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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 2, 1908

**TWO GUESSES**  
At a time when partisans on both sides are telling each other how they are going to win the elections in November—October—forecasts of the result are naturally in order. The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper of Canada, and the Toronto World, a radical Conservative journal, have both published estimates of the standing of the parties in the next House. The Telegraph does not vouch for the accuracy of either of these prophecies but presents them here as providing fresh material for the voters who are daily discussing the coming struggle.

The Toronto Globe points out that the government has an overwhelming majority, drawn from every province except Ontario and Prince Edward Island. By provinces the figures are:

	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	38	47
Quebec	54	11
Nova Scotia	17	1
New Brunswick	8	1
Manitoba	7	3
Saskatchewan	5	1
Alberta	2	3
British Columbia	7	3
Prince Edward Island	1	3
Yukon	0	1
	140	74

Liberal majority 66.  
"Nothing" short of a political earthquake," says the Globe, "could convert the government's great majority into a minority."  
The mere thought of any such result is shocking to the World and it proceeds to offer some comment and an old-fashioned Tory estimate of its own. Says the World:

"Without offering an opinion as to whether the 'political earthquake' is due, the World suggests that it would not take a great shock to upset the standing of the parties in some of the provinces. For instance, in Quebec, in 1904, the Conservatives polled about 110,000 votes and the Liberals about 130,000, but the majority was so distributed that the government party secured 54 seats to 11 for the opposition. The Conservatives expect to make a gain of from 4 to 9 seats in Quebec. If they should gain the 4, that would be 50 Liberals to 15 Conservatives, a government majority of 35.

"That there will be a considerable turnover in some of the provinces, notably British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario, is admitted by even some of the government supporters. Overwhelming majority may almost, if not entirely, disappear. The following estimate of the standing of the parties after the next elections, that is if the Conservatives are not paying too much attention to outward signs:

	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario	28	68
Quebec	50	15
Nova Scotia	13	5
New Brunswick	5	8
Manitoba	3	7
Saskatchewan	3	5
Alberta	1	6
British Columbia	1	6
Prince Edward Island	0	4
Yukon	0	1
	109	112

Conservative majority 3.  
"This," says the World, "accounts for 11 seats taken from the Liberals in Ontario. Every seat taken from one party makes a difference of two in the majority. Whitney took over 20 from the Liberals in 1905 and in the last election he took nearly 20 more, making for a net gain of nearly 40, after allowing for some losses the party made. If Borden can take a dozen seats from the enemy in Ontario, ought to come pretty close to winning."  
Prophecy in figures so far in advance of the event is a notoriously hazardous business. Conservatives will be likely to complain that the World, by predicting so narrow a majority, confesses that the party's hope of winning is small.

#### KEIR HARDIE

Mr. J. Keir Hardie seems to have seized the first available opportunity to put his foot in it so far as his Canadian work is concerned. Before he had been on Canadian soil long enough to get a working knowledge of local questions, such as the C. P. R. strike, he proceeded to tell Canadians what ought to be done about it. The Montreal Witness quietly examines Mr. Hardie's language and the attitude it betrays, and suggests that his views are clearly unsound. The Witness says:

"Mr. J. Keir Hardie has spoken. He has given his views once more to a Montreal audience to an accompaniment of enthusiasm and continued applause. Hardie describes himself as a fraternal greetings from the movement of Great Britain to the movement on this continent."

ordinary statement that he is the bearer of that message 'not because they were all citizens of the Empire, but because they were all members of that great and growing fraternity which had striven to make the world a better place for all colors, classes and conditions of men to live in.' This almost takes the breath away in its misstatement of the bearing of organized white labor towards the negro in the United States, towards Asia on the Pacific coast, in Australia and Africa and towards colored labor generally elsewhere. Mr. Hardie, himself, however, has the right ideal in this regard, for he holds that while differences of language and creed tend to divide men, the differences are only superficial, and there is an underlying oneness of the human race which would one day make it a great human family." Mr. Hardie cannot spread this gospel too freely among his friends in Springfield, Vancouver, Sydney, Melbourne, Durban, Capetown and elsewhere.

