The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of 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.

Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

Important Notice

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

Authorized Agents

The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

MRS. E. S. McKOY.
W. D. GOUGH.
ELIAS K. GANONG.

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 advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 24, 1912.

"THE WHEEL THAT CREAKS THE LOUDEST"

Our Conservative friends who regard trade with the United States as dangerous and disloyal ought to be appalled by the increase in that direction. Last year our trade with Great Britain increased by $18,342,157; but our trade with the United States last year increased by $63,582,240.

It is the vain dream of Canadian protectionists that they are going to build up in Canada a policy like the Chinese wall, in the form of a tariff "as high as Haman's gallows," and high enough to prevent a great deal of this trade with the United States. The figures just quoted should indicate even to the maddest of the spokesmen for the "interests" how little hope there is for the success of the policy they advocate.

"The wheel that creaks the loudest is the wheel that gets the grease," said Mr. P. W. Ellis at a meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association some time ago. No one else has expressed so pithily the manner in which these gentlemen organize for the purpose of compelling the government to raise the tariff and give them a still greater hold upon the Canadian consumer. Sometimes they do quarrel among themselves as to which wheel needs the grease most, but the industry that is most powerful and that makes the biggest noise generally secures assistance first.

However, the protectionist sky at present is not without clouds. That which appeared recently in Saskatchewan was considerably bigger than a man's hand, and there are newspapers, even Conservative newspapers, which believe that cloud presently will darken the whole sky. Here, for example, is the Conservative Kingston Standard, which shocks the more devoted protectionist organs by the following deliverance:

"The West—and it is a great and growing section and will in the next election be entitled to a larger representation in Parliament than now—must have larger and freer markets. Its very life depends upon that. It must grow and it will grow—and it will not be content to be held in leading strings for all time.

"Wise statesmen will take heed of these things. Reciprocity may be dead as the Conservatives say, or it may not be, as the Liberals say. All the Standard cares to say is that wider and larger markets and the fight for them are not dead and never will be dead. Trade cannot for long be forced in artificial channels."

Great Britain has steadily refused to tax the food of its people. In the United States the great issue in politics today is the popular demand for tariff reform. In Great Britain tariff reform means the introduction of protection. In the United States it means the downward revision of the tariff, the removal of tariff duties from natural products and such articles as are controlled by combinations in restraint of trade with the effect of enhancing unduly prices to the consumer.

If the Conservative party is wise it will avoid sectional agitation in Canada. No good citizen desires to see the West arrayed against the East. The interests of the people east of the lakes is not different, but identical with, that of those west of the lakes. The people of the prairie provinces will not tolerate any policy which punishes them for the profit of one class in the East. The agricultural population in Eastern Canada will not tolerate high protection in Canada at a time when the tendency in Canada and elsewhere among the people who pay the taxes is toward lower tariffs and toward the freedom of natural products and food from taxation of any sort. Canada, both East and West, is bound to be a great manufacturing country. There is no desire among any numerous class anywhere in the country to treat the manufacturers unfairly. But should Mr. Borden yield to the demand for more protection, or should he fail to grant relief in those cases where it has been shown that a lower tariff is necessary, farmers, East and West, and the great mass of Canadian consumers, will deal with Mr. Borden and with the interests to whom he has shown subservience.

SENATOR LODGE AND THE CANAL

Canada's old acquaintance, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who was a member of the famous Alaska Boundary tribunal, now comes forward with some peculiar reasoning in connection with the Panama Canal. With respect to arbitration Senator Lodge said in Washington on Wednesday:

"There is little doubt what the result of the matter would be should the question be submitted to The Hague."

"Don't you think we would lose?" asked Senator Smith of Georgia.

"Unquestionably," Mr. Lodge replied.

Evidently, then, Senator Lodge believes The Hague tribunal is a body that would not weigh the evidence impartially, or he believes the case of the United States is so bad that to submit it to arbitration would be to invite an adverse decision. Either horn of the dilemma is awkward enough.

