THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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C. F. HAYES,
Business Manager.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1910.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1910. WHERE CENTRAL ALBERTA LEADS.

The country to be "banked on" is the country which produces a crop when others do not, or which produces a good crop when others produce only a fair ones. With the right kind of weather conditions it makes comparatively little difference to the farmer where he is situated or on what kind of soil so far as the cut-turn is concerned. It is a pretty poor piece of land that will not give a good crop when climatic conditions are exactly suited to it. But the weather conditions are not always favorable. It has to be taken into account that one year will be less favorable than another, and that years come once in a while in every country which are positively unfavorable to the growth of grain crops. When these less favorable seasons come that farmer is a winner who is located in a district which by test has proven itself the best able to produce a crop under adverse conditions. He is far more independent of the elements than his fellow farmer located in a district which must have a favorable season or produce nothing more than disappointment. Even though the latter may make more profit on his outlay in a year when climatic conditions are just right, he is in a sense gambling that each season will be a good one. The former sows with assurance that if anyone reaps a crop, he will; that if crops generally are good, his will be good; and that crops generally may be pretty poor and still his fields return him a measure of reward for his investment of money, time and effort.

Throughout the Province, or most of it, the "rainy season" has been unusually late in coming this year, and the supply of moisture in some parts unusually small even after the "rainy season" did come. This is common to the three Prairie Provinces. Nor is it confined to our side of the line. Across this boundary the farmers in the border states are sharing the doubts and fears of their Canadian brethren, and in one or two states are undergoing conditions worse than pertain in any considerable section of the Canadian West. A season of unusually light rainfall seems to have visited the great central plain of the continent, if we are to judge the future by the past and the present; and in the results of this general condition Alberta must expect to share. But it is to be noted that we are getting, in this part of the Province at least, decidedly the best of the deal. Though unwelcome reports from other quarters tell of fields burned by the sun or withered by the hot winds, the result of the light moisture supply in this district has been nothing worse than the stunting of the growth. And even this has been by no means general throughout the district. Representatives of the Bulletin have travelled somewhat extensively over the country to the east of the city during the last fortnight, down well to the eastern boundary of the Province. Nowhere was there seen a field bleached by the sun or blighted by the winds. Everywhere the grain was green and the plants healthy. The worst they seemed to have suffered was a check in growth. Nearer the city this check is less noticeable than farther east, where the land is lighter and gave up its moisture more readily during the warm, dry weather of spring and early summer. North of the city, in the Sturgeon district, and west and northwest, reports are that things are more satisfactory, that so far as the grain crops are concerned they could hardly be in more desirable condition. Winter wheat is shoulder high and well headed out. Oats, barley and rye, have generally a good length of straw and have stooled out rather better than usual in seasons when the rains come earlier. Spring wheat did not come along as rapidly in some parts as other spring crops until the showery period set in, but since that time it has been making remarkable growth, is already of good height and there is absolutely no reason to expect anything less than an average crop. Alfalfa and timothy which are now grown to some extent, lagged behind the grain crops until the moisture came. Since that time these have grown rapidly and from appearances will give quite the usual yield per acre. One farmer summed up the situation Monday by saying that if no more rain fell the moisture in the soil was quite sufficient to mature the grain and hay crops. These satisfactory conditions seem to extend to the Peace River and Grand Prairie country, farmers from those remote districts declaring that the rainfall there has been ample and that the crops are most promising. Noting what the despatches tell of crop conditions in many parts of the prairie country on both sides of the line, settlers in Central Alberta have every reason to congratulate themselves Taking the district generally, from the eastern boundary of the Province west, in no similar area on either side of the line do the crops seem to be in such satisfactory condition. North of the Saskatchewan they are undoubtedly better than in any other part of the Prairie Provinces or States and as good as any part of any prairie province or state ever produced.

The world's most successful medicine for bowel complaints is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It has relieved more pain and suffering, and saved more lives than any other medicine in use. Invaluable for children and adults. Sold by all dealers.

SHALL CANADA GO MONEY MAD?