"Mr. Keir Hardie cannot be very well posted as to the strike of the Canadian Pacific Company's mechanics. He would spend his time more profitably on his present visit than in advising the men to stand pat, and promising them that the trade union of Great Britain will see to it that the dispute is not lost for want of funds." It would seem that the strike is already lost and was foredoomed to failure from the first, partly because economic conditions were dead against it; but even more so, because there was no justification for it and public opinion has not approved it. Mr. Hardie has so strong a belief in Socialism as a panacea for all ills that he told his last night's audience, as he has told many other audiences, that the head of the state in Great Britain was being steered toward the haven of social reform, which, when the voyage was ended, would mean 'not only to the British Islands, but other nations besides, that the haven of security would be reached, and that poverty, slums, hungry children and narrow-chested men would all have disappeared, and would only remain as a dream of a black and bitter past.' It is a Utopian forecast, a very elysium, a poet's vision. And it is all to be brought about by some economic cure-all that those who most consider the possible least understand, and that those who most love personal liberty least like. But does Mr. Hardie expect to hasten his benign era of millennial happiness by reminding his audience that 'part of the art of successful war is to deceive the enemy,' and by urging that 'while the strikers are fighting you men should supply them with sinews of war, and other barbaric similes? Does not such talk as this inevitably keep alive the fires of ill-will and discord? Mr. Hardie should be the last man continually to employ the language and the metaphors of war in relation to trade. Good-will goes farthest in the end, for what is accomplished by threats and violence is accomplished by force when they are not infrequently overthrown by violence."

#### THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION

The newspapers of Canada are hammering away at the subject of forest protection, and the campaign of education will tell. It affects politicians and government. It commands the support of all who stop to think what enlightened forestry will mean to Canada, of all who realize how directly the value of our farms depends upon the maintenance of stream flow, and how directly the streams depend upon the forests. In New Brunswick good forestry does not interest some because they think we have timber enough. But we have not. Moreover what we have is constantly becoming more valuable as the supply elsewhere diminishes. Lumbering and agriculture are our big industries, and agriculture, our biggest, cannot flourish unless we protect the watersheds. The Toronto News, which is doing good work in directing public attention to the supreme importance of forest protection, makes some comparisons of which New Brunswickers will recognize the force when they glance at the blackened and barren wastes about them which would now be covered with valuable timber had we applied the ounce of prevention. Says the News:

"Ten years of farm tree-planting in the West has resulted in the planting of about five thousand acres, or, say, eight square miles. A comparatively small forest fire recently burned in a constant strip forty-five miles long and from one to five miles broad, or, say, one hundred square miles. Canadians must not delude themselves with the idea that in planting less than a square mile of trees per year while they allow a hundred square miles to burn up, they are really practicing modern forestry."

"It would be far better to keep up the fire and to neglect the planting of trees in the woods than to come from the carelessness of men. The first move in forestry in Canada is to impress upon all Canadians, and upon all who travel in Canadian woods, the necessity of so handling fire that no forest fires will result therefrom. There is no use in men talking about forestry in Canadian Clubs in the winter and then letting a camp fire burn down half a township in summer."

"When it comes to replanting a tract at present bare of trees there are men here who know how it should be done. Fifteen years ago Dr. Fernow planted some of the Nebraska sand hills with Canadian jack pines and there are good young forests there today. Here areas in old Ontario ought to be thus protected and utilized, but the first great duty of Ontario people is to conserve and perpetuate the great natural forest which has been growing for a hundred, two hundred, three hundred years. Let us see that our big forests are kept green and lumbered properly, and that the Province gets its fair share of the natural growth of the wood. If these weightier matters are attended to then will direct taxation be kept off in this Province and the planting of a few million trees on bare spots will follow in due course."

New Brunswick may still do much. Hitherto its people have sought to prevent forest fires by standing miles away

and wondering why "somebody didn't do something." To prevent destructive fires means work and money. The money must be provided and the work must be done. It is an investment that will pay as no other.

