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E. W. McCREADY,  
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**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH  
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
THE EVENING TIMES**

New Brunswick's independent newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:  
British connection  
Honesty in public life

Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion

No graft!  
No deals!

The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 1, 1910.

**THE NEED FOR AN INVESTIGATION**

If any of the more responsible aldermen will take the trouble to select twenty-five or thirty business men at random, and will ask them precisely what they think of the circumstances surrounding the paving of Main street and the inaction of the Common Council in regard to the matter, the result will interest them to a degree which they may not at present suspect.

The city is about to enter upon a considerable expenditure for pavements and street improvement generally. Undoubtedly there is a widespread conviction among the taxpayers that, before this expenditure is carried farther, there should be such an investigation as would remove the lid from the civic board of works and reveal the inner workings of that department.

Some of the aldermen at City Hall are asking today what there is to investigate. They surely do not expect individual taxpayers to do detective work or to bring individual charges against anyone in the Council or in the employ of the city. The taxpayers must trust to the Mayor and the aldermen for such sharp, constant, and intelligent observation of the spending of civic money as will guarantee honesty and efficiency.

If the aldermen are content to stand pat, the public will simply have to judge them by what it knows and what it sees. If it sees that the relatives of civic officials are employed in positions in connection with public works, and if it believes that any aldermen are causing favorites and dependents of theirs to be employed in one capacity or another, then it would very likely draw the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that the more responsible men at City Hall are either too careless or complacent to give proper attention to safeguarding the public interest.

Year after year there have been at City Hall indefinite threats, or promises, to the effect that several of the civic departments would be both investigated and reorganized. Council after Council has made that promise, usually on the eve of a civic election; but once in office Council after Council has forgotten or deliberately repudiated its pre-election pledges. Some few years ago when the Citizens' League movement was begun, nearly all of the candidates then seeking election to the Council rushed into the reform camp and adopted the platform that the league put forward. If there is in the council today any alderman who has attempted to carry out the principles which the league advocated, his success along that line has been neither noisy nor conspicuous.

This investigation and reorganization of the civic departments is very badly needed at the present time, and the average taxpayer is fairly convinced of this fact. Taxes go up, and year by year there are increasing demands upon the civic treasury for legitimate expenditures, and while these legitimate outlays must be undertaken, it becomes of the most vital importance to get down the waste of public money in some of the worst managed departments of the city.

It is a curious thing that when this paving dispute arose, and when the public was seen to be intensely interested in the outcome of it, there was at City Hall no group of the people's representatives who appeared willing, not to say anxious, that the matter should be probed to the bottom.

If the inspector who resigned followed that course without cause, and if all the circumstances attending the letting of the contract were admirable, surely an investigation would have disclosed these facts, without injuring anyone, and both the aldermen and the contractors would have reaped profit and enhanced reputation from the verdict.

But, strange to say, the aldermen rank-

ed themselves solidly against any investigation of any sort. It must be clear that if they were willing to do more for the contractors than for the taxpayers of this city, this is exactly the course they might have been expected to adopt. Whatever becomes of the Main street contract, it is clear at least that before other work is undertaken there will be grave public suspicion and dissatisfaction unless there shall first be a complete reorganization of some of the civic departments through which large sums of the taxpayers' money are expended.

**MISQUOTING NEWSPAPERS**  
The following appears editorially in the Montreal Star:

Four esteemed contemporaries, the Ottawa Free Press, the St. John Telegraph, The Halifax Chronicle, and The London Advertiser, have misquoted The Montreal Star, unintentionally, no doubt. Just previous to the Manitoba elections they published the following as an utterance of this paper:

"It is the truth of the matter that they are afraid of. This frantic haste to get the elections over before Sir Wilfrid Laurier can speak to the people of Manitoba face to face is a confession by Premier Roblin and his colleagues of a fact which has for some time been evident to every intelligent person in the province, namely, that the much trumpeted Boundary 'Issue' is a fraudulent device, designed solely to divert public attention, if possible, from the real issues which are at stake in the approaching Provincial elections."

This statement was never made by The Montreal Star. And what is more, the views expressed are so partisan and ill-considered, and so sweeping as regards the boundary issue, that we cannot be made to appear to father them without a protest and a disclaimer.

The Telegraph, if it did attribute the quoted statement to the Montreal Star, certainly did so inadvertently, and is glad to take this opportunity of saying so and reprinting The Star's own comments upon the incident.

