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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 Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1910.

CANADA'S BUOYANT TRADE

While Mr. Borden and other pessimistic gentlemen of the Opposition are endeavoring frantically to convince the people of this country that their affairs are going to the dogs, the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce continues to issue at short intervals certain trade statistics which should cheer up anyone but a Conservative politician vainly seeking office.

For example, the figures made public yesterday show that the total trade for May was almost \$60,000,000, an actual increase of \$14,276,236, or more than thirty per cent. as compared with May, 1909.

The imports alone total almost \$39,000,000, an increase of ten and a half million dollars, the largest increase on record in Canada for any month in our history.

When one remembers that these figures cover only thirty-one days, they are striking enough. Imports of foreign products also showed an increase of two and a half million dollars, and exports of foreign products an increase of more than a million dollars.

During the first two months of the current fiscal year, Canada's total trade exceeded \$105,000,000, or a clear margin of twenty-five and a quarter millions as compared with the first two months of 1909.

This is a tremendous rate of increase, and if it is maintained, as there is now every prospect that it will be, the total trade of the country will reach the billion dollar mark within two years, and when the present fiscal year comes to an end the indications now are that the total trade will have exceeded \$800,000,000.

These simple statements of fact are enough to make the average audience somewhat impatient with the doleful, not to say exaggerated statements commonly put forward by some excited gentlemen who speak on behalf of His Majesty's loyal, but disinclined opposition.

From one end of Canada to another one sees repeated in the newspapers again and again, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's now famous phrase that this is to be Canada's century. Sir Wilfrid is the true optimist, and he and his government are bringing about year by year the fulfillment of promises which not long ago would have been deemed extravagant.

Of all the countries, Canada felt the depression of 1907 least, and now she is picking up her stride again, and has even lengthened it. The trade barometer indicates continued fair trade weather, and the log shows that the ship is proceeding at unexampled speed. Of what use is it, therefore, for Mr. Borden and his old or new lieutenants to tell the people that the outlook is for storms and shipwreck?

ON THE WRONG TRACK

What the Standard seems not quite to see in discussing the statements of President Hays regarding the completion and operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Lewis or beyond to Moncton, is that it is working overtime in an effort to prove that St. John and this province are never going to receive, or are still a discouragingly long way from receiving, the benefits that should come to them from the perfection of this great new trans-continental railroad.

formation as to the time that must elapse before trains can be run from Lewis over the new line to Moncton, and thence to St. John or to Halifax by way of the Intercolonial. It would seem that one would do no violence to the facts in assuming that the information possessed by Mr. Hays with respect to these matters is at least as accurate as any obtained by the Standard before the hour it received Mr. Hays' statement and the hour of sending the newspaper to press in the morning. This is not a matter of moving importance in itself, for we are now fairly in sight of the completion and operation of the eastern section, the company has selected a site for terminals here, and its controlling spirits are making every possible effort to shorten the time that must pass before the great traffic of the West will be flowing to the eastern seaboard through this great new artery of commerce.

The Standard's efforts to discourage St. John and to discredit Mr. Hays will not materially affect construction, though these efforts will increase the irritation felt by the people of this province over the Standard's persistently narrow and partisan view of every great enterprise which is going forward under Liberal auspices in the Dominion today. It would be a very sad thing if the Standard could prove to the hilt the doleful case that it has undertaken to make out, but fortunately the events of the near future will show that the Conservative organ is guided in these matters, not by its knowledge of the progress of railroad construction, but by its controlling desire to misrepresent and belittle every movement by which the country stands to be benefited, if its political opponents also are likely to derive a reasonable amount of credit from the achievement. The day is coming when the growing optimism of communities here in the East will strongly discourage to employ a mild word—any such attitude on the part of a political newspaper such as is today and has long been characteristic of the troubled Conservative journal which speaks for a portion of Mr. Borden's following in this city.

