

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.

E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

## 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.

## AUTHORIZED AGENT

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

Wm. Somerville

**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 entwined,  
The Maple Leaf forever.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
**and The News**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 16, 1910.

## SIR WILFRID'S TOUR

Mr. Borden's tour, which was a brief and unexciting one, was concluded some time ago, and one hears few echoes of it. Mr. Borden outlined no new policies, advanced nothing of a constructive nature, hedged noticeably in regard to the tariff and public ownership, and confined his efforts chiefly to denunciation of the party in power whose term, he now sees, will be indefinitely extended.

Sir Wilfrid, in the meantime, is fairly launched upon his extensive tour of the West, and already reports of what he is saying and of the enthusiasm with which he is received, tend to show the public how well founded Mr. Borden's fears are.

At Fort William, where Sir Wilfrid spoke on July 10, the Premier referred frankly to the object of the trip he is now making. He went West on one former occasion with the present King, who was then Prince of Wales, and on a second occasion with Earl Grey, at the time Alberta and Saskatchewan were raised to the dignity of provinces in the Dominion. On those occasions, while he saw something of the West, he could not see it from within the West, but he saw it from without. He went West on the present tour, he told his hearers, is a plain and simple one. He and his colleagues and friends are eager to become better acquainted with the new and rapidly progressing western country, to see with their own eyes cities, towns, villages and communities springing into being as if by magic.

"We want," he said, "to extend the warm hand of welcome to our new fellow citizens who have come from Europe and the United States to make our country their country, to become Canadians, and to make Canada a country of which we will still be proud."

Such, surely, is an honorable and commendable wish and one that will be endorsed by all men. But, further, he said he and those who accompany him desire to ascertain the wants and requirements of the country, in order that they may more properly discharge the duties and responsibilities resting upon them who have been entrusted with the government of Canada.

Sir Wilfrid very frankly dealt with rumors to the effect that a general election during the coming autumn is a probability. He gave such rumors explicit denial, saying that there will be no election this fall. The party he is leading, he went on to say, exists for the country and not the country for the party. And therefore, in the true spirit of constitutional government, the Liberals will not go to the country for a snap verdict, but will either complete the regular term of appeal to the electors on some big question such as might properly demand an election.

Since the Prime Minister has had an opportunity to see the West in the way that he will see it now, the provinces he will traverse have taken on new life and added importance, both from the local standpoint and from the larger standpoint of this whole Confederation. By reason of increasing wealth and population and the spirit of progress and haste that will accept no denial, our western people are bound in the

future to exercise a greater, if not a leading, influence in shaping the affairs of the Dominion. They are certain to appreciate to the full all that the Liberal administration has done for this country, and particularly what it has done for the provinces west of Ontario. The country of the fur trader and the voyageur has been converted within a few years into a land of tremendous agricultural production, a land knowing its own riches in wheat and grain growing in cattle, in mines, in timber, in water powers, and in industrial resources generally.

To a very great degree the Premier will see, everywhere he goes, prosperity and progress which have been vastly encouraged if not produced by the administration of which he is the honored head. It cannot be denied that politically his tour will add immensely to the prestige attaching to himself and his party—but our Conservative friends must put up with that.

The Premier today stands out as undeniably the greatest man Canada has yet produced, more nearly than any other representing the common wishes and aspirations of our commingled races. He is assailed at times by a few extremists in one province as too English, and by a few extremists in another as too French; but the great mass of the people understand and appreciate him for what he is—a very great Canadian.

## THE MILITIAMEN

Perhaps the average citizen does not give thought enough to the militia. One finds that a certain number of our people are sometimes disposed to say that there is too much "fuss and feathers" about our citizen soldiers, but that idea is passing, and it is well that it is so, for the men who have done such good work at Camp Sussex during the last fortnight really deserve well of their country.

It is for most men a somewhat tiresome and exacting task to go under canvas for two weeks in the summer, leaving their ordinary employment and doing hard, practical and no little manual work for a small reward, unless one counts the real satisfaction felt by good men in having honestly discharged a duty of some importance.