Sir Edmund Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce—better known as Mr. Byron E. Walker—wrote for the Toronto Globe a Dominion day message which is well worth reading—and remembering:—

"We are becoming accustomed to the idea that we possess the area of cultivable soil and the other natural resources necessary to support one of the largest of the nations in the western half of the world. We are receiving new population at a rate quite as large as we can care for, having regard to those already in Canada.

"We are told that we are to feed nations whose food supply will become exhausted, and we are to supply, if we will, raw material in order that the wheels in other countries may not be idle. We have also the water power, the raw material and the quality of labor which will make us one of the greatest of the manufacturing countries in the western world. We have a climate fit to produce a great race physically. We are rapidly conquering the difficulties of transportation on our own land and water, and we are linking ourselves with the rest of the world across the various oceans. We have a sound system of law, a system of education doubtless inadequate to our needs, but improving, an excellent banking system, and our national credit is so great as to be a possible source of danger. If we can but conserve our resources we are, therefore, assured of material prosperity. Indeed, it seems so sure that we shall be one of the richest of the newer nations that we are fast becoming a vain and self-satisfied people.

"But while these brilliant prospects are well founded, is it all right with us as a nation? I am sure that all is not right. We have seen a democracy which began with almost the noblest principles ever declared in a national manifesto, and which certainly was far from believing that money was a measure of national greatness, become by too much devotion to money-making a vast nation of discontented people ruled by a few plutocrats.

"Is this to be our future? Is not our measure of success today largely one of money? What is the use of denying that we are at present too much in love with material prosperity? But we are not so grossly in love with it as our friends to the south. We can still recall the time when a large part of our people had other ambitions. We still recognize that no nation built on material prosperity alone can endure.

"When we find a man who has devoted his life only to making money, and who has not created anything worth while in doing so, who cannot read books, enjoy beautiful things or indulge in sport, we know that he has thrown his precious life away. What, then, must be the fate of a nation which does not give due place to the intellectual and the artistic in life?

"The writer has been nearly fifty years in a business in which money is the chief concern. He has spent much of his life in the study of our industries and in the acute study of the balance sheets of industrial concerns. He certainly does not undervalue industrial effort or the money arising from it. It was Kate Greenaway in one of her poems for children who said the wise thing about money: "It's bad to have money; it's worse to have none"—bad to have too much and worse to have too little.

"One of the greatest aids in our nation-building will be our industrial prosperity; but let us remember that this prosperity should be like three meals a day to a workingman. It should merely give us the basis on which to do the real work of the nation. And the real work is to build up the intellectual life of our people; to create teachers, jurists, legislators, philosophers, scientific investigators and artists; military leaders and soldiers for our national defence; great administrators of public trusts; and, generally, men who whether on the platform, in the counting house, or in the market-place, are not ashamed to urge the supreme importance of character."

THE TRIBUTE OF THE RAILWAYS

The establishment of a daily passenger service over the G. T. P. from Winnipeg through to Edmonton is another step in the rapid march of progress of Central Alberta. The new schedule cuts several hours off the former time between the two cities, and will give a much better accommodation for the people along the line between Edmonton and Wainwright. Since the steel was laid on this stretch settlement has gone ahead rapidly, and the tri-weekly trains on this section have of late been usually crowded. The daily service comes not therefore as a matter altogether of railway enterprise, but partly in response to the requirements of traffic already existing. This in itself is an indication of the advance the country is making, an advance which the better accommodation of the daily service will effectively promote.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the daily service over the G. T. P. came the announcement that the C. P. R., after a month's trial, would continue the tri-weekly night trains between Calgary and Edmonton. The object of these trains is not merely to handle the traffic between the two cities, but to enable passengers for Edmonton and points in this district coming from points east and west of Calgary to reach their destinations more quickly, and to enable passengers from points in this district to make better connection with the trains on the main line of the C. P.R. at Calgary. From being the remotest point on the frontier of civilization Edmonton has become a place of such recognized commercial importance that three great railway companies are competing in lively fashion for the business of hauling the incoming people, and of carrying those residents of the district whose business or inclination leads them to go abroad. Four passenger trains are run daily for the purpose of handling this traffic, and five on alternate days. As railways are run for the purpose of making money, the fact that the trains are run is an excellent indication that the volume of the traffic justifies and requires the amount of accommodation they give. That these trains end their runs at Edmonton is the proof that it is the business from Edmonton and the Edmonton country which pays for their operation. A town on a main line of railway gets usually a much better railway service than its own importance or trade would secure for it. It has, besides the trains necessary to handle the local business of the district, the benefit of the service given by trains handling through traffic. Edmonton gets no service of this kind. There is no point beyond, to reach which trains pass through Edmonton. Those that come here have Edmonton as their objective and are run to handle the traffic they can get to and from Edmonton and in the intervening country. No other terminal city in Canada, ports excepted, provides business enough to demand four standard passenger trains each way per day, with five on alternate days.