PREMIER ROBLIN AND SAND

As the Manitoba provincial elections are to come in July there will be, even in the East, no little interest in Premier Roblin's lame attempt to explain his connection with a certain sordid sand contract. The Manitoba Free Press goes into the matter in deadly detail. "In the printed volume of the Public Accounts of the Province of Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1908," it says, "stands the following item under 'Telephone Construction—': '\$405 Eli Sand Co. Sand \$244.25.' It was this little item which drove Mr. Roblin to declaring in his place in the legislature, with all the solemnity which he was able by manner and voice to impart to the performance, that he was not a member of the Eli Sand Company in the year 1908.

"It was on March 10, 1909, that the premier of this province made that solemn misstatement in the hope of misleading the house and public and covering up his connection with the company in question. He saw that it was no longer possible for him to pretend that he had never been connected with the company. But it was of vital importance to him that he should make it appear that he had ceased to be connected with it before January 1, 1908. Because in the year 1908 the Eli Sand Company, an unregistered partnership by the way, had sold sand to the Manitoba government.

"The Legislative Assembly Act provides (Section 15) that 'no person being or becoming a party to any contract or agreement by which he is to receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the Crown through the government of the province of Manitoba shall be eligible to be elected a member of the said Legislative Assembly, nor shall he sit or vote in the same during the time he occupies such relationship in respect of any such contract or agreement.'

"The succeeding section of the act exempts shareholders of incorporated companies having contracts with the Manitoba government; the Eli Sand Company, an unregistered partnership, not being in that class.

"Coming to the matter of penalty, the act provides (Section 21) that 'if any person disqualified by law from being elected to, or sitting in or voting in, the Legislative Assembly shall presume to sit or vote therein, he shall be liable to a penalty of two thousand dollars per day for every day he so sits or votes, and such sum may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in this province, one-half of such sum to belong to the person so suing and the other half to belong to and be paid over to the provincial treasurer to form part of the consolidated revenue fund of this province.'

"Therefore, in order to save himself from the forfeiture of his seat and the possible penalty of \$2,000 for every day that he had sat in the legislature, Premier Roblin stood up and stated, reading the words from a paper which he held in his hand, that his connection with the Eli Sand Company had ceased absolutely on December 31, 1907. That the statement was false has been proved by the published epistles of Mr. Hugh Sutherland, including the 'rough statement' in Mr. Sutherland's handwriting of the company's business for 1907, which has been published in photographic facsimile, showing that Premier Roblin's share of the profits for that year amounted to \$6,671.16.

"In regard to the fact of the Eli Sand Company being an unregistered partnership—Mr. Roblin having shrunk from the publicity of having his connection with the company a matter of public record—it may be noted that the Partnership Act (Revised Statutes of Manitoba, Chapter 129) provides (Section 48) that every partnership must be registered, and that the declaration which the act requires to be filed must be signed by every member of the partnership; and, further, the act provides

(Section 57) that a penalty of \$100 shall be recoverable for failure to register, one-half of the penalty to go to the person taking action to recover it. All of which goes to show how true are the lines of Scott, the only poet whom Premier Roblin has ever quoted in a speech, though he has never quoted these particular lines: 'Oh, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive.'

WHAT MR. BORDEN "FORGOT"

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, at one time had a fairly good reputation for refraining from making exaggerated statements about his opponents, and leaving that form of campaign to his more violent and irresponsible lieutenants. Since he began his present tour, however, Mr. Borden has more than once displayed extreme recklessness in his version of controversial matters, which he attempted to employ to the detriment of the Liberal party. There were two glaring instances of this in Ontario the other day, upon which the Ottawa Free Press makes, editorially, the following telling comment: "In his speech at Ingersoll on Thursday Mr. R. L. Borden laid stress upon two transactions of the Public Works Department—one in regard to the lighting of the Woods buildings on Slater street, the other in reference to the Richibucto wharf; and in each case sought to attack the government and the department for mal-administration. He, however, forgot to tell his hearers: "1. That the city of Ottawa, like the Ottawa Electric Company, has two rates for electric lighting, a meter rate and a flat rate, and that the amounts paid by the Department of Public Works for lighting the Woods and Canadian Buildings were based upon the meter rate and were the identical amounts stated in accounts and vouchers rendered to the Imperial Realty Company by the Lighting Department of the city of Ottawa. These accounts were in turn rendered by the Imperial Realty Company to the department and the payments made were based on such accounts and vouchers.