Senator Lodge says that if the United States decides to exempt its own shipping from canal tolls Great Britain and other countries could remit to their merchant ships every dollar of tolls paid by such ships for passage of the canal. So they could, of course; but that is not the question. The question raised by the bill under discussion at Washington is whether or not the United States, under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, is free to treat its own ships in any way different from the way in which it treats those of other nations. Mr. Lodge says indignantly that "the only power that is trammelled, restricted, and curtailed in the performance of its duties to its own citizenship is the one that has spent $400,000,000 in the construction of this great enterprise." But, according to the British interpretation of the treaty, Britain clearly waived certain rights some years ago for the express purpose of having it provided that, if the United States constructed the canal, the shipping of all nations should receive equal treatment. So that Senator Lodge is attempting to go behind the returns. He says, further, that the whole trouble lies with Canada, which fears that Canadian traffic will go through American ports if American ships are given free passage through the canal. Once more, that is not the question. What The Hague tribunal would be asked to decide would be whether the United States, under the treaty, is free to introduce and perpetuate the discrimination proposed by the legislation now under review at Washington.

Senator Lodge appears to hold the treaty obligations rather lightly, and his admission that The Hague tribunal would be certain to decide against the United States is a somewhat startling admission from the American standpoint.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Men speak feelingly of the beauty of the summer mornings at sunrise, and just before and after, but instead of enjoying the beauty and the health-giving qualities of the early daylight they remain in bed, and confine their daylight-saving experience to more or less idle conversation about the matter.

Recently an Ontario town—Orillia—attempted an experiment in the matter of daylight-saving. After some agitation on the subject the Mayor, having found that the leading business people were agreeable, issued a proclamation as a result of which all the clocks in town were put forward one hour on June 22. This meant that those who had been getting up at six o'clock under the old arrangement, rose at five under the new, and would stop work or business an hour sooner in the afternoon. The experiment should have been a great success, but it wasn't. On July 7 the Mayor issued another proclamation, sadly requesting the people to set their clocks as of old.

The trouble was that the very people who would have profited most by the change refused to give it a fair trial. A large number of men employed in industries in the town declined to start work an hour earlier, and without their co-operation the new plan could not succeed. Mechanics and clerks would have discovered in a week or two that the extra hour of sunshine every day could have been enjoyed without any real sacrifice whatever, but some of them were unable to overcome the ancient prejudice against early rising, not being able to understand that by the simple arrangement they never would have realized that they were getting up any earlier than usual.

The daylight-saving plan has so much common-sense in its favor that ultimately it surely will be adopted throughout the British Isles, the United States, and Canada. If the British Parliament should introduce the scheme it is likely that Canada would quickly fall into line, and a reasonably extended trial of the arrangement would suffice to render it universally popular. As one advocate of the scheme says: "To pay the price of a life-time of loss of an hour's sunshine every day for lack of trying a change for a couple of weeks does not look like common sense, does it?"

A STILL MORE RADICAL LAND POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George is going to lead the Liberal party forward another long step in the matter of land reform. There was a breakfast party at his house a short time ago at which the subject discussed was reform of the land laws of England and Scotland, and after breakfast a committee was appointed to secure complete information and prepare a policy for the Liberal party. As a result of that breakfast the British Weekly says:

"There is an unmistakable thrill in the air. We are on the eve of a new departure."

There is no more troublesome question in Great Britain, and in some other places, than this of the land. But let no one suppose that the English Liberals are going to stand still because the matter is difficult, and, in some respects, dangerous. Thus we find in the Daily News some exceedingly plain testimony from Mr. Harold Spender:

"This inquiry will meet a great want and serve a great purpose. We are all agreed as to the evil—that the English land system, the last of its nature left in Western Europe, is draining the life-blood of the country. Look at the empty countryside—at the crowded emigrant ships—at the deserted villages, and the congested towns. The facts are writ so large that he who runs may read. But when we come to remedies there are many schools of reform, as dogmatic and as quarrelsome as the religious sects. Those schools want light and leadership. Their forces must be concentrated and combined in one great sweeping movement. Only in that way shall we achieve our great end—the reconquest of England for the people of England."