It is a noteworthy feature of this season's drill that the number of raw recruits was much larger than usual, and this is a matter upon which the D. O. C. and the officers of the various commands are to be congratulated; for this renewed interest in militia matters, one is bound to say, is very largely the result of the earnest and intelligent work done by painstaking and patriotic officers. Canada is a country of peace, following with great energy and activity the promotion of peace, desiring only justice from its neighbors. But while this is true, and while it is the sincere hope of everyone that peace may never be broken, it must be remembered also that the nation which is self-respecting and ready to stand as an equal among equals must be willing to look voluntarily to any sacrifice which leads to a certain amount of military training during the quiet years.

It has been found that the people who hire out their fighting find themselves in the end in the most unsatisfactory state. The volunteer is the best soldier, for he is doing the fighting for himself, and for his country and his fellow-citizens—not as a matter of monetary reward, or because he is unfit for anything but fighting. And any people that will not make a reasonable amount of sacrifice for the purpose of becoming efficient are certainly lacking in one of the elements absolutely necessary if the country is to continue strong and able to hold its own in supporting any just cause.

Canada, as has been said, is a peaceful country, but not more peaceful than many parts of the empire, and it is but right that, man for man, our people should be as ready as those of any other portion of the empire to make a real contribution in the way of military power to the common cause should the hour of peril ever come.

And this brings us to the most important matter in connection with military affairs in a country like this. Our own officers have said over and over again—and we have heard it from men like Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener and all the best authorities of the day—that while there is no difficulty in raising a large volunteer force in time of popular excitement, or when the whole nation is fired by any sense of injustice, it is really only the trained man who counts when the drums begin to beat and the old colors are carried ahead. The raw recruit may be willing and enthusiastic and brave, but war is more than ever an exact science, and the brains in the general's head are of little use unless he has the tools to work with.

It might be well, perhaps, if some of those who take their ease while here and there throughout this broad land thousands of their fellow citizens are sweating at field drill, should give this thing just such consideration as this. Let us give the militiamen credit for what they do, and honest support.

## THE CAMPBELLTON FIRE

The blow that fell upon the people of Campbellton on Monday was one of the full effect of which many St. John people are in a position to realize. St. John too, has been laid waste by flames, its people rendered homeless and compelled to seek safety while all their property was devoured by the conflagration. In Campbellton's case the destruction is even more complete than that which fell upon St. John in one day in 1877.

For a little time, until they have recovered from the first shock, the whole population of Campbellton will be heart-sick and grief-stricken; but that will pass. Aid will come promptly—indeed it has already at hand yesterday, and will be effective today. While there must be of

necessity some suffering and the most depressing sense of loss and helplessness, every hour from this time on will see improvement, and by the end of another week the brave people will have adjusted themselves to their new circumstances in some measure, and will have begun the process of re-making the city of which they were so proud.

The Campbellton that has gone was a beautiful and progressive town, but while it would be difficult for its inhabitants to realize it today, the Campbellton of the future will be more beautiful, more solid and more progressive still.

Catastrophes like this one create a quickened sense of fellowship between communities in this country, and every town of importance in this province will do its utmost to soften the effect of the misfortune that has befallen the city on the Restigouche. Because of its admirable location, its magnificent scenery, its wealth in lumber, and as a resort for sportsmen, the Campbellton district is one of immense resources which had only begun to be developed. Within the next year or two, severe as this blow has been, a new city will be created, greater than the old.

The sympathy of the whole province will go out unfeignedly to those who have been so sorely stricken by the fire; but while that is true, there will be a very general sense of relief because there was no great loss of life and no more physical suffering than as yet been reported. After so great a loss there is bound to be more or less confusion, and the more heedless elements among the population may give temporary trouble. Nevertheless, the strong sense and courage of nine-tenths of the people of Campbellton will quickly make themselves felt, and we may be sure that hereafter the manner in which the Campbellton folk endured their misfortune will be cause for general admiration.

It is too soon to discuss with knowledge the real cause of the Campbellton disaster. The townfolk have spent a great deal of money at different times in installing and improving a water supply system, and it is difficult at the moment to understand how, with the pressure supposed to have been available, the fire could have attained such terrific proportions. But when one considers the nature of the weather and the fact that the whole place was tinder-dry, one sees that in all probability nothing could have saved the main portion of the town, once the flames gained dangerous headway.