So much for that. It is highly probable that when one newspaper misquotes another one the error is due in almost every instance to the fact that an exchange editor in some other city, who credits many items to many exchanges daily, sometimes makes a slip and attributes the wisdom or folly of one editor to another one.

Let it be granted that the Montreal Star never did express any views condemning Premier Roblin and the Manitoba government. The Star in directing attention to the fact merely reminds its public of an omission on its part, for it would have been much better had the Star spoken out plainly in regard to Mr. Roblin's persistent misrepresentation of the boundary issue in Manitoba and of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude in regard thereto. In cheerfully acquitting the Montreal Star of having made the statements attributed to it by the four papers mentioned, this journal regrets that the Star neglected to take up the cudgels for good government in Manitoba, and that it is disposed to be somewhat complacent over its mistaken conduct in that connection.

**ALDERMEN AND CONTRACTS**

Speaking of paving contracts, here is a question asked by the Montreal Witness:

"How many of our so-called permanent pavements, for which permanent loans were floated, have in the past gone to pieces within twelve or eighteen months of being laid?"

It is obvious that if a pavement is badly laid, and should go to pieces within a few years, the city would have no remedy but would have to pocket its loss and do the work over again. The Witness expects that civic contracts will be better handled now, since the Cannon investigation in Montreal, as a result of which many men were indicted, for it says that now "aldermen are no longer free to force their nominees on the department, as they used to do, whether they worked well or not. But on the other hand, it will also be a different business with contractors, now that selection is made between tenders on a purely business basis, a thing which notoriously was not done under old conditions."

St. John has not had any Cannon investigation, and here matters go on in the good old way.

**A STEP FORWARD**

The Board of Trade on Friday passed without discussion a resolution by which a committee of three will be appointed, and \$100 provided, to follow up the complaint against the New Brunswick Telephone Company before the Public Utilities Commission. This is quite as it should be—so far as it goes. It settles nothing except this: that the telephone company does not control the Board of Trade. That is something.

The sum voted for expenses is small, but the principle established is important. The next step is to get before the Public Utilities Commission at the next meeting, and ascertain whether or not that body is a useful one or not. If it is not a court in which justice can be obtained cheaply and speedily, if the act of the Legislature defining its powers is too limited in its scope, we have it on the authority of Premier Hazen and Messrs. Wilson and Maxwell that the law will be amended in order to cover the needs of the public.

This year or next, no matter what may be necessary to accomplish it, the New Brunswick Telephone Company must be shown that it cannot arbitrarily increase its charges whenever its directors say the company needs more money. The public cannot live with a monopoly run on those lines, and until the telephone forces realize that the public intends, and is able, to regulate and control the companies holding public utility franchises in this province, there will be no cessation of the agitation, in and out of the Legislature, for protection against corporation exactions.

The conduct of the telephone company throughout this dispute has been both unwise and intolerable. If the Public Utilities Commission cannot cure the situation, the public will go higher up. Friday's action by the Board of Trade is a distinct step forward, but it is only a beginning. There is much yet to be done, and before

equitable conditions are established it will probably be necessary for telephone users to organize for self-protection. Public utilities must be conducted according to the modern rules, not according to the old idea that the public would tolerate any sort of nonsense from a corporation rather than organize and fight.

**INVESTIGATE**

The Telegraph publishes this morning a letter from Mr. James Carleton, the inspector on the Main Street paving work who resigned his position, in which he sets forth his views regarding the work which the Mayor and aldermen, and the city engineer, and the contractors, and various other officials and more or less interested persons, have declared to be all right.

Mr. Carleton says he does not think it is all right. It would be idle to deny that there are a great many taxpayers in St. John who share Mr. Carleton's opinion. These citizens do not think that Mr. Carleton had any axe to grind in taking the position he did some days ago, and they have long regarded him as a very honest and competent judge of such matters as this paving. These citizens know, too, that Mr. Carleton was selected for the position of inspector by the city engineer, or by his superiors, and they are, therefore, unable to understand how it is that Mr. Carleton who was so competent a few weeks ago had suddenly become so poor an authority upon the work in question, at least in the eyes of the Common Council.