Land reform is so big a question in England that the Unionist party have taken it up. Sir Gilbert Parker is at work upon a plan to establish on English soil hundreds of thousands of peasant proprietors—a plan the benefits of which everybody can see. Sir Horace Plunkett's work in Ireland, and the change which has followed the land purchase legislation there, have convinced Sir Gilbert Parker that many crying evils can only be removed by the breaking up of large English estates into small holdings, and by encouraging poor but industrious men to acquire a piece of land of their own and make it produce richly by intensive cultivation.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that Sir Gilbert Parker's plan is to buy out the great landlords, while the Liberal policy is to tax land values for the benefit of the whole population on a scale that is bound to result in the division of many large holdings into small farms which would be available for peasant proprietors. While the parties differ as to the method that should be employed to reach the end they desire, both agree that the time has come when England cannot afford to permit hundreds of thousands of acres to be devoted to sport and other unproductive uses. It is argued in some quarters that the efforts at land reform smack of confiscation and of Socialism, but both Liberals and Unionists deny that their plans will involve either, and back of the whole movement is the conviction that the greatest good of the greatest number must become a more active sentiment in practice as well as in theory.

GOLD AND WAR

The world at large owes Great Britain at the present time about $18,000,000,000, payable in gold. The secretary of the British Colonial Free Trade League, who publishes these figures, argues that the danger of a foreign war, about which so many speakers and newspapers express fear from time to time, is not likely to materialize for the reason that no one of the debtor nations could finance a great war.

The secretary of the league in question says that those who have been talking about an attack upon Great Britain appear to have ignored her unique financial position as an element of her strength against attack. Nevertheless, he contends that preparation against attack is still necessary, and will be until Great Britain's financial position is still further improved. Te recapitulate, he says that the world owes Great Britain eighteen thousand million dollars, in gold. Then he goes on to say:

"The stock of gold available for coinage in banks, mints, treasuries and in circulation amounts to $9,000,000,000 (nine thousand million.) This shortage of gold compared to the debt is growing yearly for two reasons. 1st. The annual production of gold available for coinage is less by about $200,000,000 than the interest on the debt at 3 per cent. 2nd. The protectionist countries are borrowing huge sums of Britain annually turning it into various products and selling said products to her people below cost of production. In proportion to the increase of the indebtedness of protectionist countries to the people of Great Britain will their desire to attack her become more pronounced, but their ability to do so with success will diminish.

This unique financial position of Great Britain makes it difficult, if not impossible to finance a war against her. When war threatens Great Britain her people instantly demand gold for abnormal blocks of this huge debt from every country in the world. This abnormal demand automatically infringes with crushing effect on the finances of the country or countries threatening Great Britain. Were it not for this unique financial position of Great Britain, in all human probability, she would have been at war with Germany last summer, for the world knows that a few days tension deprived the German bankers of their ability to finance a war with Great Britain."

The secretary of the Free Trade League believes that the Colonies should adopt Great Britain's trade policy and that it is probable they will be separated from the Empire altogether if they continue to follow the protectionist ideal. It is very probable that Canada will have a lower tariff rather than a higher one in future, and that there will develop a strong movement favoring the removal of duties from British products of all kinds. The Free League would like to see Canada admit the products of the world duty free, but for a long time to come at least that plan must be regarded as impracticable. At the present time "Industrial Canada" the organ of the protectionist interests, is even hinting at the advisability of reducing or repealing entirely the British preference. But even a protectionist government will not go that far, and indeed, it may decide to reduce the present tariff in some particulars both for the purpose of increasing Imperial trade and for serving the Canadian consumer.

"THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES"

When Mr. Kipling wrote "The Female of the species is deadlier than the Male," he evidently had in mind those disturbing ladies who belong to the militant wing of the suffragettes. When some of these earnest but misguided women were arraigned in the Dublin police court on Friday last, charged with having thrown a hatchet at the Prime Minister and with attempting to set fire to a theatre in which he was speaking, the police testified that a canister which had contained gunpowder had been exploded in the hall, whether with the intention of blowing up the place or merely stampeding the audience does not appear.

Among the prisoners was a delightful young person named Gladys Evans. When this young woman was searched by the police they found that she had in her possession the following articles: One bag of gunpowder, a part of the theatre carpet saturated with petrol, a basket full of lighters, apparently to be used in setting fires quickly in different places, and three bottles of benzine. Another prisoner, Mary Leigh, proudly admitted that it was she who hurled the hatchet at Mr. Asquith's carriage. This Mrs. Leigh has been convicted eight times for breaking windows, and in November last was sent to jail for two months without the option of a fine, and warned that if she were again convicted she would be sent to jail for a term at hard labor.

Yesterday's London despatches announce that a very powerful organization of suffragists is now denouncing the tactics of the militant wing of the suffragettes, and declaring that violence has greatly injured the cause of women and is constantly alienating public sympathy. It may be that this latest incident of the hatchet and the gunpowder, amounting to attempted murder and incendiarism, may result in the dropping of the so-called "militant" methods. If women will insist upon conduct of that sort, and are sentenced to jail and hard labor as a result, it will be very difficult to excite much sympathy for the prisoners who merited such punishment after repeated warnings.

Women who use explosives and inflammables in a crowded theatre, whatever their object, are pretty certain to be treated either as dangerous lunatics or as criminals who must be suppressed at any hazard.

SEEKING INFORMATION

Professor Adam Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, is now in the West making enquiries in regard to the same subjects to investigate which Mr. Richard Grigg, Commissioner of Commerce came to St. John the other day. Mr. Grigg and Professor Shortt will compare notes in Ottawa in a week or two, and will make a report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce not later than September 15.

It is probable that the policy of keeping trade commissioners in other countries will be continued by the Borden government if Mr. Grigg and Professor Shortt find that business men generally believe the trade commissioners are proving useful, which is likely to be the case. By using their consular service the Americans have succeeded in greatly improving their foreign trade, and as Canada is constantly expanding as an exporter both of natural products and of manufactures, it is important that her business men should have frequent and accurate information as to the opportunities provided by the markets in Great Britain, France, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, the West Indies, South America and, of course, the United States.

In an order in council passed on June 15 last, and published in the Canada Gazette, the Minister of Trade and Commerce outlined the work to which Mr. Grigg and Professor Shortt were subsequently assigned, together with Mr. E. H. Godfrey, of the Census and Statistics branch, W. A. Warne of the Trade and Commerce Department, R. H. Coates of the Department of Labor, and John R. K. Bristol of the Department of Customs. Here follows a portion of the order in council, defining the work to be done:

"The minister states that some statistical work is being more or less effectively performed in several departments of the government along the lines of external trade interchanges, crop reports, railways, canal and labor statistics, the wholesale prices of commodities, etc., but that in some respects duplication of effort and diversity of results are apparent.

"That the several provinces are more or less engaged in the collection of statistical information relating to provincial conditions and development, and in some instances these duplicate the work done by the dominion departments, and in others afford valuable assistance to work that would be contemplated in any complete system of general statistics; that a measure of co-operation and collaboration, which would avoid duplication of results and combine the efforts of both provincial and dominion authorities in the production of reliable and complete statistical information, is in the highest degree desirable, and could be effected in this way with the greatest economy.

"The minister considers that Canada needs a modern and up to date system for collecting and publishing comprehensive and reliable statistics of the production and distribution of commodities in Canada, the volumes, values, and points of origin, and points of destination of imports and exports, the cost of transport, both inside and outside Canada, with such information as can be obtained as to cost of labor and prices of commodities at home and abroad, and that this can best be obtained through a central and co-ordinated branch.

