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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 9, 1912.

JOHN BULL'S TRADE

Earl Brassey, the famous author of "Work and Wages" and the "Naval Annual," a recognized authority on most public questions in Great Britain, has been examining the trade situation in the United Kingdom and the arguments of the protectionists in regard thereto, and he decides against them. Moreover, he fortifies his decision by apt quotations from many official records and from the utterances of many men eminent in public affairs.

For whose benefit, he asks, are the new taxes to be levied under the proposed tariff? Speaking in the Guildhall on February 8, 1904, the late Duke of Devonshire said: "There must be thousands and thousands of men who are engaged in trades or industries which no tariff can protect. For them the only prospect in store is that they are to be relieved from the spell under which they have hitherto suffered, the demon of cheapness. I have not heard that the advantage of paying more for their food, more for their housing, more for their clothing, more for every necessary of life, has been found a topic particularly attractive to the constituencies."

The movement of trade, says Lord Brassey, has been traced in the tables compiled for the Third Fiscal Blue-Book. Between the four leading industrial states the keenest competition is in manufactures goods. Full comparative statistics covering a period of thirty years are given. "Whether judged by gross totals or by trade per head of population Great Britain may be seen to have maintained a splendid lead over her most formidable rivals. Her manufactured exports per head of population are twice as great as those of either France, Germany, or America."

He reminds the British public that Lord Goschen showed in his speech in the House of Lords how false are the hopes that protection will raise wages. "Who," Lord Goschen asked, "will take the responsibility of saying, 'Let us put a tax on food, and I will guarantee that your wages shall be raised?' I say that is a tremendous responsibility, and one which I, for one, would be most reluctant to undertake. To assume that wages must rise with a rise in prices is opposed to sound theory and all experience," says Lord Brassey. "Never were the wages of our agricultural population so low as when duties were laid on corn, and bread was dear."

As to unemployment, he says: "Workers in foreign countries have no advantage over those of the United Kingdom in regularity of employment. The members of trades unions—workmen in the skilled trades—who are standing idle are more numerous in France, where the population is stationary, and in the United States, boundless as are its resources, than with us. In the House of Commons on February 20, 1907, the President of the Local Government Board said: 'The maximum of unemployment in this country, whether of skilled or unskilled laborers, is never more than the maximum in the United States of America. In the last American report on the unemployed I find that the average unemployment in New York State over a period of three years, including 1903, 1904 and 1905, is seventeen per cent. That is for the last busy time in America. If we go back to 1897, 1898,

and 1900 it will be found that the percentage of unemployment ranges from sixteen to twenty-six per cent. That applies to the whole of the organized trades in New York. In the first half of 1910, according to the reports of the Department of Labor, in the State of New York, 14.2 per cent of union labor was unemployed owing to lack of work. In the first half of 1911, the average percentage was 22.2. In Germany there are long spells of short time. The evil of unemployment is mitigated more generally than with us by the shortening of hours. Not has compulsory insurance put an end to pauperism. In the state of Hamburg there are 113 relief committees and some 1,300 almshouses."

Other comparisons he makes are even more pertinent. "Our working people may with advantage compare their present conditions with those of the German worker. The Board of Trade reports recently published show that German workmen receive about seventeen per cent less in money wages in return for a week's work of about ten per cent longer duration than the corresponding English workmen. Their hourly rate of money remuneration is about three-quarters of the corresponding English rate, while the cost of food, rent, and fuel is about one-fifth higher."

"As in wages, so in the hours of labor, the position of our working people is disadvantageous. The difference has been computed at twenty-nine days more in the year for the German than for the British worker. In the last five years a German workman has been able to purchase for 100 marks as much food of the kind to which he is accustomed as twenty years previously for 112 marks. The English workman has been able to make 100s. 40 as far, in purchasing food, as 140s. twenty years ago. The home supply of meat in Germany is insufficient. Imports are subject to heavy duties."

"The business facts are against the British protectionists. 'Protection,' said Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, at Birmingham, when he was in his prime, 'would increase the incomes of owners of great estates; it would swell the profits of the capitalists who were fortunate enough to engage in the best protected industries; but it would lessen the total production of the country; it would diminish the rate of wages; and it would raise the prices of every necessary of life.'"

CO-OPERATION IN IRELAND

For many years Sir Horace Plunkett addressed himself to elaborating a policy of 'better farming, better business, and better living' for the Irish farmer. He was the first Irishman who made an attempt to see all round and through the problem that is now facing every country, that is, the question of improved rural conditions so that the exodus to the cities might be reduced. Sir Horace builded upon firm foundations, and his solution is of interest to all countries; only a month ago an argument was made by a Burmese administrator for the carrying out in Burma of his policy of better farming, better business, and better living.