However that may be—and we shall know more at that point later—every town in New Brunswick should lose no time in examining the means at its command for protection against fire. Remembering what has occurred, each community should ask itself the question: "What would happen here if a fire were to get a real start and if it were fanned by a big wind?" Warnings are useless unless taken in time, and if one is not in error there are in this province several towns, if not several cities, which have purchased only seeming security by paying about half the price of real safety in equipping themselves to fight possible conflagrations. The matter is one to which influential men in every community should give serious thought at once.

## THAT FIGHT

Imagine, if you can, any of the men who have made history, or who have played large parts in bringing mankind up to a higher level of life, taking part in such an encounter. Think of Shakespeare as a prize-fighter! Imagine Goldwin Smith as a slugger! Think of the man you most respect and admire stripping to a loin cloth and hitting with all his power in the attempt to disable some man a little weaker than himself. It is unthinkable.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Citizen has really no right to ask its subscribers to perform any such mental gymnastics. No one should be compelled to think of Shakespeare as a prize-fighter, or of the late Goldwin Smith as a slugger, or to imagine some perfectly respectable friend stripped to a loin cloth and engaged in an attempt to beat some other respectable gentleman into insensibility.

It should be possible to criticize and oppose pugilism and the evils attending it without placing the reader under any such strain as that which the Citizen seeks to impose. It would not be friendly, for instance, to seek to conjure up a picture of the editor of the Citizen in any such posture as that he suggests; and while we are able to stay three rounds with the average light weight of his period, and that Goldwin Smith could not have been trained into even a respectable middle weight, we have proved nothing when we have stated the case in that way.

Why was the editor of the Citizen so misguided as to put all his money on Jeffries anyway?

## ONE EXAMPLE

The Boston Herald, one of the best known newspapers in the United States, has gone into the hands of a receiver, apparently as the result of a trouble which began with the financial depression of 1907. It was found by the Herald manager that, notwithstanding the tightness of money during the panic, the public demanded that the Herald should be made as good a newspaper as if times were good; and competition enforced the wishes of the public.

The public is not always just to newspapers. There are too many people ready to ask that printer's ink should be given away as if it did not cost anything, whereas they might as well ask the grocer for free sugar, or the manufacturer for a free moving machine.

The selling of printer's ink is a business, much like any other business, and it is supported at times from excessive demands from people who want something for nothing. The best newspapers are those which are run on business principles, and which demand a reasonable amount of profit from every branch of the industry they carry on. The concern that gives free advertising and free subscriptions will always be in danger of encountering the fate that has overtaken the venerable and once powerful Boston Herald.

## CONSERVATIVE WOES

The Toronto Star, having given some attention to the present state of the Conservative party, is moved to regard it as a balloon near unto collapse. Says the Star:

The Conservative balloon is so near to wreckage in the tree tops that various sections of the party are vigorously engaged in throwing out ballast. The party, sacrificed its sick, is the person of Mr. Foster, and Mr. Borden looked over the side with a tremor as his erstwhile partner went hurtling downwards. The News has now rushed to the side of the basket with the old party idol of protection, and is doing its best to hoist it over the side. It is not equal to the task alone, and it remains to be seen whether others will come to its assistance.

"There is no reason," says the News, "to think that a Conservative success at the polls would mean increase of protectionist taxes, and we venture to submit that it is worth while for the Conservative leaders to impress that fact upon the country in language that cannot be misunderstood." It is a declaration that the Conservative party has all along been mistaken in its advocacy of high tariff. The Liberals, by tariff adjustments, have decreased the average customs rate, not enough, but substantially; approximately from 19 to 16 per cent. In the face of this the News' contention that there is an alliance between the manufacturers and the government vanishes into thin air.

The Conservative party is today in much the same straits as the disorganized army of which it is written that

Those behind cried "Forward!" And those in front cried "Back!"

For the News to come forward at this juncture with a suggestion that the party abandon its old fetish as well as its old men will only increase the confusion.

## HOW TO HELP

There are several matters in connection with the Campbellton situation that demand thought and prompt action, aside from the question of physical relief.