#### CIVIC INDIFFERENCE

A primary is not a primary. Too often the voters who go to one do not attend the other. But the men who go to the meeting too often neglect to participate in civic, provincial, and Dominion affairs—more particularly civic—merely refraining from active political work and condemning the results which are brought about by the men who do take an active part in civic affairs. Far more numerous than another group who are simply indifferent to civic organization, men who believe they are loyal to the city and who believe in it, but who will not see that unless every voter does his own particular share toward giving the city good government he cannot be a good citizen. Unless he votes and works he gives the enemy of good government two votes and makes the work of reform doubly hard. Civic indifference takes money out of every taxpayer's pocket. The Montreal Gazette estimates that this indifference cost the people of New York City \$35,000,000 last year. In Montreal and in St. John we pay less because of indifference in the aggregate, but the individual loss here is as great as it is in the larger centers.

"On this side of the Atlantic," says the Gazette, "the last thing expected of municipal administration is that a dollar's worth of value shall be secured for every dollar of taxation collected. We have arrived at the state where no one expects the municipal administration to receive the same for its money as would be given an ordinary private citizen. In some places appointment to a job under the control of the municipality means that the recipient has got a soft snap, while a merchant cannot sell anything to the municipality without some one suspecting the amount of the graft he had to give up in order to get the order. Once in a while there is a spasm of reform, but it never amounts to much, for the reformer is not a persistent worker, while the grafter is. The worst feature of the situation is that not only are things on this continent bad, but in England the high standard of civic administration is deteriorating, with the prospect that a few more years will see it about as bad as it is here. The blame for this sort of thing lies, of course, upon public indifference. There are too many voters who cast their votes in utter ignorance or for causes entirely foreign to the merits of the candidates. The suggested remedies are numerous, and experience has shown that while many of them are theoretically attractive, in actual practice they are not an improvement. Government by commissions, board of control, etc., does not mean betterment unless the right kind of men are elected, and the wrong kind is just as apt to be chosen as the right. The system does not really matter provided it has the proper elements behind it. Now it will almost inevitably be found that municipal administration is the most efficient in those places in which the percentage of proprietors to the total number of voters is highest. If there is a lesson in this it is that the restriction of the civic franchise to the actual taxpayer is productive of better results. Not all tenants are bad electors, but the average is certainly lower than it is among the people whose pockets are directly touched by the failure to receive value for taxation paid."

#### TRADE WE MIGHT HAVE

The visit of Sir Francis Hopwood to Canada in connection with a reciprocity arrangement between Barbados and the Dominion is referred to in noticeably favorable terms by some of the London papers. A large percentage of the trade of Barbados is carried on with the United States and consists of lines in which Great Britain is not a competitor with that country, while Canada is. The Ottawa Journal notes that the British commercial papers consequently see no reason why Canada should not go in for this business under a reciprocity arrangement with Barbados and put the United States permanently out of it if she can. The Canadian Gazette, London, reviewing the present trade between Barbados and the United States and Barbados and Canada respectively, points out that almost every one of the imports into Barbados from the United States could even now be more advantageously obtained from Canada were there equal means of transit. And as for the future, it is generally agreed that the United States is coming nearer and nearer to the point when her own home demands will absorb her own production, and she will become increasingly dependent upon Canadian supplies. In view of this inevitable tendency, a reciprocal arrangement between Barbados and Canada would seem to be eminently statesmanlike. Moreover, it must be remembered that the United States is now chiefly concerned in the development of her own sugar colonies, and is no longer dependent, as she formerly was, upon West Indian supplies. How marked a change her whole policy in this respect has undergone in recent years is brought out in the report of the tariff commission on the sugar industry. It is there shown that under the double influence of the two systems of preference, that is, the United States preference, for the products of United States colonies, and the Canadian preference for West Indian sugar, the export of British West Indian cane sugar has been very largely diverted from the United States to Canada. In 1898 the export to Canada was only 119,000 cwt., while that to the United States was 3,394,000 cwt., whereas in 1905 the Canadian figure had increased by 2,300,000 cwt., while that to the United States had decreased by 2,100,000 cwt. This important change in the current of West Indian trade would seem to emphasize the desirability of such an enlarged reciprocal arrangement as Sir Francis Hopwood has

now in view. That appears to be the opinion generally held in Great Britain, where the advisability of closer trade relations between the British States in this part of the world is being more clearly recognized every day. In Canada there has for years been a growing feeling in favor of the Dominion and Barbados commercially uniting. What surprise those who interest themselves in the matter is that so little progress has been made toward an agreement.