"2. That many reputable witnesses testified that the value of the wharf at Richibucto was greater than the price paid for it by the government, and that the only witness who gave evidence to the contrary was Richard O'Leary, the previous owner, who, however, while on the witness stand, was confronted by a letter written by him to Mr. Waterbury, superintendent of buildings for New Brunswick, in which he asked \$1,000 for a small piece of the property, which would give a valuation for the whole wharf property much greater than the amount paid by the government.

"One side of a story is very good until the other side is heard." In view of the facts thus tersely set forth, the Ottawa Free Press is extremely charitable when it says that Mr. Borden "forgot" the essential portions of the evidence which shows conclusively that his statements were wholly unwarranted. That Mr. Borden was fully acquainted with the facts that the Free Press cites, there can be no doubt, and, since it cannot properly be said that Mr. Borden did forget, what he said on this occasion at Ingersoll, what he borrowed from the phrase coined by the militant Mr. Roosevelt, "be described by a shorter and uglier word."

Mr. Borden ran one campaign or two upon exploded scandals, and evidently it is his plan to run a third upon the same lines. The Liberals could ask no better. They remember the crushing verdicts of the people against the discredited Conservative party on former occasions.

THE CIVIC BY-ELECTION

Although some days ago many candidates were mentioned as likely to contest the by-election with former Alderman W. E. Scully, Mr. Chamberlain was the only one who really entered the field. The result is no doubt the one generally expected, and Alderman-elect Scully will be widely congratulated upon his victory. Mr. Chamberlain's friends gave him active support, but probably the fact that Mr. Scully had already served for some time in the Council and had demonstrated his usefulness and earnestness in the public service, counted heavily in his favor yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain will no doubt have another chance later on. Mr. Scully, it was generally felt, should not have been defeated in the general election, for certainly he was quite as deserving of a seat at the board as quite a large number of those who were successful. However, he is back in his seat again, and there will be many who wish him long tenure of it.

THE LEADERS AND THE PARTIES

There is an old saying to the effect that it is scarcely polite to introduce the subject of ropes when conversing with members of a family who have lost a relative through the intervention of the hangman. Perhaps some thought of this sailing direction for the every-day mariner in society or in politics occurred to those who attended the meeting on Tuesday at Trenton (Ont.) addressed by Mr. R. L. Borden, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Johnson and others. The Conservative knight and the promotion of Judge Doherty to the first lieutenantcy in the Conservative party (vice Foster retired or set aside or temporarily imprisoned) grew eloquent in setting forth the necessity for keeping out of the front rank of the Opposition men of "tainted" reputations, and it may be difficult for anyone who reads what they had to say to avoid the shocking inference that these spell-binders had in mind certain transactions involving the employment of trust funds in connection with the purchase of tracts of land in the West some few years ago. Mr. Foster was a thousand miles away from the scene of this meeting, but no doubt he experienced a shudder as if someone had walked across his political grave.

For some years past Mr. Borden has been warned by several of his newspaper counselors that he must dissociate himself from gentlemen like Mr. Foster and Mr. Fowler, and others whose methods in certain matters subjected them to the fire of criticism which, whatever its merits and whatever its effect upon themselves personally, certainly did not strengthen the party in whose front rank they were once conspicuous fighters. Mr. Borden paid no heed. Before he began his tour previous to the last general election and announced the famous "Halifax platform," there was a report in Conservative circles that he would in his Halifax speech make several announcements which would prove to the rank and file of his party that he had determined to rid himself of some troublesome elements and strike out along progressive lines. It was said, for example, that he would break definitely with Mr. Foster—as the Montreal Star was then strongly urging him to do—that he would renounce his salary as leader of the Opposition, that he would advocate public ownership to placate Mr. W. F. Maclean and his following in Ontario, and take advanced ground in reference to old age pensions.