Tents, food, clothing, and provision for the maintenance of order are now being supplied—but what of Campbellton, the town? The case is unique in this province, for the town was literally obliterated.

To begin with, the incorporated town carried a bonded indebtedness of \$300,000 or \$400,000, covering expenditures for water supply and other public purposes, and while the town is gone, the debt remains. The fire did not devour that, though it left little or nothing else.

In order that the interest charges may not deter anyone from setting about the work of rebuilding, it is of immense importance that the new post office and custom house, the new I. C. R. station, the new banks, and other public and semi-public structures shall be located at the earliest possible moment, to give solidity and encouragement to the conviction that Campbellton is to arise from its ashes with speed. Prompt beginning of such work will do wonders in giving heart to the people, in preventing many from leaving the community if not the province.

The authorities who have to do with such matters can scarcely fail to recognize the weight of these and other suggestions emphasized in the course of an interview with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor published in The Telegraph's news columns this morning. The Governor has acted with characteristic vigor in forwarding measures for the relief and encouragement of the fire sufferers, and there is in his remarks much that should be of assistance to those who are charged with duties here and there upon Campbellton's immediate necessities and its future.

It may become necessary to call a special session of the Legislature to deal with the situation, and the local government might well guarantee the interest on Campbellton's bond issue for a term of years long enough to permit the community to regain its footing.

With both the I. C. R. and the International at its door, Campbellton has advantages so great as to afford great restoring power in such a crisis as this, and it should have a great future. At the same time, it is well to direct attention to such matters as these of which brief mention has been made here, because, clearly, the situation demands more than mere ready generosity in the providing of food, clothing and shelter. Meantime we should not forget to congratulate those who are showing the true spirit in giving aid to their stricken fellow New Brunswickers, remembering the adage that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

## SIR WILFRID AT WINNIPEG

Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to say to Toronto that it had a bad habit of stoning the (Liberal) prophets. Now he has been telling the people of Winnipeg that, judging by their enthusiastic reception of him, he could almost fancy that he was in his own stronghold of dear Quebec. "You remind me of Toronto," he said, "her great meetings, her wondrous hospitality, but her invariably sadly erroneous voting. But let me tell you, we expect to win Toronto. At the very next occasion we expect to make gains in that city and capture a few of her seats."

The Premier's spirited description of the change that has come over the West since he visited Manitoba sixteen years ago and found Winnipeg a straggling little town, was a very eloquent piece of oratory. He told them, Liberals and Conservatives alike, that much of their progress was due to the bold, broad, courageous policy maintained by the grace of God and the will of the people by an administration which has ruled Canada for the past fourteen years. He reminded them that while it would be said that Canada owed everything to Providence, it was but fair to say to them that Providence during the last fourteen years has shown singular partiality to the government of the Liberal party.

Winnipeg Conservatives were congratulating themselves upon the return of Premier Roblin to power when Sir Wilfrid arrived, but there can be no doubt that his

speech has made an impression that will tell hereafter when the electors of Manitoba have another opportunity of recording their votes. Here, for example, is a striking passage from the speech as reported in our special despatches:

"You have been told," said Sir Wilfrid, "that I am an enemy of Manitoba." Nay, I invited Premier Roblin to come again to Ottawa. We were ready to discuss what was fair and just, and give what was fair and just, either in land or increased subsidy. (Cheers). "What more can we do? I ask every man, whether Grit or Tory, can anyone ever charge me with being unfair to any one? I lay the record of my whole life before this audience, and friend or foe may ask if my policy all through life has not been the policy of harmony and conciliation. Mr. Roblin has had his triumph today. If Manitoba continues to remain the postage stamp province, as has been said, it will be his fault and not mine. (Cheers). Conciliation has been the keynote of my life. I am now an old man and I have not many years to live. Fellow Canadians, citizens of Manitoba, I have never favored discord."

There spoke a truly great Canadian; and his record confirms all that he said. As he goes from place to place, from town to town, from province to province in the great western country, he will go from triumph to triumph. When the Conservative politicians and newspapers speak of defeating Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the next general election they do not expect anyone to take them seriously.

