POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 4, 1903.

IMPERIAL RECIPROC

A Striking Presentation of the study in "Agrar and Industriestaat," and of Muniac, when their daughter, Mis partly from the Blue Books. With respect Lulu, was married to Alexander Mayor Great Question by the London Daily Telegraph.

Coal and Commerce-Foreign Stagnation and Colonial Progress-The Importance of the Colonial Market, and the Evidence That Retaliation by the United States and Germany is Not to Be Feared.

(From the London Daily Telegraph.) THIRTY YEARS' EXPORTS

COLONIES, EUROPE. 1872 - - £100,800,000 £60,000,000

foreign nations dislike reciprocity shows their belief that we should gain by it, and forms one of the strongest of all commonsense inducements to proceed. The point, therefore, is not at all whether preference would be popular with foreign governments—the sole issue is whether preference would pay, and whether, in the purely internal interests of the Empire, we require a change of system.

a change of system.

Here, therefore, we come at once to close grips with the main argument of the opponents to inquiry. They hold that upon one subject only the progress of the human mind reached its limit fifty years ago, and they rejoice in the results. Pangloss was a pale Pessimist beside these Optimists. They believe that the inronds of foreign competition are imaginary. Mixing eign competition are imaginary. Mixing up half truths with false reasoning in the most perilous vein of sophistry, they tell us that the progress of our foreign rivals is nothing but a benefit to ourselves, although the notorious and necessary purpose of these foreign rivals is to take away For we are only at the beginning of the argument for which we have invited the close attention of all unprejudiced men. We have shown that the mass of our Europe was a supposed to the contraction of the We have shown that the mass of our European trade in recent years has been absolutely and relatively far less than is generally imagined. But now let us take the character of that trade; let us take its progress. A glance at the subjoined figures will show that our Continental commerce has been steadily declining with respect to manufactured articles for the our business and to supersede our supre-macy. We are asked to believe that there is no particular danger in the Steel Trust, to look forward to the next period of commercial depression with no exceptional anxiety, and to think that no special safe anxiety, and to think that no special safe guard against the "killing power" of American capital is required. By "killing power" we mean the ability of trusts enjoying the guaranteed profit of a protected market to sell below the cost of production in a Free Trade market for the purpose not merely of under-cutting home manufacturer. Instead of worrying about these contingencies, the Free Trade partisan points to the volume of our trade, quotes the undeniable mass of our imports, cites the apparent increase in the last few years even of our exports. Mr. Chamberlain's opponents revel in these supposed eviopponents revel in these supposed evidences of our unparalleled presperity, and they overwhelm the plain man's mind with the round numbers of reassuring sta-

Upon- another occasion we shall have something to say about imports. It is unnecessary to remark that a large apparent excess is in itself no subject for alarm. If you it really stands with us in that respect will be another story, and an interesting one. It is sufficient for our immediate purpose to make the commonsense statement that obviously great expenses are in themselves no proof of solvency. Nations, like individuals, can purchase as long as their accumulated capital lasts, or up to the top of their present income, regardless of adding to capital. In any case imports are the things for which we have mediate purpose to make the commonsense statement that obviously great expenses are in themselves no proof of solvency.
Nations, like individuals, can purchase as
long as their accumulated capital lasts, or
up to the top of their present income, regardless-of adding to capital. In any case
imports are the things for which we have
to pay, and exports, whether in the orinary sense or in what is called the "invisible" sense are the things we have to
pay with. The latter, therefore, are the
true barometer of trade. Are our exports
increasing or decreasing in volume? Are
they becoming of a more or of a less advantageous character? With whom ar
smaller? What markets are we losing, and
where lies the real prospect of expansion?
These are the vital questions which every
citizen must keep clearly in mind until this
controversy is decided, and we must insist
upon receiving clear answers to them. Take,
then, the following comparison for the last
five years.

British Exports, 1898-1902.

mediate purpose to to manufactured exports have
which not only German and American, bave
increased in the same period. But still the
oomforted Cobdenite may protest there has been no
progress. Alas, there has been no
progress at all. Beneath the surface of
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of these felusives inking for nearly thirty years.