#### THE PORTS AND THE RAILWAYS

The Telegraph reprints this morning an editorial from the Montreal Herald treating of the discussion about running rights on the C. P. R. over the Intercolonial at the recent meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade. The Herald addresses the question as if it were merely one of rivalry between St. John and Halifax, or as if it had been so viewed by the delegates who debated it in Halifax. The question is bigger than that. It has to do with the needs of national transportation and with the future of the Intercolonial as a public right of way and a safeguard against excessive rates and defective service by the company railroads. The wishes of the people of one port or the other, or of both, cannot settle the question finally, unless they are in line with the laws of transportation. The L. C. R. is either to be permitted to sink to the level of a secondary local road convenient for use by several transcontinental lines, or it is to be expanded gradually until it reaches the west and traverses a territory east and west which will give it a traffic great enough to make it a lasting and balancing force in Canadian transportation, the more valuable because it is subject to popular control through Parliament. Until it has been extended westward the Intercolonial cannot attain to its proper value as a public asset. If the Grand Trunk Pacific is to have running rights over the government line, the same privilege, it would seem, must be extended to the C. P. R. and the Canadian Northern; but before any company line secures the rights referred to it is necessary to have a clear-cut declaration as to participation in local traffic, as to local rates, and as to the fate of the branch lines in the Maritime Provinces, which are the natural feeders of the Intercolonial.

The Grand Trunk Pacific should be finished in 1911. It will then require a fleet of steamers on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific. St. John, in the interim should press for a satisfactory route for all purposes, mails, passengers and freight. This harbor is good enough to make it a development great enough to make it a transatlantic terminal port for any transatlantic railroad which has a transatlantic fleet. The short railroad haul to the West is an advantage which is permanent and which cannot long go unrecognized.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEST

Some of the western newspapers are saying that Mr. Bourassa is an ally of Mr. Borden, and others are contending that there is no warrant for any such assumption. This leads to a consideration of Mr. Bourassa's place and ambitions, on which head the Victoria Colonist (Con.), writes:

"The movement for which Mr. Bourassa stands has no counterpart in anything in the Conservative party, and we fail, for our part to see in it anything else but the expression of the impossible dream of an ambitious politician. There can be no such thing as French nationalism in Canada, except as a minor and temporary movement. Canada is and will remain a British Empire, and those who sympathize with Mr. Bourassa in his peculiar views, may as well recognize that the people of the Dominion do not propose to tolerate an imperialism in imperio and still less to permit the people of Quebec to dominate the future of the country. Things are changing in Canada. A few years ago population was in a position in point of population to exercise a controlling influence; but by the time the census is taken it will be found that there will be as many people in the West as in Quebec, at least a third more in Ontario and a good deal more than half as many in the Maritime Provinces. Quebec will depend on its commercial prosperity upon those portions of Canada, in which these sentiments are advocated. By Mr. Bourassa's own admission, he is a Canadian, and he is a Canadian who is not content with the status of a provincial politician, but who is ambitious to be a national politician. He is well advised to provoke a controversy along such lines, when they know that it can have only one end. Mr. Bourassa and his friends are abusing the privilege they enjoy as people resident under the British flag."

There is no occasion for alarm because of the influence of Quebec at Ottawa. The Colonist writes, in another article, quotes the Calgary Herald's estimate that after the census of 1921 the West will have enough members at Ottawa to give it political control of the Dominion if they should all stand together. The Colonist points out that all does not depend upon the number of representatives any province has at Ottawa. It does not anticipate a combination of western members such as the people of a sectional convention, "Canada," it says, "had seven premiers. Of these three, Macdonald, Mackenzie and Bowell, were from Ontario; two, Thompson and Tupper, from Nova Scotia, and two, Abbott and Laurier, from Quebec. For twenty-five and a half years Ontario premiers have been in power, for thirteen and a half years Quebec premiers have administered affairs, leaving a little over two years during which Nova Scotia was at the helm. To a certain extent it is probably true that the long pre-eminence of Ontario and Quebec in this respect has been due to the greater population of those provinces, but this does not explain it wholly. Much must be conceded to the ability of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Since Confederation more than one hundred and