It may be that Mr. Borden at one time intended to do these things, and even if that were the case the programme was far from astonishing or revolutionary; but the event brought disillusionment as it commonly does when something is expected of the Opposition leader. He did not break with Mr. Foster; he praised him. He did not renounce his salary; he has not yet renounced it. He made, it is true, a sort of statement about public ownership, which is remembered today chiefly because of the vigor and promptness with which the senior Conservative newspaper of this country, the Montreal Gazette, repudiated that particular plank on the following morning.

There were few outstanding events from that time on in Conservative history, until it became known at Ottawa some months ago that differences within the party, which had been chronic, had become acute, and that knives were out. Suddenly there was a concerted announcement, sent out by several Conservative correspondents at Ottawa, that Mr. Foster would retire from the tumult and the shouting. This news was accompanied by elaborate explanations as to the reasons for this course, and by some praise of the acid orator which had a distinctly obituary flavor. While Mr. Foster himself was still making vigorous denial of these reports, two things happened: one was the abandonment of the

proposed Conservative national convention, and the other was the publication of a programme of reorganization in the Conservative ranks, a feature of which was the weeding out of certain aged and troublesome members, including the promotion of Judge Doherty to the post of Mr. Borden's chief assistant.

Of course there were denials from Conservative sources, as if it were felt that to admit extensive reorganization would be a confession of weakness. The denials were futile, because the whole country was by that time aware of the disorganized condition of Mr. Borden's following, and had received ample proof that the postponement of the convention was due to fear of open warfare had the Conservatives of Canada been called together at the time originally proposed.

The latest chapter in this troubled story is that of the Ontario meeting where Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Johnson, and others dwelt insistently, not to say suggestively, upon the need that Mr. Borden should surround himself with men whose character is beyond cavil. It is, one perceives, sometimes necessary, however inconvenient, to discuss ropes in the family circle recently narrowed by a hanging. Presumably the unpleasantness of such an incident is deemed unavoidable because it is necessary that the warning to all concerned shall be clear and unmistakable.

A review of these circumstances leads naturally to some consideration of the standing of the two great parties today, when the leader of the Opposition is already on his political tour, and the Prime Minister is about to go to the West with a party of his lieutenants in order to review there the policies of his government and to acquaint himself on the ground with the needs of the country. Mr. Borden, as has been pointed out in these columns before, is launching another scandal campaign, not because he does not realize that such campaigns have led him to black disaster in the past, but because neither he nor any member of the group about him has been able to evolve a progressive platform that would command a hearing and fire the imagination of the people of Canada.

On the other hand, what is Sir Wilfrid's position and that of his administration? The Prime Minister is setting out for the West at a time when, thanks in no small measure to the enlightened and public-spirited course of his government, this country is experiencing a great wave of material prosperity. In the West population is flowing in in an unprecedented stream, and cities are expanding at a rate unexampled in our history. Settlers of an admirable class are filling up the vast vacant spaces that lie between the lakes and the Pacific.

Everywhere the word is optimism, and everywhere there is proof that this optimism is abundantly justified. As the Premier and his party proceed, they will inspect completed portions of the great new national trans-continental which is adding a broad fertile belt to the width of this confederation, and bringing new wealth and prosperity to the East as well as to the West. The people whom Sir Wilfrid will encounter in the West, like the people who will follow his progress from the East, look back over fourteen years of Liberal rule during which this country has advanced at a rate that has excited the admiration of the world. Moreover, they see that this is but the beginning. During these fourteen years the outlook of the people of this country has changed entirely. The Canadian spirit has developed as the country has acquired additional wealth and population, and today this great land throbs with hope and confidence from coast to coast.

Mr. Borden is telling the public that the Dominion, because of Liberal rule, is going to the dogs. Partisan Conservatives cheer that timorous assertion, but they do not believe a word of it, and above their feeble cheering there rises in ever increasing volume the pleasant noise of industry and commerce, the roar of the workshops, the clatter of new railroads, the murmur of newly harnessed streams, the infinite bustle of a busy and contented people making good the words of its greatest son, that this is Canada's century.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Mr. Roosevelt has positively refused to talk for some time to come. Here is the sharpest kind of contrast. It marks Theodore the First as the greatest political stage director in the world.