Perhaps the best thing that has been said recently regarding the Western crop was said by a Toronto grain dealer—that it was too early to tell. Those who have spent a decade or so on the prairies are not easily stampeded into a notion that the crop will not turn out well. Some of them have seen a single season's crop "badly damaged" in turn by drought, floods, frost, hail and snow, and after all when it was fed into one end of a separator a pretty fair stream of grain of good quality, poured out at the spout. Until the threshing returns prove the contrary, they will expect a reasonably satisfactory return on this season's operations. So far the present crop has encountered only the first of these possible handicaps, and with the frequent showers now falling no one knows what it may accomplish by harvest time.

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Vancouver Province: "A farmer near Fort Saskatchewan sowed his winter wheat last July. After it was up he turned the cows on the grain, where they pastured until winter. He reaped the best crop on record, and the cows never yielded as much milk." This sounds good, but really, when did he do the reaping?

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Railway officials have been justifying the high charges for berths on sleeping cars by declaring these cars are operated at a loss. Perhaps they would pay better if the charges were lower. The post office department has surplusses now that stamps are sold at two cents. It used to have deficits when they cost three cents.

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The New York grand jury reported that they had failed to find evidence of an organized traffic in white slaves. This may convince the public that the alleged "system" is a myth, or it may only serve to remind them that juries have a reputation for making curious findings.

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Chancellor Lloyd George proposes to spend 994 millions this year and estimates that the revenue will supply this sum with a million to the good. The Chancellor evidently knew where to look for money when he introduced his much-debated tax-bill last year.

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U. S. Congressmen filled 10,000 pages of Hansard in the recent session. Yet they found time to vote appropriations amounting to over a billion dollars. Congressmen are not much given to economy, either of language or money.

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A. J. Robertson, ex-M.P.P., says he would accept nomination from the Gleichen Conservatives provided they were unanimous in the choice. It is not likely Mr. Robertson will be the candidate.

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It would be interesting, and useful, to know what proportion the value of the timber cut in Canada this year bears to that of the timber destroyed by fires.

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.

Down in Manitoba public attention is divided between the prospect of rain and the progress of the provincial election. That a general election should be in progress in a farming province at this season in any year must be both unusual and significant. But that a general election should be in progress in Manitoba at this season of this particular year is far more significant than it would ordinarily be.

It is the established rule in the prairie provinces that general elections are brought on during the fall or winter months. This for an obvious reason. The majority of the voters in these provinces are farmers, and the fall and winter months are those in which the farmers can best afford to divert attention to political matters, to sacrifice the time necessary to take a proper part in an election campaign, or to even lose the time necessary to poll their votes. Our summer season is one of strenuous activity to the farmer—far more so than in countries where the season is longer and the farms smaller and longer under cultivation.

When, therefore, a government in a prairie province calls on a general election in the middle of the summer, the suspicion necessarily arises that that government has more to fear than to hope from a verdict given by the whole people. That a summer election will bring out a large vote is admittedly impossible. True, the people are as free to go to the polls in summer as in winter, but the well understood fact is that they will not do so, and the government which brings on an election during the summer months thereby announces an intention and desire to profit from this fact. Even were there no special circumstances to point in that direction, therefore, the conclusion from the fact that a mid-summer election is being held in Manitoba must be that the government prefers to take chances when only a comparatively small number of electors will get to the polls.

The case is established when the circumstances are considered. The Roblin government were returned to power three years ago last winter. There was therefore no necessity whatever of calling on the election at this time of year. It could have been left until the fall, the winter, or even the early spring, without over-running the four-year period. Or if an earlier verdict was wanted why was it not brought on during the past winter? One inference only is possible—that the government feared an appeal to the people at a time of year when the people generally would have turned out to vote. They dared not call an election when a real election could have been held, and they dared not wait until a real election would again be possible.