## THE NEXT CENSUS

The census department at Ottawa has issued a bulletin containing some interesting information regarding the making of the next enumeration, June 1, 1911, which will embrace the following subjects: Population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

A portion of the bulletin is reproduced here, as Mr. Archibald Blue very truly says in issuing it, it is important that the whole scheme should be well understood by the people far in advance of the actual beginning of work by the census enumerators. Mr. Blue has prepared this synopsis of the schedule relating to population:

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade or means of living; wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken, and infirmities.

Every person living on June 1 will be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of the family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

Entries will be made for each person, to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada, as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization, is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin, unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on own account, the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed, as on farm, in woolen mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage-earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade; at other than chief occupation if any; the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation, if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against accident or sickness, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year.

Under the heading of education and language records will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education in 1910 for persons over sixteen years of age at college, convent or university is also called for.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf or dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

## NOTE AND COMMENT

The aldermen, in granting Mr. James Pender's request for fixed taxation have established an important and far-reaching precedent out of which should come much industrial growth for St. John. It is right not to tax progress too high. We need a new system of taxation anyway.

Referring to the addresses of Mr. Fielding and others at the Dominion Day dinner in London, the Toronto Globe says: "The Colonial Secretary, the Earl of Crewe, expressed clearly and emphatically the attitude of the British government towards Canada's exercise of the right to define her own commercial relations with foreign nations. He heartily welcomed this form of Canadian independence, and added that in his opinion the negotiation of trade treaties

is better left to Canadian statesmen who know the needs and resources of their own country. In the Earl's view what looks like 'an advance toward independence' is really progress toward 'concerted action.'"

The Ottawa papers state that steps will be taken soon to organize the naval college at Halifax. The Free Press says that the minister and his deputy will shortly visit that city to look over the buildings, and find what is necessary, and how far the buildings taken over from the Admiralty are available for the purposes of the naval college. The Ottawa Journal says that nearly two hundred applications and inquiries from young Canadians anxious to go into naval service have been received, but that the college will probably open with an attendance of about thirty. The examinations for cadetships in the Canadian navy will soon be announced, and arrangements are being made for the immediate enlistment of marines for the training ships Rainbow and Niobe. Applicants will be permitted to choose between the service on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and a preference will be given to Canadian citizens.

An old age pension bill, which will affect some 17,000 persons, about two-fifths of the population in France, has been adopted by the French Senate without a dissenting vote. All wage earners of both sexes (except railway workers, miners and seamen on the navy reserve list) come under the provisions of the law, as do also the needy small land owners, tenant farmers and farm laborers. The bill differs from the British statute in that it compels both the pensioned and their employers to contribute to the fund, the government itself adding to it. Men pensioners are to give about \$2 a year and women about \$1. An employer must contribute a sum equal to that of all his employees. Full pensions are granted to those who reach sixty-five years, after being wage earners thirty years, while a lesser pension is granted at the age of fifty-five. The law does not interfere with the work of friendly or mutual aid societies.

Mr. F. B. Carvell, M. P., in an interview with Valley railway matters, deals vigorously and effectively with a statement recently issued by Mr. Maxwell, the engineer who is making the survey for Mr. Hazen. Those who compelled the engineer to rush into print, or suggested that he do so, would have done well to have looked before they leaped. Mr. Carvell knows the Valley and its needs, and the river countries know him for an honest and powerful advocate of their cause.

An active temperance reform movement was carried on recently in Newark, Ohio. It began with the shooting of a saloon keeper and was completed by the lynching of the temperance detective who shot him. Thus civilization among our neighbors advances by leaps and bounds.

The Tory Halifax Herald treats its readers to a prolonged attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier, charging him with many political improprieties. The only object of this will be to persuade Nova Scotia Conservatives that the Herald does not understand how to make votes for its party.

The Toronto News says the Conservative party is getting ready to throw protection overboard. That is awkward, because in that case it would seem to be necessary to throw overboard Mr. Borden also. He is not, in the East at least, protection's high priest. In the West when he speaks of protection, it is true, he roars as gently as any sucking dove.

The announcement that Mr. Roosevelt is not, as yet, prepared to endorse President Taft's administration, and that he has decided to support one of the insurgent senators in the Middle West, suggests a curious state of affairs. It is not usual, to say the least, that the President of the United States should be so dependent upon the favor of a private citizen; and at Washington they are talking again about the probable appearance of the "man on horseback." Should he take it into his head, conditions in the United States would favor Theodore the Dictator.