twenty persons have held seats in the Dominion cabinet, and of these only four have been residents of the West, that is of the country west of the Great Lakes. This is certainly somewhat of a meagre representation, and it can hardly be claimed that the West has had its share. At the present time, out of sixteen departments, not including the office of Solicitor General, who is not in the cabinet, three, namely the Interior, Inland Revenue and Mines are in the hands of Western men, Mr. Templeton holding the two last named. We are certainly a long way short of approaching anything like control, and will have to make pretty lively progress if during the next decade and a half we can advance a claim to any such position. We do not know that it is desirable that the West should control, and we are greatly opposed to the idea that sectional considerations should have anything more than a minimum weight in the management of public affairs. At the same time it is inevitable that the West shall in the course of time, come to occupy a much more prominent and influential place in the councils of the Dominion than it now does. This a matter, however, in which the personal equation will count for much. When the West produces a leader he will doubtless lead. At the same time no one can point out in advance what the qualities necessary for leadership are. Conspicuous ability is not enough, and every one familiar with the history of our politics can easily recall facts which establish this. A leader must fit the opportunity. We have much faith in the evolution of leaders, for our reading of history shows that men control their era less than their era controls them. They do not create but are the products of epochs. At the same time the course of political events in the United States shows that political supremacy may, like the Star of Empire westward take its way."

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

Mayor Bullock has been heard from in reference to the church criticisms of his conduct in licensing a boxing match. Instead of turning the other cheek to the smirer the Mayor "puts up his dukes."

Government tests of his noiseless rifle indicate that Mr. Hiram Maxim will soon carry the world a few inches nearer to peace, is the view of the New York Post. A weapon which can kill a man at long range without any more fuss than a puff of gas and a hammer click helps not a little to convince disputants that arbitration is the better part. Could the inventor make his gun not only noiseless and noiseless, but certain of its aim, so that any recruit might bring down his ambushed foe merely by wishing it and pressing the trigger, the device would be still more welcome, says the Post. It adds: "The possibilities of a silent gun in criminal hands are disquieting. But this very fact may hasten the better control of the sale and use of all death-dealing instruments, which would be purchased by any boy or burglar in pawnshop or hardware store. If this is to be an effect of the Maxim muffler, the latter will be an almost un-mixed blessing."

#### CAUSE OF FOREST FIRES

The Responsibility of Those Who Go Into the Woods—Strange Freaks of the Flames.  
(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)  
These forest fires are more often started by someone throwing down a match, or by someone spilling out the live ashes from a pipe, said D. Whitaker. "When we were building the extension from Champlain to L'Anse aux Loups some of the boys thought they would go down to Champlain for a time. Coming back one of them lit his pipe and threw the match into the dry grass. We lost hundreds of thousands of ties by the fire, to say nothing of the timber that was burned over—all because a man was so careless where he threw a lighted match. When such fires once get started they burn themselves out; you can't stop them."

"And they play some queer freaks. I have seen great pine trees, standing out alone in a little clearing, 100 yards or more from anything, and suddenly the fire would jump out and a few minutes later nothing would be left of the trees but the trunks and scorched and burned limbs. I remember one case of the kind where a handsome big pine stood out alone. Suddenly the flames seemed to gather themselves into a big ball and burst over the top of the tree like a bomb, enveloping it in fire. It burned as though it had been killed dried."

"Sometimes the fire seems to take all the sap out of the trees. The tree was completely destroyed in a short time, the fire sweeping on and leaving it a grotesque and blackened trunk where before was a beautiful picture."

"In the old days the Indians were very careful of fire. When they broke camp in the morning after going a short distance one of the band would go back to see that there was no spark unextinguished. If it was there he was sure to put it out. If he did not return to the waiting band soon two or three others would go back and if there was any fire they would help him extinguish it."

