for
monopoly and oppression, even at the cost
of a continuance of the present depression.

THE TURN OF THE CONSUMER.
A few years ago protectionists were
shouting about the need of levying du-
ties in accordance with the difference in
the cost of production at home and
abroad. But whether the "cost of pro-
duction" was found to be too variable
or difficult a subject, or whether this
was devised as simply one more pro-
tectionist juggle, less has been heard of
it lately. It was with this idea in mind
that Mr. Borden tried to appoint his
tariff board. A similar board had come
into existence in the United States, lived
its feverish and troubled life, and when
it failed to reach any satisfactory find-
ings, the idea of so levying duties was
quietly dropped from the Republican plat-
form.

It may be a good thing to revive. It
is a sword with two edges and cuts
both ways. For example Canadian flour
sells for seventy cents a barrel more in
Montreal than in London. Canadian ba-
con sold during March last for five cents
per pound less in London than in To-
ronto. Bread during this year is cost-
ing nearly twice as much in St. John as
broad made from Canadian wheat costs
in London. What is the cause of these
extraordinary differences? This country
has so long been trying to lift itself up
by its boot straps, by bonusing every
conceivable industry, that the condition
has grown exceedingly serious for the
average citizen. There has been a rapid
upward movement of prices, and every
action of the government has been to
accelerate the speed of a movement that
other causes were rendering depressingly
swift. It is estimated that by a
slight manipulation of the duty on rails
the country will pay an increased price
of \$7,000,000 a year for this commodity.
The fifty-nine changes which they made
in the schedules all tended to a
many varieties of increased prices of
commodities affected. The farmer and
consumer have been asked to "pay a lit-
tle more" for a product, until they find
that there is no end to the gentlemen
who wish to be hired to carry on an
unfamiliar industry, or who wish to
have the government give them an in-
creased profit upon a business that is
already paying large dividends.

When the government has been inter-
fering in business individuals and in-
dustries under the pretence of equalizing
the cost of production at home and
abroad, is there any reason why it
should not interfere to see that a home
product is not sold for from twenty to
one hundred per cent higher prices at
the point of production than it is over
three thousand miles away from that
point? The people of Canada have been
taxing themselves to the limit under all
kinds of pretences and devices, and they
have been allowing myriads of indus-
tries to tax them at the suggestion of
gentlemen whose chief study is to grow
rich without the enterprise and indus-
try which alone can secure legitimate
success. The consumer has sold his
birthright and lost his postage to boot.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE.
A very few years ago Germany was
an agrarian country. She had a large
farming population producing her own
food-stuffs. Her farms have not been
deserted, but her urban population has
grown so that now she is a vast work-
shop depending on the foreigner for her
food supplies. She is bound in her strug-
gle for life to insist on an open market
in order to make money enough to pur-
chase the food-stuffs she is unable to
produce at home. Her people have ceased
to emigrate, and each year she summons
from abroad about three-quarters of a
million of agricultural laborers.

Winston Churchill described Ger-
many's fleet a short time ago as a "luxury"
but from this point of view the Ger-
man fleet is a vital necessity. It is not
an instrument of aggression. It is the
great manufacturers in Germany who
are conscious of the need of a powerful
fleet, and it is to them that the Emperor
can appeal with all confidence when
planning increased appropriations for the
navy. It exists for the protection of
German trade, as the English fleet exists
for the protection of English trade.

However often the German navy has
been regarded as bellicose in its intent
and warfare in its designs this was not
the original idea in its construction.
Added dangers of international collisions

have certainly been created by its
growth, but its origin was in economic
causes. It was built more with the in-
tention of "making money" than of
"making history."

THE PROGRESS OF MILITANCY.
Mr. Bernard Shaw was the first to of-
fer the cynical suggestion that, if the
women insisted on dying for the fran-
chise, no insuperable obstacle should be
placed in their way. This suggestion was
rather too logical for official minds,
at the time, but now officials and others
are apparently converted to the painful
belief that the "wild women" should be
allowed to starve themselves to
death, as the speediest way of ending
a controversy of which the whole coun-
try is weary. Many dignitaries of the
church have recently expressed the opin-
ion that any deaths for the cause would
not be counted to the cause for martyr-
dom nor stored up against the govern-
ment for cruelty.

But in spite of this opinion so wide-
ly expressed today, the government is
wise in withholding the crown of mar-
tyrdom. We might as well stop reading
history if we are so dull we cannot see
that the blood of a martyr is the most
fruitful nourishment for a growing
plant. The true gods never release any-
one from the price—those who exact any
one who give. "The glorious company
of martyrs," says the prayer-book. Every
member of that company is a continual
witness to a law which holds in social,
economic and political as well as in
religious life. However sweet it may be
to live and exercise the franchise, many
of the "wild women" are quite ready to
die that their sisters may enter into the
golden year when they will be able to
march to the polls with their brethren
and deposit a ballot at recurring inter-
vals.