THE MAIDEN'S BONNET.

My bonnet spreads over the ocean, My bonnet spreads over the sea, To merely spread over the sidewalk Is not enough for me. —Chicago Journal.

SOURCE CERTAIN.

(Boston Transcript.)

He—"Do you use pasteurized milk?" She—"I suppose so. It comes from a pasteurized cow, anyway."

THE MEETING AT THE HAGUE.

The meeting in those modest, provisional rooms at The Hague to settle a controversy, which has not been, or could not be, settled by diplomatic means is prophetic of the day when an international tribunal will make big navies and standing armies obsolete, and when every sentence rendered by that court will be more effective in the preservation of peace than a thousand Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Borden is widely criticized because of his speaking tour he confines himself to criticism—and reckless criticism, too—of the government, instead of advancing some constructive policy for himself or his party. The criticism is quite natural, but it is urged in reply that the course Mr. Borden is pursuing is the one common to Opposition leaders. While that is true to a certain extent, it leads one to the more conspicuous fact that Mr. Borden and his party have no real platform upon which to appeal to the public, and that they have never advanced any line of public policy upon which they have really agreed, or to which they have adhered longer than was necessary for the news of their

platform of the Manitoba Liberal (Manitoba Free Press). Based on Resolutions Adopted by the Provincial Liberal Convention, Held in Winnipeg, April 5, 1910. Direct Legislation by means of the initiative and referendum. Compulsory Education. "Resident" majority vote in local option. Municipal electors to have power of limiting or reducing number of licenses. Liquor Licenses to be granted by county court judges instead of by license commissioners. Public lands to be sold by public auction, except where sold to small settlers with settlement duties. Swamp Lands to be drained before sale and government to share expense of drainage districts when crown lands form part of the tract. A reduction of \$200,000 a year in the cost of administration. Impartial and non-political administration of justice. Settlement of the boundary question by Manitoba receiving the lands and all natural resources of the added territory. Voters' lists prepared only for elections from municipal lists supplemented by personal registration. A non-partisan telephone commission responsible to the legislature. A definite and progressive policy on agriculture. Co-operation with municipalities in building good roads. Municipalities to be given a share of the railway tax. A non-partisan elevator commission subject to the legislature. Better rural schools and more liberal grants. A provincial university.

HARDWOOD FLOORS.

To polish hardwood floors, melt half a pound of pure beeswax and add a pint of turpentine and half as much ammonia. Stand the mixture over a boiling kettle, in order to keep it warm. Apply to the floor with a flannel cloth, and let stand until quite cold. Now as to polishing, the merriest and quickest method is to give the children a lark. Collect from the rag bag all the discarded stockings and socks; draw them on over the children's shoes; start a two-step on the piano, and the children will do the rest. If, unfortunately, your neighborhood offers no children your second choice of a polisher is an adult with a piece of Russ carpet wrapped around a brick.—Harris' Bazar.

The 652 registered trades unions of Great Britain have a total membership of 1,973,560.

FATHER MORRISCY'S REMEDIES.

Cured a Truro Lady of Both Lung and Kidney Troubles.

Truro, N.S., Jan. 14th, 1910. Father Morrissey Med. Co., Ltd. For some time I had been troubled with a very dry cough and pain in my lungs. I had tried many different medicines, and had used one bottle of No. 10 (Lung Tonic) when the pain left me and I felt much better. My kidneys troubled me quite a lot (I then purchased a box of your No. 7 (Rheumatism and kidney cure) and since taking the tablets I have had no pain in my side or back. I spent quite a lot of money in medicine, but none of the remedies I tried ever helped me, until a lady friend showed me your advertisement. I am now fat and healthy, and your remedies have saved me from the grave.