We have made up the balance and effected
and apparent increase, not by sending our
competitors more manufactures, but by
sending them less and less manufactures
and more coal to manufacture
delusive statistics our exports
in progress at all. Beneath the surface of
these delusive statistics our exports
of nearly the continent is
some progress. Alas, there

Years' figures from the Blue Books:
Total British exports to all European countries (in years of maximum an minimum trade) compared with exports of coal

arming them, above all, in times of inflation, for the better struggle against us in
times of depression. When Mr. Chamberlain says to the nation, "Look to your
armour," let every business man exposed
to foreign competition, let every workingman in a trade exposed to foreign competition ask himself whether the Colonial
Secretary has spoken too soon.

We know the Cobdenite answer. They
will tell us that the apparent stagnation
of our European trade is a mere case of
edeline in values. We shall at once knock
the bottom out of that argument. The But what of the remaining third? What of our purely European trade, which supporters of the present system think of, as a matter of fact, when they talk of jeopardising our "foreign trade?" We have shown above that the volume of our Colonial commerce is already absolutely greater than the total of our exports to the whole of Europe, with its 350,000,000 inhabitants. Upon the broad comparison of the figures we have placed at the head of this article, there could scarcely be a more convincing suggestion that as a commercial edcline in values. We shall at once knock the bottom out of that argument. The decline in prices has affected every nation's exports equally. How is it, then, that the manufacturing shipments of every competing country have expanded even in value at a far faster ratio than ours. Upon that point take the following comparison to dinch the argument as to relative rates of increase, new ships being excluded from the British figures: convincing suggestion that as a commercial nation our future lies under the flag. The Kaiser has given his people the great motto, "Unsere Zukunft liegt auf dem Wasser." Mr. Chamberlain would give us as watchword—Our future lies under the flag.

Manufactured Exports (Four Countries)
1832-1901. Grt. Britain. Germany. U. S. France.

Million £ Million £ Million £ Million £

1882 ... 217 94 28 76

1901 ... 222 141.5 90 90

commerce has been steadily declining with respect to manufactured articles for the last thirty years. In the character of our trade as a whole there has been an immense deterioration. We showed the other day that our exports to Germany were sinking except in respect of coal and kippers. The same statement is true of our sales to all our industrial competitors, to France, Holland, Belgium. And not only of them—it is true of Europe as a whole. But what, it may be asked, is the explanation of so strange a mystery? How does From this we may see that the Cobden commenced in earnest the giant struggle of universal Protection against isolated Free Imports, our European exports, apart from coal, have shown an absolutely marked, contrast, and, relatively, an immense decline by contrast with the general progress, not only of Germany and America, but even of France, whom we had considered out of the running. But what, it may be asked, is the explaination of so strange a mystery? How does it happen that the reality of decay has been concealed under every appearance of progress? Leaving out new ships, which were not introduced into the returns until the other day, the course of our European commerce in twenty years would present to the casual eye a not unpleasing picture: cred out of the running. But we have made progress too. Where have made it? where alone can we expect to make it in the future to any considerable degree? Not in the United States, which is riveted to its present fiscal

States, which is riveted to its present fiscal methods, and where our exports went down from £40,700,000 in 1872 to £32, 100,000 in 1890 and to £23,800,000 in 1902 even the last being a temporary figure to the present Transatlantic boom and the American coal strike. Nor shall we find our salvation in the markets of "Asia, Africa, and South America," where our sales only increased from £47,000,000 in 1872 to £57,500,000 in 1900 and were £50, 800,000 last year. We have proved that in

The apparent increase, therefore, is not much—less at the best than the rate at which not only German and American, but

MANY BECOME BRIDES

A very pretty wedding took place at high noon Wednesday, June 24th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miles, Miss Bertie Miles, ester of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by his nephew, Frank Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Florenceville, in the presence of about 100 guests. After the group wall agratech of a hountiful dimension, ceremony, all partook of a bountiful di

Nothing more clearly indicated the popularity of the young couple than the very large number of wedding gifts, of hich they were the recipients.

Amid showers of rice, the happy cour left for St. John and other points for two weeks' trip, accompanied by the goo wishes of all.

