

### Canadian Club Banquet In New York.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LAUDS SECRETARY OF STATE AT CANADIAN CLUB DINNER.

James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, paid a remarkable tribute to Elihu Root, Secretary of State, last night at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club, in the Hotel Astor.

Ambassador Bryce was describing three treaties recently entered into by the United States and Great Britain, which were, he said, of special benefit to the people of Canada.

He spoke in a perfunctory way of the interest President Roosevelt took in the treaties, and then said: "I want to say a word about Mr. Root, the Secretary of State. I do not believe there has lived in our time or in any time, any statesman who has more sincerely striven to work for the good interests of Canada and the United States than Mr. Root. And no statesman ever brought to any question a clearer vision or a deeper wisdom than did Mr. Root in his labors for these treaties."

The speaker who immediately preceded Ambassador Bryce, Justice J. W. Longley, of Halifax, had uttered what some of his listeners regarded as the only discordant note. Justice Longley protested that Canada would inevitably reach such a great growth that separation as a colony from the British Empire was certain.

He described the three treaties that had been entered into between this Government and the United States for the benefit of Canada. The first he said was the Fisheries of the Great Lakes which had never before been properly regulated.

"Any question," he declared, "arising between the United States and the British Empire, must be settled by arbitration under this treaty. It is a declaration by these two great powers that when any question arises which they are not able to settle themselves instead of being allowed to remain as a cause of friction, and a possible cause for war, it shall be submitted to arbitration. No greater service to the people of both nations could be rendered than that treaty promise."

He declared that Canada should profit by the conference now in progress in Washington for safeguarding and preserving the natural resources, and should undertake a similar work on its side of the boundary line. He declared Canada and the United States should also co-operate in the matter of laying out national parks in the far west so that they would extend north and south of the line.

Dr. Neil Macphatter, President of the Canadian Club of New York, presided—New York World.

Judge Longley Replies to His Critics. To the Editor of the Chronicle: Sir: Nothing could be farther from my desire than to be engaged in a controversy of any kind. My address before the Canadian Club of New York was carefully prepared in advance, and I thought it absolutely free from any controversial matter.

ing to me was to sit near to Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and one of the brightest and most liberal minds in England. I had the pleasure of discussing with him the subject matter of my address before delivering it, and I was not surprised that he unreservedly stated that Englishmen did not now regard Canada as a Colony, but as a sister state, which he hoped would always remain closely identified with the Empire.

It happened that it was absolutely necessary for me to return to Halifax by Saturday, and, therefore, to take the midnight train to Boston. Mr. Bryce did not begin to speak until nearly 11.30. I remained up to the last moment, hoping I should be able to hear his last word before I left. Time, however, so passed that I was compelled to leave a few moments before he finished—I only got on board my train one minute before it started.

On board my train one minute before it started. On the strength of this, the yellow Press sent messages all over the country that I had left in disgust on account of the remarks Mr. Bryce had made an allusion to my speech, nor did he utter a syllable that questioned a single word I had said. But I find a friendly correspondent half apologizing for my leaving!

I was addressing a body of three hundred Canadians—most of them citizens of the United States, but still devoted to Canada, and interested in the progress of the Empire. I said nothing that I would not say in London before His Majesty or his Prime Minister—and I am sure with the approval of both. These are the words I used:

"What in my view is likely—almost certain to happen is that the process of development Canada will gradually assume the responsibilities of an independent nation. But the only difference that will follow, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that instead of a Colony she will be an ally—instead of a condition of dependence, the relation will be an alliance. No need to be ashamed of England's history. She has always stood for what is best and highest in human civilization. She has been on the side of the oppressed and never, or rarely, on the side of the oppressor; she has contributed more than any other nation—perhaps all other nations—to destroy the inhuman traffic in human flesh; she has been the patron of literature and the mother of political freedom.

In the main, her policy in the world stands for justice and righteousness, and, therefore, when the time comes that Canada feels it fitting and proper that she should assume national autonomy, she will not hesitate to throw the weight of her influence in support of British principles and policy and put behind the Empire whatever moral and physical power she can command."

I cannot conceive that these are not words proper to be uttered anywhere and at any time. To me the matter of the future of Canada is of no personal concern; I have no political objects to serve. It is not at all likely that I shall live to see any change in the relations between Canada and the Empire. But I can scarcely make myself believe that country as large, and rapidly growing as Canada, with its vast potentialities of development can always be a Colony. If I read aright the results of the last Imperial Conference, it was that hereafter the great self-governing Dominions were to meet and hold conference with the Imperial Government upon questions of interest to the Empire—that they were to meet on equal terms and not sacrifice a single atom of their autonomy as self-governing countries. That certainly was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude and he was the most important factor in the Conference.