(Miss) MARTHA WHITE. None of Father Morrissey's remedies have ever been heralded as "cure-alls." The wise priest-physician prescribed a special remedy for each kind of disease—a remedy skillfully devised to cure that particular trouble and that only. No. 7 (Lung Tonic), besides curing colds, inflammation, pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of throat and lungs, strengthens these organs and gives them vigour to resist a return of the trouble. No. 7 Tablets stimulate weak kidneys so that they can properly perform their function of filtering from the blood the impurities that cause rheumatism. The action of both these remedies is hastened if Father Morrissey's Liniment is applied freely externally. No. 7 Tablets for Kidneys and Rheumatism are put up in 50c. boxes, No. 10 (Lung Tonic) in 25c. and 50c. bottles, and Father Morrissey's Liniment in 25c. bottles. At your dealer's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 97

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The mother, tired, with aching head, from sweeping floors and baking bread, called to her daughter: "Susan, dear, I wish you'd help a little here." Fair Susan, in the parlor dim, was playing o'er a tender hymn; methinks it was "The Maiden's Prayer"—a melody beyond compare. She cried, while playing on, in style: "I'll help you in a little while." Her lover blew in unawares—a fine young man with princely airs. His heart was free from sordid stains; his head was full of high-class brains; most any girl would give her eyes to gather in so big a prize. He heard the mother's weary cry; he heard the damsel's flip reply. His bosom swelled with noble ire! His tawny eyes flashed streaks of fire! He cried: "Miss Susan Sarah Brown, it's up to me to turn you down! While groundhogs live and comets shine, you'll be no husband bride of mine! The healthy girl who doesn't jump, and on he system get a hump, when mother calls, I do not want; so get the answer! Aroint! Avoant! I'll hunt me up a damsel fair who passes 'The Maiden's Prayer' when she has got a chance to chase the troubles from her mother's face!" Copyright, 1910 by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

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Childs Play of Wash-day Surprise Soap cleanses so easily that wash day is like child's play. There is nothing in it but pure Soap. It cannot injure the clothes and gives the sweetest cleanest results. To wash the Surprise way. Read the directions on the wrapper. You can use Surprise in any and every way.

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C. P. R. No Compr Their Dep Issue an Utl Company a Quick R Ten O'Clock T the Time Lim gations Will Off — Emplo Chicago Ask as Paid o Roads. Montreal, June 22- tee representing the me and yard service in the railroad tonight wired labor at Ottawa, refus decision of the dispute way and its employees given by the board of No definite action h concerning the award matter between the G the services, whom the also represents, but as men are similar in bot cision of the board v details, members of the last night that the re doubtless also be rej The dispute directl as brakemen, conduct branches of the train The territory through want their wages and altered being the dist throughout which the ways, including all the have adopted a standa us to the employes th the C. P. R. and G. T. Ultimatum Issued At the same time th to the department of dispatched to the offic containing the text of stating that it would further meetings betw tives of the road and presenting the meto tions at issue, unles disposed, without res the standard wages, c ditions established in operating in the territ The message furth as the committee heard as outlined in the m message, before 10 A decide that the comp adopt the standards o men, which they cla imized throughout the proceed to act on the C. P. R. had taken th the men the concessi The chief objection to the award of the are set forth in the partment of labor, s as follows: "Honorable W. L. M ister of Labor: "The general comm employed in the vic on the C. P. R. h us to advise you th and thoroughly co handed out by the b the recent investigat the board for its co consideration and its award referred to. I pelled to advise you tory, being impractic that it cannot be a best known to the the board, standin ferentials existing b the C. P. R., have or, worse still, rev the award, as hande acceptance. We are McNichol, quoting t if his company are recognize past and re ards in the territory (Signed) "JA Railway Trainin "Vice-president of "Went American The standards refe into force on a ma majority of railroa same territory as t ployes of which are tion. Previous to April tions of the C. P. R more favorable to t force on the Americ revision, which was C. P. R. or the G vorable conditions t the men, whose re refused the award board, worked. The committee ex on the C. P. R answer to the de officials of the com mand the recogniti the standards, whic well established in tion. PARIS PROF DISCOVER TV Prof. Vincent's method of vaccination with typhoid blood serum, which it possessed constructive force toward