Perhaps the common view of this question is best expressed in the old saying: "Where there is so much smoke there is likely to be some fire." Now, the taxpayers generally regard the Common Council as gentlemen who, upon observing a large amount of smoke, ought not to be too ready to say that it amounted to nothing and that there could be no fire. Indeed, the taxpayers have a right to assume that if the aldermen did detect any smoke they would be bound to ascertain by careful and immediate inquiry whether or not the smoke indicated fire.

When therefore, the aldermen merely say there is nothing to investigate, they are not satisfactorily discharging the duties which the taxpayers have entrusted to them and the performance of which they should demand from them if there be further hesitation and delay.

There has been no recent case, in fact there has been no case for many years, in which the Common Council has so thoroughly mistaken, or so openly defied, public sentiment, as they have in dealing with this question of the Main street contract.

**THE VETERANS**

The British War Secretary, Mr. Haldane, inspected the other day a regiment of the "Veteran Reserve," a force recently organized under the new policy of the War Office. This force is composed of officers and men who have retired from the army but who have expressed themselves as willing to be called upon for service in time of national emergency.

The movement seems to have made most progress in the great county of Surrey, and it was the detachment from this district that Mr. Haldane inspected at the Horse Guards. In an address which he made to the Veterans after the inspection, he said that the numbers and composition of the parade came to him as a surprise. He had not realized that one single county could produce such a roll with fighting vigor in it. He saw before him men who had fought in India, in Africa, and in Egypt, and men who had worked with the volunteer force at home. All of them were inspired by the common love for the army and enthusiasm for the defence of their country and their country's interests. That might prove an historic afternoon. They represented the county of Surrey. (A Veteran: We represent England.) As said the speaker, there are many more counties than Surrey, and by representing that county they represented England, Scotland and Wales. It might be that in the future a way may be found to get them together in a fashion which had not been dreamt of. Men, under fifty might form a second reserve of strength for home defence. The regulations which had been put forward went only a very little way. They were only the beginning; it remained to be seen how the authorities could turn their patriotism to the great advantage to the nation. He was sure that their patriotism would find them ready if the country should ever need them. They had not half known how to use the military strength in the country. The custom had been that when the regular left the army after serving twelve years, he was considered no more one of the army. Mr. Haldane said he believed that to be a profound mistake, and the way in which they had come out that afternoon and the report which the adjutant-general had given him of them showed him that they were the kind of reserve which, properly utilized, would be the best guarantee of the peace of the nation. He could not tell them what would be the next step forward in the policy of the nation. He could not tell them at the moment how best they could be organized for national work; but the first step had been taken by their coming forward in their numbers that day. That was an example to the whole of the United Kingdom, and he hoped other counties would follow that example.

There were 1,322 men in the force paraded for inspection, including seventeen officers. There are now enrolled 2,000 Surrey veterans, and none of them is over fifty years of age. Most of them are still in the prime of life and in fact the average for this county is only forty.

Mr. Haldane continues to disappoint and to confound most of the critics who predicted that he was bound to fail in attempting to give Great Britain an effective defence force without resorting to compulsory service. There are published in England many powerful newspapers which day after day repeat the statement that British army and navy could not prevent a successful raid upon the country by Ger-

many or some other power, and that once a force of 200,000 men was landed in England it would easily overrun the whole island.

It is very doubtful whether there is in the Old Country anyone who has given thought to this question who really believes these daily assertions are true. They are not true; they are politics. Mr. Haldane has brought the territorialists up to almost the full strength required, and he has maintained the regular army at a strength deemed sufficient for any purpose that seems reasonably likely to arise within the near future.

The other day in the House of Lords, Lord Derby announced that "there was some doubt in the country as to whether the Territorial army under the present scheme could resist a raid of 70,000 men." This statement is not highly flattering either to the Territorial or the British nation as a whole. The old idea was that one Englishman could whip three Frenchmen, and perhaps an equal number of other foreign people; and, exaggerated as that idea was, it was much better than the one now advanced by Lord Derby. Seventy thousand men landing in England would probably be imprisoned within twenty-four hours, and doubtless Lord Derby would be perfectly willing to lead the home forces necessary to perform that little bit of police duty. Yet because Lord Derby is dissatisfied with Mr. Haldane's policy—in other words, because it is not his patriotism but his politics that is worrying him—Lord Derby calmly makes the assertion that the Territorial are useless for the purpose of defending even their homes and their firesides.