That matters relating to the Empire will always be of profound concern to Canada, I think, is common ground. But I do not believe, for a moment that young Canada will be forever content to be a dependency. In time her population will double, her revenue greatly increase and her wealth and resources endow her with a right to the status of nationhood. She will be as valuable to the Empire as an ally as a dependency. Some may think more so. Those are the views I, in common with others, have taken the liberty of expressing. I think this is the right of every Canadian. If any one takes a different view he has an equal right to express it.

Certainly nothing I said in New York or elsewhere is open to the charge used by one of the London papers, "vain-glorious boasts" and "ill manners," and I think such expressions from the British Press are in bad taste, and indicate a failure to appreciate the palpable conditions which now exist, and are bound to grow in weight as the years roll by.

J. W. LONGLEY, Halifax, May 26, 1908.

### BETTER TIMES AT HOME

A correspondent of the Truro News writes: I noticed in your columns that there are quite a few Nova Scotians leaving home and coming west. Now I would like to advise any young man that has a good home to stay there and not believe all that he hears of this country. This country, as all right for speculators and real estate men, but it is a poor place for the working man. The majority of working men, only receive about thirty dollars during the summer, and in winter a man is lucky if he can earn his bread.

This place, Edmonton, has been found entirely too much. There are a few new buildings going up at present. There are hundreds of men out of work, trade men, all clamoring, you can see them every day tramping the streets, eagerly watching the employment offices in hopes of getting a job. I know of dozens of men who worked all last winter for their board, and there are plenty here, today who would willingly work for their board. I say to all Nova Scotians to stay at home and be content with what they have, and not believe all the newspaper reports to the contrary. I am planning to take a trip back East in the near future to see old Nova Scotia once again.

OLD TIMER.

### The Auto in Ontario

The tenth section of the Ontario statute enacted in 1906, "to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways" provides that every person having control or charge of a motor vehicle shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the tripping of horses which he is either meeting or passing on a public highway. The section cited mentions some of the precautions he is required to observe, such as slackening speed, coming to a full stop, remaining stationary long enough to allow a terrified horse to be brought under control, and giving the vehicle for which a permit is issued under the provisions of the act "shall be held responsible for any violation" of them.

In an action tried without a jury at London it was proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Justice Riddell that the driver of an automobile in the village of Dorchester had violated this law by failing to reduce his speed to seven miles an hour when passing a frightened horse, and by failing to obey the statutory signal to stop. The horse swerved from the road, breaking the buggy and harness, throwing out the two occupants of the former and inflicting on one of them serious injury. The owner of the automobile contended that he was not liable because the chauffeur was not at the time on his business but Mr. Justice Riddell gave judgment for heavy damages with costs, holding that the owner of an automobile must either manage it himself or see to it that those who get possession of it in any way obey the statutory rules.

WHOOPIING COUGH. "In February our daughter had the whooping cough. Mr. Lane, of Hartland, recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and said it gave his children the best of satisfaction. We found it as he said, and can recommend it to anyone having children troubled with whooping cough," says Mrs. A. Goss, of Durand, Mich. For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, W. WADE AND HEAR RIVER DRUG STORE, BEAR RIVER.

### HOW TO MAKE A MERRY WIDOW HAT AT HOME.

Take one Lycelle wheel. Superimpose on the hub, one deep granite saucapan, first snipping off the handle with an axe. Stitch on cover of wine colored velvet from your season-before-last's coat suit. Put on a three inch binding around the rim of canary colored taffeta silk from your great-grand-mother's party dress. Rip sixteen yards of box ruffling off your shirt-waist box and wind about the crown. A soup ladle and a joint fork will give a jaunty effect if used as hat pins.

Tired nerves, with that "no ambition" feeling that is commonly felt in spring or early summer, can be easily and quickly altered by taking what is known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Sippy's Restorative. You will also lately note a changed feeling within 15 minutes after beginning to take the Restorative. The bowels get sluggish in the winter time, the circulation slows down, the kidneys are inactive, and even the heart in many cases grows decidedly weaker. Dr. Sippy's Restorative is recognized everywhere as a genuine tonic to these vital organs. It builds up and strengthens the worn-out weakened nerves; it sharpens the falling appetite, and universally cures the ailment. It always quickly brings renewed strength, life, vigor, and ambition. Try it and be convinced. Solely for sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE, BEAR RIVER.