The militant stage of the controversy
has continued now for about four years.
It has seriously embarrassed the govern-
ment and brought much discredit to
the cause. The first suffragist woman
who resorted to a hunger strike in 1888
was the pioneer in a new method of per-
plexing rulers. Instead of resorting to
forceful feeding or relaying the woman
on the ground of health, any previous
method could have foreseen the troubled
years since, would have let her die. The
dying of one would have caused a sen-
sation, but forcible feeding has caused
disgust and the breaking of windows,
the burning of churches, the destroying
of pictures and the firing of bombs, has
produced alarm and anger, and brought
hopeless discredit upon the whole move-
ment.

There is abundant evidence of the in-
jury that has been wrought to the wom-
an's cause by the militants. In 1911 a
"conscience" bill, promising to give
special facilities to the Commons to in-
troduce an amendment to the govern-
ment franchise bill to secure votes for
the women, was passed with a majority
of 167. A demonstration attended by half
a million people took place in Hyde
Park, favoring the cause of the women,
and another attended by 50,000 in Tra-
falgar Square. This was the high water
mark of the movement. Since then the
leaders divided on the vexed question of
militant tactics, and Mr. and Mrs.
Pethick-Lawrence withdrew from the
union when it was preparing for that
long course of aggression which it has
since pursued under the leadership of
Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter. Now
Sylvia has bound herself by an oath that
she will neither eat nor drink until she
has had an audience with Asquith.

History has a record of as many as
forty persons binding themselves not to
eat nor drink until they had killed Paul
of Tarsus. They died of starvation if
the vow was kept. The historian does
not record what happened to them. The
important thing was that Paul went on
living. Sylvia Pankhurst may be the
first martyr for the movement. With
militant Suffragettes on the one hand
and militant Irishmen on the other, Mr.
Asquith is not pinning for any exten-
sive interviews, so at last there may be a death
for the cause.

MR. BORDEN'S SUCCESSOR.
True genius is said infallibly to find
its way to the front in politics as in
everything else, but it is not upon this
commonplace truth that the Hon. Robert
Borden is depending. Genius is one
thing, but emergence to the front is
quite another thing. When his party
starts upon a Diogenes search for a suc-
cessor to Mr. Borden, he hopes that the
taper will shine upon him, and he is
expecting a trail to his own door that it
is blessed even wayfaring politicians can
follow with a rush light.

If the search is for an adroit man
rather than for an honest and able one,
Mr. Rogers' chances are good. That this
is true indicates the straits to which the
party is reduced. Mr. Rogers is not well
known outside of his own province, and
he is not held in high honor there. He
has achieved a prominence as the "wicked
partner" in the present cabinet. This
gives him no uniqueness among Mr.
Borden's associates; but while the dis-
criminating critic might use the word
"wicked" in describing most of the
others, he could not use the word "weak"
in reference to Mr. Rogers. This is his
distinction. Yet his selection to Mr.
Borden's position would provoke all over
the country Hamilton's indignant ques-
tion: "What judgment would step from
this to this?"

This is not to say that Mr. Borden
has been mutually successful; on the
contrary the disappointment among his
own followers at his amiable and well-
meant efforts is deep and lasting. He
has been embarrassed by a kind of help-
lessness from the first so that one may
describe his talent for leadership and
initiative as having two left hands. It
accomplishes nothing and what it does
attempt, it attempts awkwardly. But
Mr. Borden took principles into politics,
and while he has failed in their applica-
tion chiefly because he lacked vitality
and from the fact that he was only the

titular leader of the party, he has not
lost the respect of the country.
No one will deny Mr. Rogers a cer-
tain kind of political sagacity, but that
he has anything of the raw material of
statesmanship about him is nowhere sus-
pected. As far as the country can judge,
Mr. Rogers would appear ridiculous in
comparison with any premier in her his-
tory. There will always be opportunity
for ability like his in the party—at least
while it maintains its present moral
standards—but to mistake that ability
for the flowering of political genius
would be extraordinary blindness, at a
time when the people are more than
ever out of humor with political hacks
and time-servers.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
Will Mr. W. H. Berry be in attendance
the next time the timber charges are
taken up by the Royal Commission? If
not, why not?

The investigation into the timber
charges has whetted the appetite of the
public for the inquiry into the charges
in relation to the St. John Valley Rail-
way, which opens on Tuesday next.

The announcement that volunteers are
being sought for the Borden naval militia
recalls the Tory asser of 1911 on the
subject of the "tin-pot" navy. How
does Mr. Borden like the expression?

When the Standard has said its last
word in denunciation of The Telegraph
and Times and those connected with the
publication of these journals, there will
still remain the question, "who got that
\$65,000 or more, and why was it collect-
ed?"