This conclusion is inevitable when the character of the Manitoba government is considered. Its friends will not deny that the Roblin government is a government which relies on a political organization rather than on the voluntary expression of public opinion. Its opponents cannot dispute that in the matter of building up an effective organization the members of that government have shown themselves craftsmen of rare skill. The government of the province is to them a matter of secondary consideration: the important thing is to keep themselves in power. To that end they have bent every means at their disposal with untiring energy and an absolute lack of scruple. The civil service has been prostituted to the service of a party with a thoroughness rarely attempted and perhaps never equalled in Canada before or elsewhere. Wherever is found an official of the Manitoba government, there is found an election agent for Mr. Roblin, his colleagues and supporters. If he were not this he would not be an official—witness the scores of men who tried and found at their expense.

Where reliance is placed on such means as this, victory is the more easily filched if the election is held at a time when people are not disposed to sacrifice the time to go to the polls. Where a government appeals to the people in fact as well as in name, and stands or falls by the verdict of the people voluntarily expressed, it is to the advantage of the government to have the vote polled as large as possible. If the policy of the government has been progressive, and its record clean, the more votes polled the better for the government. But where the appeal to the people is in name only, and where election is expected not from the convictions of the voters, but from the activity of an organization, the fewer the voters who get to the polls the better the chances of receiving a favorable majority. If with the whole civil service of the province working for their election by innumerable means and in ways without number, and with the usual outpouring of money for which they are notorious, the Roblin government go down to defeat, the Liberals of that province will have gained one of the most signal political victories in the history of Canada.

THE PRIZE FIGHT REPORT.

The Jeffries-Johnson fight will no doubt awaken the old controversy as to whether a newspaper should publish reports of encounters of this kind. That a report of a prize fight does not make elevating reading goes without saying. Usually it is sordid and degrading rather than the contrary. And usually the most degrading of the rival stories comes from the "best" writer on the scene. Undoubtedly it will be found that the "best" story of the fight at Reno came from Jack London—the best because the most brutal and brutalizing, and therefore the nearest the truth.

But newspapers do not exclude reports of everything of which they do not approve. If they did so there would be a wonderful shrinkage in the size of the ordinary paper, and a wonderful mortality among newspapers as well. Train wrecks, battles, murders: these are things which no one approves. Yet the newspaper which did not publish accounts of these when they occur could not hope to hold a very conspicuous place in the world of journalism, if it even managed to keep alive. It may be inconsistent, but it is none the less a fact, that people who would not attend a prize fight demand to be told the results—and subscribe for the paper which they believe will tell them the results promptly and accurately. Obviously a paper which aspires to have wide circulation, and through this to wield an influence for what it considers the public weal, would be defeating its own ends by refusing its readers information which they were entitled to expect from a newspaper.

The gist of the matter is that a newspaper, by being such and by claiming to be such, puts itself under obligation to publish the events of the day regardless of whether it thinks these should occur or be allowed to occur, or whether it approves or disapproves the public appetite which causes some of them to occur. In taking a subscription price from a prospective reader a newspaper undertakes to supply him with the news within the constituency it professes to cover, whether the happenings are such as it approves or not. And the paper lives or dies, flourishes or declines, according as it lives up to this undertaking.

As regards prize fights, most newspapers, like most people, would gladly abolish them forever and everywhere if they had the authority. But they have not, and those who have the authority do not exercise it that way everywhere. While prize fights are fought it is the duty of the newspaper to publish reports of them, without, of course, embellishments calculated to make them attractive, to create an appetite for them, or to induce men to go into that kind of life. The way to abolish the prize fight report is to abolish the prize fight. And in Canada at least there is no agency for the expression of opinion more sincerely devoted to that end than the newspapers.