### FRIBBLES OF FASHION.

Possibilities of the Semiprincess Gown. The Newest Jumper Waist. The semiprincess dress, which is merely a dress with the skirt and waist joined together, is immensely popular this spring. It is very easy to take a separate jumper waist and combine it with a plaited skirt, join the two and have a semiprincess costume. The newest jumper has a suggestion of the ladder sleeve, in which tucks extend from the shoulder well down on the arm. All these jumpers and jumper dresses are suitable for blouse or street wear. In the latter case they are generally voile or chiffon, Panama or taffeta. For tea or dinner dresses they are delightful in light colored laces, willing pongee and rasha wool over lingerie gimples or walters. A model that can be easily copied is shown in the design. JUDIC CHOLLET.



A JUMPER COSTUME—3888.

A pattern of this jumper costume is cut in sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Send 5 cents to this office for a pattern. If a tailored dress is promptly forwarded to you by mail.

The pattern is finished with attached bands of the material. A pretty fullness is given both back and front by short tucks at the shoulders. In the back the three tucks nearest the arm are stitched to the waist. This gives a close fit that is most desirable for stout figures. The seven gored plaited skirt is in round length and joined to the waist. A shaped girdle finishes the garment. If finer materials, such as voile or marquisette, are employed, a silk lining will be necessary. If preferred, the stitched bands and girdle can be of a contrasting material or color. For instance, if the dress is of brown marquisette a darker shade of lustrous silk may be used for the bands and girdle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### VOGUE FRILLS.

Colored Embroidery on Some of the Smart Shirt Waists. A new shirt waist shows the fronts solidly tucked and the middle box plait without the frills of last season, but embroidered in dots or color. The collar and cuff bands follow this idea. A pretty home work for needlewomen is to embroider box plait, cuffs, collar and belts in these colors.



FRILL FOR THE SMALL GIRL—3303.

The pattern of this child's one piece dress is cut in three sizes—for children one, three and five years of age. Send 5 cents to this office, giving the number of the pattern (3303), and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail.

The shirt waist suits lead among frocks in utility. One is far better dressed in a skirt and waist of the same material than in a tailored skirt with a different blouse, though it is not to be denied that the lingerie blouse and the linen skirt are here to stay with tailored suits. Shirt waist suits in silks and challs are made for morning and evening. The cut of the blouse, its trimming and dressiness determine its place in the day's wardrobe. The small girls' frock seen in the illustration is modeled from a French design and is very smart looking and easy to make. JUDIC CHOLLET.

### Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition

To Be Held At Kentville 7th, 8th, 9th, Oct 1908.

- 1. \$25.00 is offered for apples from trees sprayed not less than three times during the season with "Campbell's Nico Soap and Home made Boricac."
  - 2. \$15.00 for same for apples from trees sprayed not less than twice with Campbell's Nico Soap.
  - 3. \$25.00 is offered for apples taken from trees sprayed not less than twice with "Swift's Arsenate of Lead."
  - 4. \$100.00 is offered for potatoes grown on "Nova Scotia Fertilizer" Prizes \$50.00 and \$4.00.
  - 5. \$30.00 is offered for collection of mangels, turnips and potatoes grown on "Pigeon Fertilizer" Prizes \$5.00 and \$3.00.
  - 6. \$8.00 is offered for the best collection of mangels turnips and potatoes grown on Great Eastern Fertilizer, prizes \$5.00 and \$3.00.
- Note. In order that intending

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Messrs. Primrose Brothers offer their fine new brick store on the corner of Queen and Granville streets, in the town of Bridgetown. There is a large warehouse in connection and the store can be used for almost any line of business. Rent moderate and possession given on at once. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Situated near Bridgetown, containing 200 apple trees, 7 acres of marsh, plenty of pasture and tillage land, good buildings. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner. J. O. ELLIOTT, Bridgetown.

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The Hind X is Ever Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

### What is CASTORIA

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Net Premium Income	\$1,847,286.06	\$2,011,973.53	\$164,687.47
Interest and Rents	350,630.05	420,882.81	70,252.76
Total Income	2,197,916.11	2,432,856.34	234,940.23
Assets	8,472,377.52	9,459,230.69	986,853.17

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