On there return a reception will be held at the home of the groom at Lower Kin-

Dorchester, N. B., June 30-Upwards Dorchester, N. B., June 30—Upwards of sixty guests, assembled this afternoon at Trinity church to witness the marriage of Miss Hanington, daughter of Justice Hanington, to Henry Gesner J. Kerr, of Newark (N. J.), formerly of Amherst. Tae bride entered the church on the arm of her father, preceded by the ushers, W. B. Howard, of St. John, and C. Lionel Hanington. Rev. Ernest J. Wood officiated. The bride, who was unattended, wore a travelling gown of brown cloth, with hat travelling gown of brown cloth, with hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white

After the service, the guests adjourned of the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Kerr left for Haifax and other points in Nova Scotia, returning next week to Newark via Mon-teral and Lake Champlain.

The wedding gifts, which included many nieces of cut glass, china, solver, and fine eedlework, were much admired by the guests during the reception. A particularly handsome gift was a quantity of old family lace sent by Miss Kerr, sister of the groom. Before leaving for Dorchester, Mr. Kerr was presented with a handsome gold watch and address by his business receipter. The groom's present to the associates. The groom's present to the wood walking sticks.

Roberts-Brown. The home of D. F. Brown, Rocklas Roberts, accountant for Manchester Robertson Allison, Ltd. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. G. O. Gates and only a small gathering of relatives and The bride, who looked very pretty in a suit of grey, was unattended. After hearty congratulations and a pleasant social hour, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts drove to their new home, 144 Douglas avenue. Among a large number of beautiful wedding gifts was

Ganong-McDonald. Samuel H. Ganong, of this city, was arried last Tuesday to Mrs. Alice M. Donald, at the residence of the bride daughter, Mrs. A. J. Russell, Union street. Rev. T. J. Deinstadt officiated-

ndsome statue presented by the groom's

LACK OF ENERGY.

Have you a never-rested feeling?

No doubt your

Sallow, blue, unhealthy complexions are quickly made the pink of perfection.
You can't lack energy, good looks, viva-

city or strong nerves, if you use Ferrozone. It has cured and is curing far more desperate cases than yours. It's your duty to get well and stay well. Let Ferrozone help you. Only 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company Kingston. from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

A Summer Invocation.

A Summer Invocation.

The lily wears a dusty vest—
The violet's drooping under;
Blow, O wind, from out, the west—
But do not blow like thunder!
Last time we asked you
To the town
You blew a dozen
Steeples down!

And come—O, cooling drops of rain,
With sweet rejuvenation
To thirsty field and famished plain—
But do not flood creation!
Last time we asked you
To this place
To the high hills
You made us race!
Blow, breezes, from Arcadian vales,

Nou made us race:

Blow, breezes, from Arcadian vales,
Where Love's a rosy winner!
Waft echoes of sweet nightingales
And horns that blow for dinner!
But gently blow
O'er violet-ways;
(The house rent's paid
For thirty days!)
—Atlanta Constitution.



AN IMPORTANT

Insurance Case Before Judge McLeod and Jury Ended.

JURY ANSWERS QUERIES.

Finds Facts as Represented by Agent of Mutual Life to Flewwelling Company-No Misrepresentation in Stating Policies Were Best and Cheapest--Verdict for Defence on Question of Law.

The case of Jacob A. Johnson agains The G. & G. Flewwelling Manufacturing Company, Limited, was concluded Thursday before His Honor Mr. Justice Mc Leod and a jury.

The action was on a promissory note for \$1,832-40, given by the defendant company to Jacob A. Johnson for premiums of insurance on policies for \$40,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The defence was misrepresentation by the agent who received the applications in stating that the policies were the best and cheapest of the kind on the market and also that before the risks were accepted by the company the defendants notified the company that they would not

The jury found all facts as repres to the jury by the judge:-

A. Yes.
Q. Did Mr. Mothersill induce the Messrs.
Flewwelling and Mr. White to make and sign the said applications by any false misleading or untrue statements? A. No. Q. Did Mr. Mothersill at the time the said applications were made explain fully and truly the conditions and terms of the said increase.

insurance?

A. Yes.
Q. Were the said Messrs. Flowwelling and Mr. White induced to make and sign the said applications by any fraud or misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Mothersill?

A. No.
Q. Did the said Messrs. Flewwelling and
Mr. White give the plaintiff notice that they
concelled and whitdraw the said applications
prior to the time he discounted the note in

A. No.

Q. Did they give him such notice prior to the time said insurance was accepted by the company at its head office in New York?

A. Yes.

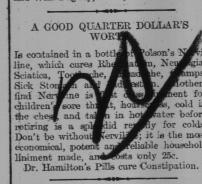
Q. Did they give the company notice at its head office in New York that they cancelled and withdrew the said applications prior to the tree the said insurances were accepted by the ompany at their said head office?