"The minister, therefore, recommends:

"First: That a departmental commission be appointed to inquire into the statistical work now being carried on in the various departments, as to its scope, methods, reliability, whether and to what extent duplication occurs; and to report to the minister of trade and commerce a comprehensive system of general statistics adequate to the necessities of the country and in keeping with the demands of the time.

"Second: That he be authorized to communicate with the various provincial governments with a view to ascertaining what branches of statistical work are being conducted by the provinces, the methods used therein, results attained, and to what extent these may assist in or may duplicate work now being done by the dominion government. On the basis thus afforded, conferences might take place, having in view the co-operation of both provincial and dominion governments in the production of a body of statistical information which would be of utmost use to all."

In addition to this work in regard to the collection of statistics Mr. Grigg is ascertaining in what degree maritime ports are affected by the adverse insurance arrangement know as the "B. N. A. clause," which discriminates against Canadian ports during more than half the year. This discrimination is without reason and is most unfair to Canada.

RURAL POPULATION

As compared with Nova Scotia, Ontario, and P. E. Island, New Brunswick's loss of rural population from 1901 to 1911 was small; but during the next decade there should be a substantial gain if the prosperity of the province at large is to be firmly established. The cities and towns cannot prosper unless the country behind them is thriving. That is a fact to be kept in mind always in discussing provincial progress.

With respect to rural population, the census report, the first volume of which has just been published, the decline is great in all of the older provinces, excepting Quebec. The people have moved into the towns, or gone West. In rural population Prince Edward Island lost 9,546; New Brunswick, 1,493; Nova Scotia, 23,961; Ontario, 52,184; while, on the other hand, Quebec shows a rural gain of 39,951, notwithstanding that during the same period of ten years Montreal added over 200,000 to its population. The explanation for the loss in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces must be found in the figures for the West. In Alberta the rural population increased 180,337; in Saskatchewan, 287,338; in Manitoba, 70,511; in British Columbia, 100,318. So that in these western provinces the total rural increase in the ten years was 638,504, as compared with a total increase for the whole Dominion of 574,878.

What is New Brunswick going to do about it? We have an abundance of valuable land, but too little under productive cultivation. The great impetus needed here in the East is a constant demand for all that we can grow, at competitive prices. We need the big market, so that our farmers can expand their business, hire more help, use more fertilizer, double their production per acre, and still be certain that they will not lose money through a slump in the local market due to overproduction in one line or another. A lesson we must learn better is that the towns and cities depend directly upon the people on the land. There can be no solid progress unless there is a steady increase in our rural population, and until the land we cultivate is made to produce much greater crops than it now averages.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The tax collectors in Calgary announce that forty-four per cent. of all the real estate in that city was bought and sold during the last twelve months.

* * *

After daring all hazards in the air the French aviator Latham survived to meet death at the horns of a wild buffalo. Fate or circumstance sometimes defies all precautions or lack of them.—Boston Transcript.

* * *

The Western wheat crop this year should break all Canadian records, but it is too early to be confident that it will reach some of the figures which the prophets are publishing. Last year was not a good one in the West, but there is now much reason for thinking that this autumn's crop will be a tremendous one.

* * *

The London Daily News points out that Mr. Borden has not suggested any solution of the Imperial defence problem. Perhaps Mr. Churchill will do that on Monday, when he is to make an official statement regarding naval policy. If so, the Conservative party in Canada will soon be compelled to do something practical or stop talking Imperialism.

* * *

One or two Conservative papers say it is doubtful whether or not the cement duty, which was recently cut in two, will be restored to the old level in October. As the reduced duty is still as great as that enjoyed by most lines of manufacturee, it is thought the government will find it somewhat awkward to give the cement merger double the protection it now enjoys.