Mr. Titus Carter of Andover, one of
Mr. Fleming's counsel, received a mer-
ited rebuke from the chairman of the
Royal Commission Thursday, and apolo-
gized to Mr. Carvell. This in itself is
the best comment upon Mr. Carter's
conduct in court.

The Chatham World (Conservative)
continues to denounce the manner in
which the affairs of the department of
railways are conducted. Its comments
on the acting minister of railways would
make very interesting reading for that
gentleman.

"Why not call a spade a spade?" de-
mands the Standard, after asserting that
all political parties have campaign funds.
The spade has certainly been doing some
very effective digging around the roots
of some of the Standard's trees, and it
will now proceed to excavate on the
Valley Railway.

Thursday was the anniversary of the
Battle of Waterloo. This fact was re-
called by some of the spectators in the
court room while Mr. Brantley was giv-
ing his dramatic evidence concerning his
introduction to Mr. E. R. Teed of Wood-
stock in the room of Mr. Fleming in the
Barker House at Fredericton.

It is announced that Mr. Gutelius is
initiating the policy of beautifying the
stations of the Intercolonial by means of
gardens, and that a beginning is to be
made in Nova Scotia. Mr. Gutelius does
well. Let us hope he will have a good
crop. Thus far he has only been able to
raise Cain along the line of the govern-
ment railway.

As the inquiry into the Dugal charges
proceeded, the St. John Standard man-
ifested less and less interest in it and
more and more in the perilous moral
state of The Telegraph and Times, Mr.
E. B. Carvell and Mr. E. S. Carter.
And yet, neither these journals nor the
gentlemen named are on trial, nor have
they large quantities of the people's
money concealed about their persons.

The provincial election campaign in
Ontario grows more exciting from day
to day, as a result of so many representa-
tives of the churches declaring them-
selves in support of the opposition policy
to abolish the bar. While tax reform is
also made an issue, the interest centres
chiefly in the other question, and it is
evidently upon this the fortunes of the
government will turn on election day.

It will be observed that fog is en-
countered in other places as well as in
the Bay of Fundy. The Empress of
Ireland was sunk in collision in a fog in
the St. Lawrence, and the Kaiser Wil-
helm II. had a hole punched in her side
in the English channel. A similar dis-
aster was narrowly averted recently in a
fog at New York. Thus far no great
disaster has ever been caused by fog in
the Bay of Fundy.

The Sussex Record, in a review of
what is being done, finds that New
Brunswick is enjoying a noticeable in-
dustrial development, and that stories of
industrial expansion come from prac-
tically all of the cities and towns, in
addition to the very notable expansion
in St. John. It is well worth while to be
reminded of the progress of the forward
movement. The cult of the "knocker" is
not yet wholly extinct.

The Social Service Council of Ottawa
proposes to conduct a social survey in
that city. The cost would range from
\$800 to \$1,000, according to the nature
of the survey. The Ministerial Associa-
tion of the city is willing to bear the
cost of the cost, and if the funds can be raised
the survey will be made. The necessity
of such work in connection with efforts
for social betterment is pressing itself
more and more upon the people of every
city.

If the Standard will direct its atten-
tion even for a brief time to that famous
meeting in Premier Fleming's room in
the Barker House at Fredericton it will
find food for meditation far more in-
teresting than the political squabbles of
the day.

Miracles.
(N. Y. Sun.)
Ripple on ripple, from the east,
The golden stream of morning runs;
The dark world dofs its grave and duns,
And high overhead night's robes are
torn.

With azure-deep as Solomon's
When he sat, throned, at feast.
And glittering as David when
He rode to battle, braced and armed,
And prayed his God and overwhelmed
His foes and flamed among his men.
The sun comes forth, a king high
reared,
Who takes his throne again.

One last long sheet of golden gray
The twilight binds, then lays aside;
And one white star, that tries to hide
The blossom there, reverses a ray;
Where, like sweet Ruth, dim, dewy eyed,
Dusk goes her sunset way.
Then like the state which went before
Bathsheba, when, with footsteps slow,
She trod the wise king's portion,
Eastward a light grows, more and more;
And then, quene-like, with face aglow,
The moon—at heaven's door.
—Madison Cawein.

The residence of Mrs. James Theriault
of St. Simon, near Carleton, and widow
of one of the fishermen lost in the recent
storm, was totally destroyed by fire
Tuesday night. There was no insurance.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, June 19.—President Wil-
son has sent to the senate the nomination
of Henry H. Balch, of Madison (Maine),
to be United States consul at St. Stephen
(N. B.).

Bathurst, N. B., June 18.—The elec-
tions held today in the parishes of New
Bandon and Inkerman, resulted in a
victory for local opinion by large ma-
jorities. This leaves only one parish in
Gloucester county under license, the
parish of Bathurst.