As the Canadian Northern Railway is expected soon to invade New Brunswick, it is of interest to note that the present mileage of the Mackenzie & Mann system in the several provinces, under different names, is as follows:

Canadian Northern West	3,300
Canadian Northern Ontario	559
Canadian Northern Quebec	330
Halifax and South Western	371
Inverness (Cape Breton)	60
Total	4,720

Discussion of the prize fight at Reno develops the assertion that it is the railways that are really running the United States of America. It is charged now that the Southern Pacific Railway compelled Governor Gillett of California to forbid the contest in San Francisco in order that the Southern Pacific might carry the passenger traffic to Reno. Which leads a contemporary



## Cure Your Sick Horse

It will cost you very little and the extra work you will get out of him will more than repay you for any expense you may be put to.

No matter what your horse is suffering from, there is a GRANGER REMEDY that will cure him. So sure are we of this, that we have instructed YOUR DEALER to refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied.

**THE CELEBRATED GRANGER REMEDIES** are first-class veterinary remedies—the result of actual experience by professional horsemen.

Ask for  
Granger Horse and Cattle Food—all sizes.  
Granger Heave and Cough Cure.  
Granger Colic Cure.  
Granger Horse Liniment.  
Granger Condition Powder.  
ders.

**THE BAIRD CO., LTD.**  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
Woodstock, N.B.

any to say that the great republic "is in the hands of the corporations," and that the railroads have more influence than all the moral reformers in that great land.

They are still struggling with the speed-mad American millionaire who persists in running over people in his automobile. A rich man who thus amused himself was arrested in New York a day or two ago, for a third offence. He was sentenced to spend "one day" in jail, but he was not taken to the Tombs prison until thirty-five minutes before the jail day ended, at 4 p. m. So he served one day in thirty-five minutes—which shows that American justice is still blind enough—and that justice is still ludicrous.

## NOT IN THE FAMILY.

(Literary Digest).

Michael McCarthy was suing the Swift Packing Company in a Kansas City court. A negro witness was called. "Did you work at the plant?" he was asked.

"Yassir."  
"Do you know the foreman and the other officials?"  
"Yassir."  
"What were your relations with them?"  
"Now, look yere," said the witness, "I'm black and they're white. They ain't no relations of mine."

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

The cure that saves horsemen and farmers millions of dollars every year.  
It is known the world over as the one certain, reliable remedy for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths and any Lameness.  
Cases just developing and old, stubborn sores and swellings readily yield to the wonderful curative powers of this famous remedy.

Orangeville, Ont., Dec. 21, '08  
"We had a horse which was getting very lame on account of a Spavin. I was anxious about him as we could not work the beast when we most needed him."

Our teamster saw Kendall's Spavin Cure in the store and tried it.

I am pleased to say he had success as the horse has stopped limping and is doing his day's work."

W. A. Nicholson.

Don't worry about Spavins, Growths, Swellings or Lameness, but use Kendall's Spavin Cure. It cures every time. The world's best liniment for man and beast. \$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse," free at dealers or from us.

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO.**  
Eosbury Falls, Vt. 52

Uncle Walt  
The Poet Philosopher

Your eyes may fail and your limbs grow weak, and the blood in your veins run cold; deep lines may furrow your shrunken cheek, and your heart, that was strong and bold, may do its growing work with a feeble beat; the road may weary your stumbling feet; you may sigh for friends that you'll no more meet—but that isn't growing old. The years may number four score, or more, that over your head have rolled; you may hear the wash on the other shore of the waves that are dark and cold; while your brain is keen and your soul is strong, and your heart is full of a hopeful song, you still are one of the youthful throng, and years will not make you old. When your voice is harsh and your words are mean, as you sit by the fire and cold, and your mind is fat and your heart is lean, and your thoughts are blue with mold; when you bring to the breasts of the children fears, and bring to the eyes of the women tears, it is not needful to count your years—we know you are growing old.

Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams.

WALT MASON.

LAURIE  
WH  
Premier Open