It is to be remembered, too, that the best way to remedy a social ill is to let the public know about it. Public opinion is the ruling force in democratic countries; but unless the public know what is happening how can there be any public opinion developed on matters which require remedy? It is fair to argue that had there been no newspaper in the United States slavery would still exist on this continent. It was only by the power of the press to present the horrors of the system daily to thousands of people who had never seen a slave and knew nothing about the abuses of slavery, that the movement of the American people, as a people, against slavery was made possible and was brought about. Similarly if the report of the prize fight presents in disgusting detail the brutality of the performance to thousands of people who else would not know its nature, or perhaps would not even know that a fight had occurred, this surely is making for the cultivation of public opinion which will put the ban on this relic of barbarism.

MAKE A COMPLETE JOB OF IT.

Toronto Globe: Whatever the pending investigation of the frauds in the Printing Bureau at Ottawa may hereafter disclose, the Secretary of State is not in any way or to any extent responsible for them. Mr. Murphy has made good use of his time in unearthing the "graft" that has been going on for many years in connection with the purchase of supplies; he will no doubt make just as good use of it in conducting an inquiry into the methods practised in the printing part of the Bureau. There is as much chance in that department for "grafting" as there is in the purchase of supplies. What he must now do, not merely in his own interest, but in the interest of the people of Canada as a whole, is to make the investigation so thorough that nothing will be left concealed that ought to be revealed.

CONSERVATION OF HEALTH.

Ottawa Journal: Rich, graft-ridden Pennsylvania has shown the way to her sister commonwealths in at least one direction—the conservation of public health. Pennsylvania has had in operation for more than three years a department of health which has done yeoman work in protecting the public from the three great scourges of the human race—diptheria, tuberculosis and typhoid.

By its labors the death-rate of the state, which in 1906 was 15.5 per thousand, was reduced to 15.3 in 1909. That is to say, the lives of 5,519 Pennsylvanians were saved in 1908, and those of 8,388 in 1909.

It is usually reckoned that the average human life is worth $1,700 to the state, that is, the state's capital is reduced that much on the average by each death. Thus it appears that the Pennsylvania health department has saved the sum of $23,641,900. It has spent to date only three millions—which shows a return of 766 per cent. on the investment made by the state.

THE ELECTIONS.

Lethbridge Herald: Vermilion and Medicine Hat have done well for themselves and the province by returning Premier Sifton and Attorney-General Mitchell by such handsome majorities. Their election was never doubted, although it was thought that in Medicine Hat the result would have been closer. Premier Sifton needs no more emphatic endorsation than that received in the election of himself and his colleagues, McLean being elected by acclamation and he and Mitchell by overwhelming majorities.

The opposition can make no excuses of bribery by election promises, for both Mr. Sifton and Mr. Mitchell were emphatic in saying that their respective ridings need expect nothing more than any other constituency would get because of the fact that they were represented by members of the cabinet.

Now that the elections are over the premier and his colleagues are in a position to go ahead with the affairs of government undisturbed. They have no easy task ahead of them, but having received such emphatic approval in the bye-elections, they will feel that they have the confidence of the people and are free to go ahead with the affairs of government.

THE OLD SIMPLICITY.

Toronto Globe—The opposition leader in the Dominion Parliament in summing up conclusions at the end of his campaign, told his hearers that for the five years, 1904-1909, the balance of trade between Canada and the United States had been $452,229,939 in favor of the Republic, and that in our trade with Britain the balance had been in our favor to the extent of $216,799,917. His argument in handling this record is based on the calm and innocent assumption that the greater of the two gigantic sums is a loss which the Dominion has sustained, while the other sum is a profit made on trade with Britain. Apart entirely from economic logic or an intelligent understanding of the principles of commerce, the magnitude of the amounts should be sufficient to convince him of the fallacious nature of that assumption. He does not, like some of his journalistic supporters, assume that "money" goes out of the country to "pay" the alleged "unfavorable" balances of trade. The fact that a single year's alleged "unfavorable" balance in trade across the United States boundary has been incomparably greater than all the money in the Dominion has had a restraining, if not an illuminating, effect in that regard. But the equally impossible assumption of a great loss on the one hand and a great gain on the other is made in the densest of economic ignorance. If we had not been made unfortunately familiar with the spectacle, it would be an astounding thing to see a man come forward as a political leader, asking to be entrusted with the economic direction of the Dominion's affairs, and at the same time demonstrating his complete ignorance of the simplest basic principle of the science he is presuming to apply.