Even a year ago there were 229,463 men in the Territorial commands, with 9,313 officers. Today the force is much larger, and 300,000 is supposed to be high tide. Those who advocate some form of compulsory service, or even plain conscription, and who desire that the working classes shall be drilled and dragooned, in time of peace, are very much disturbed by the success of Mr. Haldane's policy, and it is their habit to do what they can to misrepresent what he has accomplished. There is much truth in the comment of one London journal on Lord Derby's speech, "If," it says, "a quarter of a million of the nation's volunteers cannot deal with 70,000 invaders, it is pretty certain that double the number of the nation's conscripts would fail, and would deserve to fail."

**TELEPHONE OUTLOOK**

We are now beginning the month of August. The protest of the public against the arbitrary action of the New Brunswick Telephone Company is many months old. After considerable agitation last year, the gentlemen composing the New Brunswick legislature decided that public sentiment justified, or compelled, them to enact legislation creating a commission to deal with public utilities and to adjust differences between public utility corporations and citizens in this province who are compelled to use these public utilities.

So far as the act creating the Public Utilities Commission is concerned, it was at once seen to be both weak and ambiguous; but Mr. Hazen and some of his more prominent supporters, when their attention was called to this fact in the legislature, made lavish promises to the effect that any weakness which the legislation might develop in practice would be speedily corrected so soon as the need became clear. Before the Legislature shall meet again the people of this province will have a very clear understanding as to whether or not the commission is fitted, under the present act, to serve in a reasonable manner any of the purposes for which it purported to be created. If the popular decision is adverse, as it certainly will be unless a great change comes over affairs within the next few months, men on both sides of politics at Fredericton will be made aware of an irresistible demand for such legislation as will enable individual patrons of the public utility corporations to secure, without unreasonable delay or expense, even-handed justice in these matters.

The telephone case, which is presently to come before the commission, should provide an initial test of great value in this connection. Unless the law says what it does not mean, it is the duty of the public utility commission to ascertain for themselves what each public utility company is doing, what is the state of its affairs, how its books are kept, what profit it is making, and whether or not its charges to the public are reasonable or are in excess of those contemplated when the act was passed.

If the charges are found to be excessive, it is obviously the duty of the commission to deal with such companies without waiting for the public, or for individuals, to enforce an enquiry and to pay for it. This, however, is not the view of the commissioners, and there seems to be no authority except themselves upon whom it devolves to interpret the law in question, or at least none which recognizes its duty. While that is the case, there will now be an attempt to proceed with the complaint of the Board of Trade of the telephone committee against the New Brunswick Telephone Company, and, should the sum voted by the Board of Trade for this purpose prove insufficient, undoubtedly it will be supplemented by a fund raised among patrons of the telephone company in this city.

For, until this question has been settled, the company will be left in that position where at any time its directors see fit to make the announcement they may increase arbitrarily their rentals in this city, or their tolls throughout this province, and if the public does not like it will kindly be permitted to do the other thing. This is a state of affairs that has been tolerated for some time, but that cannot be tolerated much longer; and the sooner this fact is understood by Premier Hazen and his government, by the Public Utilities Commission, and by the owners of the stock of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, the sooner shall we arrive at a working agreement whereby

the telephone company and its patrons can live together in peace.

The point to be kept in mind throughout this discussion is that public franchises are the property of the people of New Brunswick, and that any company which enjoys one of them has, as its first duty, the giving of reasonable satisfaction to the public whose servant—not whose master—it is. Public men who are not guided by this principle are not serving the interests of those who elected them.

**THE GAME FISH OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

The Sussex Record does the people of New Brunswick good service by making an appeal to all sportsmen, and to the local and federal governments, urging them to institute a policy of real protection for the game fish of New Brunswick, particularly those that swim in the Kennebecasis river. The Record, in the course of a strong article on this subject, says that it has received a great many complaints during the present season as to the neglect and violation of the laws forbidding the pollution of streams and illegal methods of fishing.

The Record says: "Many more people are beginning to note the fact that there is something rotten about the enforcement of the law. The noise against this thing is getting louder, and if the signs of the times may be accepted at their face value, the popular thing just now is to carry out the fishery laws. The Kennebecasis protected is worth a lot of money; the same river treated as it is now being treated, means an irreparable loss to the province and particularly to this section of it."