* * *

Contempt of court is placed on a new footing by a bill just passed by the United States House of Representatives by a vote of 233 to eighteen. This measure accords a trial by jury to any person charged with contempt of court if the contempt was shown outside of the actual presence of the court and if it constitutes a violation of any provision of the criminal code.

* * *

If the maritime provinces do not grow in proportion with the rest of the country, they must consent to a proportionate lessening of the political power. The basis of representation must be the same from coast to coast. The arrangement laid down in the British North America Act for the redistribution of the dominion constituencies every ten years, after each census is based on an absolutely just principle, which must not be departed from.—Manitoba Free Press.

The Free Press does not tell quite all the story. Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba have all been enlarged since they entered the Confederation.

* * *

Lloyd George's plan for increased land taxes is being discussed all over the English-speaking world. The conservative Boston Transcript says that while the Chancellor's plan is denounced savagely by the landed interests, "the important thing to bear in mind is, that the English, whether conscious of their mercies or not, have a Chancellor who has seen that it is wiser to stop sitting on the safety-valve, even if the roar of escaping steam is somewhat noisy, than to sit there until the boiler bursts. It is also less damaging to the machinery as a whole."

BORDEN NOT EASY ON NAVAL POLICY

Finds Conditions Different

What He and His Colleagues Now Propose

Premier's Interview With Winston Churchill of Special Importance--Lengthy Conference With His Ministers the Night Before--Australia Keenly Interested.

London, July 19—Premier Borden's conference with the naval authorities this morning offered a variant to the rumors that have hitherto been current, inasmuch as it is alleged in connection with it that Mr. Borden does not find the conditions the same as when the resolution was voted by the Conservatives in the Canadian parliament tendering to the imperial authorities the equipment of two Dreadnoughts, otherwise he would be prepared to renew the offer made two years ago.

What he and his colleagues now propose is not to make an emergency offer, but to formulate proposals that shall serve as the basis of a permanent naval defence policy in the interests of Canada and the empire.

It is understood that Premier Borden's interview with the Right Hon. Winston Churchill today was of special importance coming as it did after a lengthy conference with Canadian ministers lasting well on to midnight. The information submitted as the result of this protracted consultation was for the guidance of the first Lord of the Admiralty in the statement as to naval policy which he is to make in the house of commons on Monday. The proposals of the Canadian imnisters are unlikely to be set forth in detail in that statement, but will be embodied in the great plan of naval policy outlined by Mr. Churchill.

Just as the garden party at Windsor Castle exceeded in number and in magnificence all previous functions of a similar character the state ball tonight given in honor of the Canadian ministers, eclipsed in brilliancy any former affair of the kind within the memory of the kings.

Mrs. Borden has recovered from her indisposition.

Mr. Borden today was entertained at luncheon by Captain Fabre, M. P., and a large gathering of officers and other gentlemen of the Army and Navy Club.

Mr. Borden this morning went to Buckingham Palace and there took the oath before the king as an imperial privy councillor with the usual ceremony attached to the function.

Australia Interested.

Sydney, Australia, July 19—Mr. Borden's declarations in London are being watched here with keen interest, and the general feeling in Australia seems to point to readiness on the part of the commonwealth to claim seat in the imperial council directly our share in the practical defence of the empire attains any magnitude, which would warrant the claim. Meanwhile Australia is steadily proceeding on agreed lines and building up an efficient squadron.

Mrs. Hazen Honored.

London, July 19—Mr. Hazen, minister of marine and fisheries, and Mr. Doherty, minister of justice, go to Barrow-in-Furness tomorrow, on their way to participate in the launching of the Vickers Maxim floating dock for the port of Montreal. Mrs. Hazen will christen it the Duke of Connaught. A large company of Canadians will be present on the occasion, including Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern. Mr. Ballantyne, of the Montreal harbor commission, will spend Sunday in the lake district previous to the launching on Monday. The premier and Mrs. Borden will spend the week end with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House.