If a man were to come forward and offer his services as supervisor and director of the erection of a building, at the same time demonstrating and perhaps declaring and boasting of his ignorance of the sciences applied in architecture, his offer would be ridiculous. But it would be no more ridiculous than that of the man who offers his services in applying the science of political economy to the affairs of a nation when ignorant of its simplest elements. It is the bungling of such incompetent managers that leaves us with a protective system to be slowly and carefully disentangled and with other blunders to be corrected with the minimum of disturbance. The object of all commerce, all manufacture, and all economic activity is the satisfaction of human desires, not the making of statistical records. For that purpose commerce is carried on, and it must always be the exchange of the goods made for the goods wanted. It must always be, apart from personal blundering, profitable to both parties to every transaction. Canadians obtain goods from Americans because it is mutually profitable to do so. Canadians pay for these goods with the goods shipped to Britain—goods sold to the British because such sales and purchases are mutually profitable. The final payment is made when the British sell to the Americans. It is simply a three-cornered trade of goods. That is the basic principle of all commerce. The trade is not limited to three or to three hundred or three thousand trading areas, but the final adjustment must always be payment with goods for goods. Money is merely the term in which values are estimated. The narrowing of consideration to the trade crossing a boundary between two countries shows simply a lack of understanding. The people of Canada should never again make the mistake of entrusting their fiscal affairs to men confessedly or obviously lacking in knowledge of the principles they would be called upon to apply.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Housekeeper.—"Look here," said one of the jurymen, after they had retired, "if I understand aright, the plaintiff doesn't ask damages for blighted affections or anything of that sort, but only wants to get back what he's spent on presents, pleasure trips, and so forth."

"That is so," agreed the foreman.

"Well, then, I vote we don't give him a penny," said the other, hastily. "If all the fun he had with that girl didn't cover the amount he expended it must be his own fault. Gentlemen, I courted that girl once myself."

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Housekeeper.—"I understand that you called on the plaintiff. Is that so?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?"

The attorney for the defence jumped to his feet and objected that the conversation could not be admitted in evidence. A half hour's argument followed, and the Judges retired to their private room to consider the point.

An hour later they filed into the courtroom and announced that the question might be put.

"Well, what did the plaintiff say?"

"He weren't at home, sir," came the answer.

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Youth's Companion.—"You boy over in the corner," cried the man behind the desk.

The boy over in the corner shot up like a bolt.

"Answer this," continued the examiner. "Do we eat the flesh of a whale?"

"Y-y-yes, sir," faltered the scholar.

"And what," pursued the examiner, "do we do with the bones?"

"P-please, sir," responded the boy, "we leave them on the seasides of our p-plates?"

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Catholic News.—Mrs. Sububs (who has hired a man to plant shade trees)—Digging out the holes, I see, Mr. Lannigan.

Lannigan—No, mum. Oi'm diggin' out the dirt an' lavin' the holes.

THE CONSUMER MUST PAY.

Tobacco Trust Will Decrease Size of Packages.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 3.—Basing its action on the increased tax of two cents a pound on manufactured tobacco, the American Tobacco Company will put an extra charge on smoking tobacco. In sixty per cent. of the articles manufactured for pipe smokers, the so-called trust will make a decrease in the size of packages without changing the price.

Using "Sensation," a pipe tobacco, as an illustration, the trust hereafter will get $5.70 a gross for packages of half ounces of tobacco, when prior to yesterday, before the law went into effect, it was getting the same price for a gross of three packages containing 1 2-3 ounces. Under the old arrangement the trust received 38 cents a pound for its product. By changing the size of the packages it will collect 42 2-9 cents a pound for its product, which, deducting the increased tax of two cents, gives a clear profit of 2 2-9 cents a pound.

BOY'S PRANK PROVES FATAL.

Toronto, July 1.—Ten days ago, while little Harry Henderson Jones, seven and a half years of age, was sitting on a fence at Huron street school, another lad playfully pushed him off, and a stick which he struck passed through the lobe of his ear. On Thursday lockjaw set in and the lad died yesterday afternoon.

Queen is Improving.

Bucharest, July 2—The condition of Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva) who is suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis is reported as improving. The Queen's physicians state that she is experiencing less pain than in the preceding days of her illness.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL

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We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

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