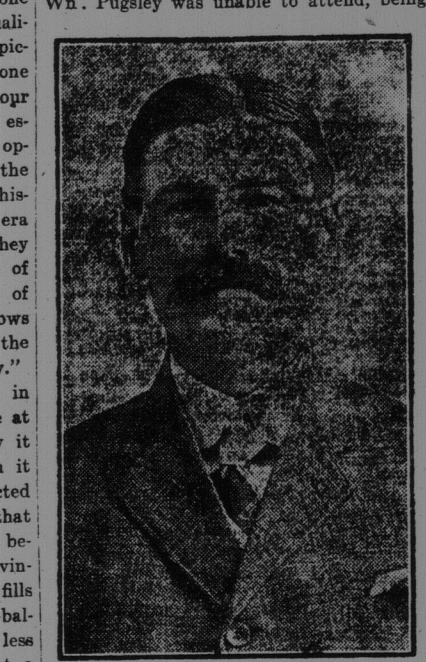
"In that way forest fires were prevented. Nowadays with white campers and picnickers going into the woods and leaving without care whether they leave sparks which may cause a blaze or not, it is hard to preserve the forests. I presume it is something of the kind which started the fires in that country up in British Columbia. I know the country; it is densely wooded and a fire there will mean the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in standing timber, to say nothing of the lives said to have been lost."

## DR. McALISTER CHOSEN FOR KINGS-ALBERT

Liberals in Convention Place Sussex Physician in Nomination for Commons

Hon. Mr. Pugsley Detained in Ottawa, But Sends Wire—States He Will Be Candidate in St. John City and County—C. J. Osman's Name Offered at Convention, But He Declines.

Sussex, Aug. 28.—At an open convention of Liberal delegates of Kings-Albert here today, Dr. D. H. McAlister, of Sussex, was unanimously chosen as the party's representative in the forthcoming Dominion elections. Hon. C. J. Osman, of Hillsboro, was nominated, but declined for business reasons. There was a large attendance of delegates from both counties. Hon. Wm. Pugsley was unable to attend, being



Dr. D. H. McAlister.

detained in Ottawa by a meeting of the cabinet. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by G. G. Scott, president of the Kings County Liberal Association. On motion of F. E. Sharp, of Midland, F. M. Thompson, of Hillsboro, was elected chairman. Mr. Douglas Fairweather was chosen secretary.

The chairman, after explaining that the convention was open, called for nominations. Councillor S. H. Flewelling, of Hampton moved the nomination of Hon. Mr. Osman, which was seconded by G. G. Scott. Mr. Flewelling spoke of the right of Albert to name a candidate as in the last contest the candidate had been chosen from Kings. He paid a tribute to Mr. Osman's popularity throughout the province and referred to his successful career in the provincial legislature.

Mr. Osman, on being called upon, thanked the delegates for having tendered the nomination, and for the compliment paid to Albert county. He had not sought the nomination, he said, and although regretfully compelled to decline, he wished to tell them that, like other men who had suffered defeat, he would have been glad had it been possible to take the opportunity to retrieve his position. He believed the coming contest would have brought that opportunity. What he had learned of the feeling in the united counties, whoever was chosen as the Liberal candidate was sure to win.

In giving his reasons for not accepting the nomination, Mr. Osman said his business interests demanded all his time and he felt also that the candidate should be a son of the county, which he was not. In closing after promising hearty support from the county of Albert, Mr. Osman nominated Dr. McAlister.

The nomination was seconded by S. S. Ryan, of Coverdale. Dr. McAlister was then called on. In his opening remarks he touched briefly on the highway act, the central railway, the public debt of the province and the school book question, four subjects he said which were most prominent in the recent local election. He contended that the people had received little satisfaction from the change in government. The taxes on the roads had been doubled and the extravagant assertions made with regard to the public debt and school book question had not been justified. There was no candidate, he continued, who was not open to criticism. Mr. Fowler, who was likely again to receive the Conservative nomination, was not an exception. He had many friends who were busy criticizing him at the present time. Referring to his nomination, Dr. McAlister said he was willing to accept. His address was interrupted for a minute while the chairman put the question which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Returning, Dr. McAlister thanked the convention for the confidence they had reposed in him and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Osman. He then turned to discuss some of the public questions of the day. He complimented the farmers on being the backbone of the country and on their refusal to post office deficits under the Conservative administration which he contrasted with the present surplus under Liberal rule.