Boston, June 18.—A great area, 500
feet long and from 100 to 400 feet wide,
between Border street, East Boston, and
between 12.20 and 2 o'clock this morn-
ing.

Quebec, June 18.—The contract to sal-
vage the Empress of Ireland has been
let to the Canadian Salvage Association.
It is expected that the salvaging will
take two months, and it is not yet de-
cided whether attempts will be made to
raise the hull after the wreckage and
bodies have been removed from her.

Ottawa, June 20.—According to pres-
ent arrangements, Premier Borden will
start on his political tour of the west
during the first week of August. He will
spend all night in Regina, where P. B. Mc-
Curdy, M. P., has placed his home at
the premier's disposal.

Ottawa, June 19.—A drop of a little
over \$800,000 in the excise revenue for
the month of May and a corresponding
drop in April as compared with April
and May of last year, indicate that the
financial depression is having an effect
on the manufacture and consumption of
liquors and tobacco in Canada. The
total excise revenue last month was
\$1,641,875, as compared with \$1,848,800
in May of last year.

Ottawa, June 19.—That the fovee held
in captivity in connection with the fur
farming industry of Prince Edward Is-
land and alone are worth \$15,186,158, is the
information contained in a census de-
partment bulletin issued today. There
are 6,130 foxes of all breeds, and the
value of these animals is twice as great
as that of all the horses, cattle, sheep,
sheep and poultry on the island.

Toronto, June 21.—Under the eyes of
the young men to whom she was en-
gaged to be married, Mary Marsh, 21
years old, a Richmond Hill girl, was
killed on Saturday evening, June 20,
near Mount Pleasant, by an auto-
mobile driven by John B. Whaley, 2285 Yonge
street, who disappeared into the night,
and an hour later was brought up
to act on the coroner's jury on the same
case, and appointed foreman.

Whaley is held on a charge of man-
slaughter, without bail.

Ottawa, June 19.—Colonel, the Hon.
Sam Hughes, has got his political and
military tactics badly mixed up. As a
result he is unprotected against a lib-
eral cross fire.

The colonel's explanation of the
"naughty" of the 68th regiment
during the Boer war, which cost the
Corpus Christi procession on Sunday of
last week, contrary to regulations, has
not appeased the Orangemen of On-
tario. They are still angry, and they
brought him trouble from Quebec.

Bathurst, N. B., June 18.—A serious
accident occurred this morning at a
village mill of the Bathurst Lumber Co.
A band sawyer lost control of the car-
riage on which was a short log, which
struck the lever and broke it. The car-
riage ran wild and the log caught in the
lower wheel of the band mill, completely
wrecking the machine and damaging the
mill considerably. The driver, who was
seriously injured, was rushed to the hos-
pital and is tonight reported to be
likely to recover. One side of the mill
will be idle for two weeks as result.

Ottawa, June 19.—A slight increase in
magazine and newspaper postage be-
tween Canada and Great Britain is prob-
able, as a result of negotiations now in
progress between the Canadian and
British postmaster-generals, in regard to
the renewal of the agreement for prefer-
ential postal rates.

Four years ago the "Intellectual prefer-
ence" established while Hon. Rodolphe
Lemieux was postmaster-general, brought
the rate down to a penny a pound. Can-
ada agreed to pay half the cost of the
subsidized Atlantic mail service, with
Great Britain paying the other half. Each
country kept the revenue received from
collections for postage on magazines or
newspapers at the mailing point.

Since the bulk of the literature has
come from Great Britain to Canada the
British post office has received most of
the revenue, although Canada has had to
meet half the cost of the service.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier has been unable
to get the British postmaster-general to
agree to paying a larger proportion of
the subsidy. An alternative proposition
has now been made. It is to increase the
present penny rate to between two and
three cents per pound. Under the new
rate Great Britain will, it is understood,
give Canada some compensation to bal-
ance up the present inequality in revenue
received.

A SIX MONTH
During April and May
poor cases have been
some cases, only 600 per
17 pounds of fat in
the contained sheep
drying even less than
One wonders if the
cows are contented with
the feed if the owners
factories concerned are
their plants be run with
poor.

It is a common error
groups of 50 and 100
giving on the average
much more than simi-
lar groups of 500 and
1,000.

Supposing a factory
only 200 cows it should
be able to have an
average of 100 pounds
in six months to
it had better cows.
The months' factor.

The fact of manage-
directly interested in
cows testing to the pe-
viding for its opera-
and remain successful
ision, Ottawa, (where
may be obtained about
Cliff, Quebec, and ac-
of fat, 85 cents at A.
80 pounds of fat, 58
cents, 1,000 pounds of
fat, 50 cents at A.
and a five year or
more, gave 1,690
and 92 pounds of fat
more than four times
many poor cows in the
In Agricultural Bulletin

MELON AND CUC-
The home