The Record forcibly directs the attention of men on both sides of politics to this important question and suggests to them that it is good politics to insist upon having the Kennebecasis properly protected in future. In this the Record is absolutely correct. Every spring for years past mills all along the Kennebecasis have dumped their sawdust into the stream as if there were neither fishery inspectors nor fishery laws in existence. The time has come when this must be stopped, and the Dominion government and the provincial government alike are evidently waking up to the fact that it must be stopped next spring the moment the saving of lumber begins, and not, as was the case this year, after the work of the mills has been nearly completed.

The Kennebecasis should be a first class salmon river. Its upper waters are filled today with young salmon which rise to the trout fishers' flies; but once these fish grow large enough to go down to the salt water their return to the upper reaches of the river is impeded by sawdust, nets, dams, and other dangers which the laws have forbidden, but have not prevented, for a generation.

To a great extent the same is true of the trout. There are men who will tell you that sawdust does not affect the fish, and who will point to the great number of small trout in the upper waters as a proof of their contention. This is a course of blind reasoning. The fish are there in spite of, not because of, the sawdust and the nets, and the spear-throwing, and the use of explosives. To say that sawdust does not injure them is much like saying that John Brown lived to be 100 years old and smoked and drank all his life; the fact being that the tobacco and alcohol which Mr. Brown consumed did not prolong his life to the century mark, but probably prevented him from living much longer than he did.

The Record's point is well taken when it says that men on both sides of politics should wake up to the fact that there is more political capital to be made by an enlightened protection policy than there is by the discretionary methods which have been followed during recent years.

**TIPPERY SKIES.**

Now the stress and strain are ending,  
As the year is running down,  
And the thought of rest is blending,  
With the weariness of town.  
Then away with noise and clamor!  
And the "strife of tongues" and lies,  
To the glory and the glamor  
Of my Tipperary skies.

The white clouds in the daytime  
Drift across a blaze of blue,  
Tis the hour of youth and playtime,  
And my heart awakes anew.  
There's greetings in their gladness,  
Like a hope that never dies,  
Yet there's sympathy with sadness  
In my Tipperary skies.

The gentle magic moving  
The clouds of restful gray,  
Makes the fretful world seem loving,  
And its "shadows flee away."  
Then I rest from every sorrow  
And Earth's burden, and her cries,  
In the promise of tomorrow  
'Neath my Tipperary skies.

Purple clouds with silver lining  
Scorn the mountain heights afar,  
As the evening sun declines  
Makes a mirage where they are.  
Lakes and castles stretch before me  
Golden towers and turrets rise  
And I own the world that's o'er me  
In my Tipperary skies.

When the trouble that is nearest  
Seems to flood the heart with pain,  
And for faces that were dearest  
I may search the world in vain,  
Then fresh fancies dawn above me  
As old memories arise  
And I think of those who love me  
'Neath my Tipperary skies.  
—Eva Goodlen, in the Thrush.

**WANDER-SONG.**

(By Horatio Winslow.)

Faith! It was dawning of yesterday,  
And soft in the cool of the sheets I lay;  
And I'd clean forgot how I once went free,  
When a little bird came and sang to me.

Short was the song and of scanty art,  
But it brought the red blood back to my heart;  
And 'twas never a hymn nor a true-love ode  
But the song—the Song of the Dusty Road—

I've bartered my sheets for a star-lit bed;  
I've traded my meat for a crust of bread;  
I've changed my book for a sapling cane,  
And I'm off to the end of the world again.  
—Canadian Monthly.

**G.T.P. IS DEARER THAN OFFICE**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Recalls the Loss of Late A. G. Blair on the Question

**THE COUNTRY FIRST**

Premier Declares at Saskatoon that He Would Rather Have Faced a Ministerial Crisis than New Transcontinental Should Have Been Held Up.

Regina, Sask., July 31.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier is giving the west his confidence, and the west responds like the big, strong, imaginative boy it is. "They say the west is selfish. So it is. Its political economy is its wants, its desires, and the west in a hurry. It is restless, impatient, but the west has a heart. It is human, it is getting louder, and if the signs of the times may be accepted at their face value, the popular thing just now is to carry out the fishery laws. The Kennebecasis protected is worth a lot of money; the same river treated as it is now being treated, means an irreparable loss to the province and particularly to this section of it."

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**BIG SEIZURE OF LIQUOR MADE IN HOTEL IN CHATHAM**

Chatham, N. B., July 29.—Scott Act Inspector Lawson swooped down upon the Hotel Touraine today and made a large seizure of liquor, including casks, cases and bottles, in all estimated at several hundred dollars worth. The lot was carted to the town hall and a third offence violation of the act was made against the proprietor.