He regarded Dr. Pugsley, he said, as not only the ablest leader in the province, but one of the ablest cabinet ministers New Brunswick had ever given to Canada. St. John, he felt, should be proud to have him as her representative. Albert and Kings would have been glad to have nominated him, but possibly he could do more good in his present position as representative of the metropolitan city. If elected, the speaker concluded, and he felt confident he would be, he would give Dr. Pugsley his hearty support and fight through thick and thin to do the best for the constituency.

The chairman then read a letter from Dr. B. A. Marven, of Hillsboro, regretting his inability to be present and wishing the convention every success. S. S. Ryan on being called on said he had been a Liberal all his life. He complimented the delegates on the magnificent convention, and speaking of the honor done Mr. Osman and Albert county, promised Dr. McAlister their warmest support. Referring to a resolution passed at Moncton by the Conservatives in favor of purity in elections, he expressed the opinion that now that had been done it would be well to look out for corruption. He was glad the elections were coming, he said, and was convinced that while Mr. Fowler had a majority of fifty-nine votes in Albert at the last Do-

minion contest, Dr. McAlister would be able to secure at least 150 over his opponent. Councillor Flewelling congratulated the convention on their choice and spoke of the good work done by Dr. Pugsley as minister of public works in having discharging in different parts of the province.

Professor Rhodes, of Albert, spoke of the value of organization and urged upon the delegates the need of constant work to insure victory. F. E. Sharp, of Midland, in paying a tribute to Dr. McAlister, referred to him as the doctor of the poor man as well as the rich and to his readiness to lend a helping hand at all times. He regarded him as a worthy supporter of Dr. Pugsley.

D. W. Stuart, of Albert, after referring to political affairs in Albert at the present time, said if the election had to be run over again there would be a different result. Mr. Fowler could only throw mud, and build up his reputation at the expense of others.

G. G. Scott at this point read the following telegram from Dr. Pugsley:—Ottawa, Aug. 27. George Scott, President King Co. Liberal Association. I regret very much that, owing to important cabinet meeting today, I was unable to leave Ottawa in time to be present at joint convention Kings-Albert. I will however, be at picnic at Rothesay, September 2. Kindly inform convention of reason of my absence.

Your friends will be pleased to know that the news from all parts of Canada is most encouraging and leaves no room for doubt, but that when our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, again appeals to the country he will receive a renewal of public confidence as emphatic as was given in 1904. I firmly believe that the Liberal party will be victorious in Kings and Albert, and will do everything which is reasonably can to bring about this desirable result.

Thank our Albert county friends in my name for their kindness in tendering me the nomination, and say to them that after giving the matter most careful consideration, it seems to me that it is my duty to remain in my present position, secretary of the City and County of St. John. WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

After referring in terms of regret at Dr. Pugsley's absence, Mr. Scott paid a tribute to Dr. McAlister, whom he said he had known since his boyhood. Hon. Mr. Osman spoke of the right of Albert to name a candidate as in the last contest the candidate had been chosen from Kings. He paid a tribute to Mr. Osman's popularity throughout the province and referred to his successful career in the provincial legislature.

Mr. Osman, on being called upon, thanked the delegates for having tendered the nomination, and for the compliment paid to Albert county. He had not sought the nomination, he said, and although regretfully compelled to decline, he wished to tell them that, like other men who had suffered defeat, he would have been glad had it been possible to take the opportunity to retrieve his position. He believed the coming contest would have brought that opportunity. What he had learned of the feeling in the united counties, whoever was chosen as the Liberal candidate was sure to win.