Yes.

Questions suggested by plaintiffs' counsel. Q. What was the misrepresentation if there

Upon the answers being given as above the judge ordered a verdict to be entered for the defendant company, on the ques-tion of law only, with leave reserved for

the plaintiff to move the full court to enter a verdict for \$1,832.40 and interest. C. J. Coster, K. C., was for plaintiff, and Wm. Pugsley, K. C., for defendants.



Reducing the Farmers' Milk Rates.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:-Sir,-The farmers resident on the I. C. R. and sending milk to the St. John mar-R. and sending milk to the St. John mar-ket, finding the continued dry weather making the pasturage bad, and wages and feed high, asked the milk dealers to con-tinue the winter price during the sum-mer. In consequence the dealers called a meeting and decided to keep the price up on consumers, so that the farmers could supply the milk. Since then some two or three dealers have actually had the face to drop the price to twenty cents a can, to drop the price to twenty cents a can, hich price we will not accept. We not only expect the price to continue at winter rates during the summer, but we demand it, and unless our demand is complied with our milk will go in an-

FARMER. Bloomfield, Kings county, July 2, 1903.

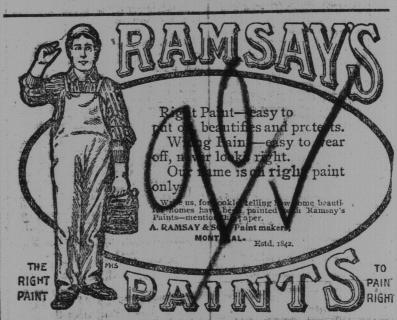
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his perhat Hillichile sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of

Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment. What, is CASTORIA

goric, Drops and Flatule Stomach and The Children

CASTORIA ALWAY

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.



CIRCUS TENT FALLS;

Machias, Me., July 2.—A strong gust of wind flattened one of the gig tents of a travelling circus which exhibited here to day, during the afternoon performeance, and some thirty persons out of an audience of 2,500 were more or less injured. There were no fatalities, and none of the injured is likely to die as the result Among those hurt were Alfred Taylor, E. E. Smith, James Clemons, Edith Longfel. H. Smith, James Clemons, Edith Longiellow, Mrs. Nelson, of Hopper Emery Maynard, of Machias; Lottie V. Clark, and Thomas Hanscom, of Machiasport; Mrs. Harry White, Mrs. Alonzo White, Leon White and Mrs. James Donovan, of Jonesport; Mrs. Chas. Thurlow, of Cutler; Clarence Scott and Mrs. Charles Halstrom, of Dec. Machias East Machias.

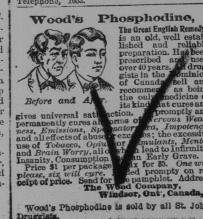
Telegraph wires in Berlin are being

INTERCOLONIAL

RAILWAY On and after SUNDAY, June 14, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as fol-TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN:

bellton... 7.50
136, 138, 156—Suburbans for Hampton... 13.16, 18.15, 22.40
No. 26—Express for Point du Chene,
Halifax and Pictou... 11.45
No. 8—Express for Sussex ... 17.10
No. 134—Express for Quebec and Montreal.

ney. 6.25
No. 7—Express from Sussex 9.00
No. 133—Express from Montreal and Quebec. 12.55
135, 137, 155—Suburbans from Hampton. 7.45, 15.30, 22.00
No. 5—Mixed from Moncton. 15.10
No. 25—Express from Hallfax and Pictou. 17.45 only). 1.35
All trains run by Atlantic Standard Time;
24:00 o'clock is midnight.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N. B., June 11, 1903.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
7 King Street, St. John, N. B.,
Telephone, 1053.



Believing the majority THIRTY INJUNED, of Saturday buyers are not yet prepared to do their shopping on other days, we will keep our store open every Satur day until 11 p. m.

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Boots and Shoes,

19 King Stree a PLUG

CHEWING TOBACC A TRIAL WILL CONVENCE 17.45 10 CENTS PER CI Save the Tags, there are value ble Jan. 1st, 1906

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W. J. Osborn

French literature has a growing Melon, who spoke at a meeting of Paris branch of the Franco-Scottish