The Miramichi Pulp & Paper Company yesterday paid back wages due to the employees and in all about \$10,000 was paid out. The Telegraph correspondent was informed that the mill may start again after a week or two. It has been closed for about two months.

Do not work a sick horse. A rest for a day or two and a wash, with a change of diet, will often put the animal right.

Father Morrissey, the learned priest-physician, realized that many of the difficulties and troubles of this world are due to indigestion. He believed that to get a proper mental and spiritual attitude, a normal digestive apparatus is very helpful. The good Father therefore gave much study to the important question of the stomach.

His famous prescription, "No. 11" for dyspepsia and indigestion, consists of simple tablets cleverly compounded from the materials in Nature's laboratory. Each tablet will perfectly digest a full meal of 1½ pounds of food.

Father Morrissey's "No. 11" has brought ease and continued health to thousands of sufferers who had previously tried other remedies in vain. It instantly relieves and in due time restores the stomach to full vigor.

If you suffer at times or regularly from a sick, sour, dyspeptic stomach, try No. 11, and see how quickly you can again enjoy hearty meals, and how bright the world looks once more.

In convenient flat boxes at 50c. each. Get a box from any drug store, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

**Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher**

I walked with a highbrow of learning, one day in the Temple of Fame, and after much winding and turning, I said: "I am tired of this game, I'm tired of this jim-swizzled game. I've THE HALL looked, but I failed of discerning a picture of Poe in a frame? The highbrow, he coughed and he stuttered, and wiped off some sweat from his can; "the fellow you mention," he muttered, "was doubtless a poetry fan, he sure was no slouch of a fan; he's barred from this temple, and shuttered, for he was a dissolute man, and given to rushing the can; we have to be careful," he spluttered, "and place on the rounders a ban; we know where our biscuits are buttered, and stick to a high moral plan." Then he hung on the wall an engraving of Julius Terwilliger Sneed, who's written some fierce bits of raving, that only the pipe-dreamers read. "This verse," said the highbrow, "on shaving, was moral and helpful, indeed! And all through his life his behaving was chaste as his uplifting sermon."

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**SASKATOON IN GALA ATTIRE**

Immense Throng Welcomes Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Party

**MONSTER PARADE**

Tore Side Out of Big Arena So That Overflow Crowd Could Hear the Liberal Chieftain—Premier Scores Rabid Tory Grain Growers' Remarks.

Saskatoon, July 29.—So dense was the crowd in the arena tonight that hundreds outside were unable to get entrance, and prior to the opening of the meeting the services of carpenters were required to tear out the side of the great frame building, thus securing ventilation, and allowing many on the outside to hear. Sir Wilfrid spoke generally on the policy of the government, dealing with the benefits of the British constitution. He welcomed the newcomers and outlined the development of the money invested and the profit of six per cent above that. It gave cheap passenger rates, but high freight rates, much higher than those in Canada.

This morning the premier met the grain growers. In the afternoon he laid the cornerstone of the Saskatchewan university, a brilliant social function, and at night addressed a mammoth public meeting in the great arena. Saskatchewan's reception was on a large scale, the city was brilliantly illuminated and decorated. Bands, mounted police and militia were featured in the parade, extending a mile.

The premier administered a dignified rebuke to the speaker who appealed the grain growers, who asked why the farmers should not receive a bonus from the government, the same as the Dominion line. He declared that the Liberal party has departed from the principles of liberalism and today are the most conservative government on the face of the civilized globe. "In 1896, the Liberal government came into power on a distinct pledge of free trade. The ideal system of British free trade. Today you are farther from it than in 1896. In 1896 you promised to skin the Tory bear of protection; have you done it? If so, I would like to ask you what you have done with the hide?"

Sir Wilfrid replied courteously: "We are all British subjects," he observed, "and we enjoy the British right of free speech. My friend has availed himself of his opportunity. He will doubtless agree if I elude also freedom of speech. I certainly realize that a good deal of what we heard from the various speakers has been commendable, but must find fault with him who talks politics, rather than grain growing. I am here, to confer, to learn, on business for the country's well-being, not to debate party differences."

The grain growers cheered the premier's statement. "We offered you free trade, he stated, 'I have given you free trade. To abolish the tariff at one stroke would create a financial crisis. It is impossible for