In giving his reasons for not accepting the nomination, Mr. Osman said his business interests demanded all his time and he felt also that the candidate should be a son of the county, which he was not. In closing after promising hearty support from the county of Albert, Mr. Osman nominated Dr. McAlister. The nomination was seconded by S. S. Ryan, of Coverdale. Dr. McAlister was then called on. In his opening remarks he touched briefly on the highway act, the central railway, the public debt of the province and the school book question, four subjects he said which were most prominent in the recent local election. He contended that the people had received little satisfaction from the change in government. The taxes on the roads had been doubled and the extravagant assertions made with regard to the public debt and school book question had not been justified. There was no candidate, he continued, who was not open to criticism. Mr. Fowler, who was likely again to receive the Conservative nomination, was not an exception. He had many friends who were busy criticizing him at the present time. Referring to his nomination, Dr. McAlister said he was willing to accept. His address was interrupted for a minute while the chairman put the question which was carried unanimously by a standing vote.

Returning, Dr. McAlister thanked the convention for the confidence they had reposed in him and paid a warm tribute to Mr. Osman. He then turned to discuss some of the public questions of the day. He complimented the farmers on being the backbone of the country and on their refusal to post office deficits under the Conservative administration which he contrasted with the present surplus under Liberal rule.

He regarded Dr. Pugsley, he said, as not only the ablest leader in the province, but one of the ablest cabinet ministers New Brunswick had ever given to Canada. St. John, he felt, should be proud to have him as her representative. Albert and Kings would have been glad to have nominated him, but possibly he could do more good in his present position as representative of the metropolitan city. If elected, the speaker concluded, and he felt confident he would be, he would give Dr. Pugsley his hearty support and fight through thick and thin to do the best for the constituency.

The chairman then read a letter from Dr. B. A. Marven, of Hillsboro, regretting his inability to be present and wishing the convention every success. S. S. Ryan on being called on said he had been a Liberal all his life. He complimented the delegates on the magnificent convention, and speaking of the honor done Mr. Osman and Albert county, promised Dr. McAlister their warmest support. Referring to a resolution passed at Moncton by the Conservatives in favor of purity in elections, he expressed the opinion that now that had been done it would be well to look out for corruption. He was glad the elections were coming, he said, and was convinced that while Mr. Fowler had a majority of fifty-nine votes in Albert at the last Do-

Horses succumb to cold quicker than any other animal.

## EXHIBITION TO HAVE BRILLIANT FIREWORKS

Eruption of Vesuvius Will Be a Great Feature—Display to Consist of 55 Pieces.

As in previous years the contract for supplying the fireworks for the exhibition has been awarded to Hand & Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, than whom there is none more reliable in the catering for this important feature of the big show. But this year the directors have spent sufficient money to guarantee the finest and most novel display of fireworks ever shown in eastern Canada, and which will all be no less than fifty-five different pieces. This programme will require fully 31 minutes four evenings of the week and will be shown at 8.30 o'clock, between the hours of the two evening shows in the amusement hall. Mr. Hand has written the management to the effect that the most interesting and sensational piece of the entire programme will be "The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius," which will show a mammoth firework picture, delineated colored landscape. At the beginning smoke is seen to be issuing from the mountain top, and this is accompanied by spurts of flame and small eruptions of fire. As the eruption gathers force a ruddy glow is cast over the scene, molten lava is thrown out, clouds of sparks descend from the sky, and at the end the air is filled with burning material of many kinds. This is accompanied by tremendous reports. The whole, it is said, makes one of the most successful of the wonderful pyrotechnic series that the Hand Fire Works Company has been giving of late years.

Other feature pieces are the "Electric Storm," "The Railway Disaster," "Eruption of the Mine of Fiery Vipers," "Eruption of Fountains and Poppies," and "The Walking Elephant." This is an ingenious mechanical device. The elephant walks in a very natural manner, moving its feet, trunk and tail. Hand & Company place this as one of their most popular pieces.

## GAVE THEM FINE PIPES

Halifax Delegates to A. O. H. Convention Make Presentation to J. Daley and Policeman Sullivan.

Sergeant John Daley, of the Hibernian Knights, and Patrolman Thomas Sullivan, yesterday received five brass pipes, presented to them by Michael H. Norris, on behalf of the Halifax delegates to the A. O. H. Convention. The presentation was made in Mr. Daley's place of business. Mr. Daley was chairman of the local reception committee and Mr.