LEFT CRUTCHES AT THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE

Miraculous Cures as Result of Pilgrimage Under Direction of Rev. Father Savage—Local People Return.

Saturday, July 20.

Attached to the Halifax express which arrived in the city twenty minutes late last evening, were two special cars having on board many who took in the annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec. The Point du Chene express, which arrived at 6.30, also brought to the city a large crowd of the pilgrims.

Those returning described the pilgrimage as being one of the most successful ever held. Several thousands from different points throughout the maritime provinces were in attendance and they all had the pleasure of seeing at least four miraculous cures effected. One was the case of a little boy who went to St. Anne walking with crutches but who was able to return to his home in Nova Scotia perfectly cured. He is said to have left his crutches behind him.

Among those returning to the city last evening were His Lordship Bishop Casey, Rev. E. J. Holland, C. SS. R., St. Peter's, North End; Brother Benedict, of St. Peter's, and three members of the Sisters of Charity. The pilgrimage was under the direction of Rev. Father Savage, pastor of St. Bernard's church, Moncton.

TO STRENGTHEN WEAK NERVES

The Blood Supply Must Be Made Rich, Red and Pure

When you build up the blood you strengthen the nerves, because the nerves get their food through the blood. You cannot reach the nerves with medicine except through the blood—this is a great medical truth few people realize. Nervous people are pale people. They are nervous because they are pale. The blood is so thin and watery that it cannot nourish the nerves. Starved nerves mean sciatica, neuralgia, nervous prostration, paralysis.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a real nerve tonic. They supply plenty of nourishing red blood to the exhausted nerves, thus enabling them to do the work nature intended they should do. This is the simple secret of the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing nerve troubles. As to their value in cases of sciatica, Mrs. Job Palmer, Fenelon Falls, Ont., says: "For seven weeks I suffered untold agony from sciatica. I tried everything to ease the pain, but it steadily grew worse. Liniments had no more effect upon the trouble than water. Then the doctor told me to apply a hot iron to the affected part and I did so morning after morning, but my leg had become so numb with the pain that I could hardly feel the heat of the iron. I never expected to be able to walk again my leg was so drawn up. I had tried so many things that I had given up hope, yet at the urging of my brothe I decided to try Dr. Williamr' Pink Pills. To my surprise in two weeks I was able to stand on my feet with but little pain, and soon after I was able to walk about again. I continued taking the Pills for about two months, but some time before I discontinued their use my leg had become normal again, and the agony of the trouble had disappeared, and I have not since had a twinge of it. Words fail to express my gratitude for what the Pills did for me and I must strongly recommend them to all sufferers from sciatica."

The every day mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is to cure cases like the above, and they will not disappoint if given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

If potatoes are greased thoroughly before being put into the over to bake, they will have a rich satiny look, and the skins will peel off as thin as tissue when they come to the table.

ABE MARTIN

Some fellers are prematurely grey an' others don't commence t' turn till their daughters grow up. June grooms are back in th' harness.

SUNBURY FARMER TAKES LIFE

Thomas Stennick, Well-to-Do, Shoots Himself—Had Been Ill and Despondent for Some Time.

Fredericton, N. B., July 19—Thomas Stennick, a well-to-do farmer of French Lake, Sunbury county, committed suicide at about 1 o'clock this afternoon by shooting himself at his home. He had been ill and despondent for some time, and it is supposed his desperate deed resulted from those causes.

None of his family was with him at the time he took his life, and his body was found some time afterwards lying on the ground in front of the door. He evidently had taken his rifle and gone out doors. The bullet passed through his head. A widow, four sons and three daughters survive, four of the children being grown up. Coroner Treadwell empanelled a jury this afternoon and the inquest is to be held this evening.

News of the sad occurrence comes as a severe shock to those who are acquainted with deceased.

Carrots will make delicious preserves. Take three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of carrots. Add sufficient water to make a syrup and boil until the preserves are thick. A little ginger or lemon should be added to flavor.