Sir Horace described his work as that of making straight roads from Ireland to the markets. The obstructions to be removed were those caused by lack of organization, and of practical methods of marketing. The farmer rarely knew where his produce went to, whether it was 'devoured in the next county or went across the Channel. He knew nothing of its destiny. The fairs were 'laid out,' and when the farmer brought his pigs to market, he was met there by a pig trader in miniature, a combine of buyers who fixed the price of them over this whiskey the night before. The farmer might wait all day with his pigs, but he could not modify the price. If he brought them back, he faced the certainty of meeting the same gang at the next fair. The price was fixed in this way on everything the farmer had to sell. As his profits were uncertain he often had to buy on credit. The 'long price' was put on when the customer was short of cash. This, in nearly every case, doubled the cost.

Building upon the foundation laid down by Sir Horace Plunkett, many changes have been brought about. The farmer realizes, to some extent, the dignity of his profession. He knows he is a manufacturer, and he stands out for the rights all manufacturers are entitled to, to buy the raw material for his industry which he works up again, at trade prices. He has joined with his neighbors in a co-operative society, his fertilizers, his feeding stuffs, his seeds, his machinery, are purchased on wholesale terms. The farmer is able to obtain fertilizers which had been sold at 25, at nearly half that price. He had hitherto used as little artificial fertilizer as possible, but now he increases his purchases and his crops benefit. He now applies science to butter-making and farmers in particular neighborhoods unite to build creameries. A committee of farmers control the business, and an expert butter-maker manages it, and markets the butter. Under the new system a pound of butter can be made out of two and a quarter gallons of milk, and the better made is so much more uniform in quality that it sells for five or six pence per pound more than the home made butter did. A farmer at Mayo said a few weeks ago that his annual income from his milk cows had increased from 227 to 281, since the creamery started, and another farmer in Waterford, who had kept account of his herd for twenty years, said that his creamery had increased his annual income by five shillings to every pound he made previously.

Through this co-operative movement the farmer is becoming a citizen of the world. He is becoming something of a practical economist, and a better citizen of his country. This new rural policy excludes religion and politics from subjects which might be discussed in committee rooms, and Catholic and Protestant, Nationalist and Unionist meet and discuss matters of common interest. Their most members of other societies in district conferences and Ulster and Munster

interest differences in considering common topics. Unionist politicians desire their followers to see the nation from the point of view of the parish, instead of looking upon the parish from the point of view of the nation. Protection is to take the place of co-operation, and the best use that can be made of an Irish head is to break it. Sir Horace has taken one way to develop Ireland; Sir Edward Carson is striving to undo the labors of constructive statesmen.

PROFITS—AND THE OLD FLAG

President Gourlay of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has defined the attitude of that loyal body toward the British preference. Of course that attitude had long been known, but it is of interest just now to have it reaffirmed with authority. At the banquet of the Manufacturers' Association last week President Gourlay said: "God forbid that any shoddy product ever be made in Canada. It is the duty of every Canadian to give the right of way to Canadian products. I told this to the British manufacturers when they visited us. They asked us if we would favor an increase in British preferences. We told them we would not, and that the best course for them was to stick to their lot with us to establish branch factories in Canada."

It is to be wondered that the earnest gentleman did not add three cheers for the old flag and the Empire which he and his associates 'saved' a year ago by defeating the government that granted the British preference. The Toronto Globe argues with Mr. Gourlay on ethical and business grounds. "Let us see," it says, "where we stand. Mr. Gourlay is quite manifestly in favor of a tariff as a safeguard against the importation of shoddy goods. He would make any greater importation of British goods so costly and difficult that British manufacturers will find it more convenient and profitable to abandon their home factories, in so far as trade with Canada is concerned, and build branch factories in Canada. But if branch factories in Canada are not in Australia, and at the Cape, and in Germany, and all other important countries to which British exports are sent? Take the cotton trade of Lancashire as an example of the logical result of Mr. Gourlay's policy. Sir Charles MacArthur says that eighty per cent of all the cotton goods manufactured in Britain must find a market abroad. Lancashire makes cotton that is better and cheaper than any other in the world. Carrying Mr. Gourlay's branch-factory theory to its logical conclusion, factories would have to be established abroad to do four-fifths of Lancashire's business, and the population and wealth of the great County Palatine would shrink to a fifth of their present extent. The general application of Mr. Gourlay's ideas by the trading nations of the world to their imports from Great Britain might be more really disastrous to the British nation than its conquest by Germany. But has Canada no market right to say that British manufacturers who want to sell goods in Canada shall make them in the Dominion? Surely, so long as Canadians are prepared to accept without complaint corresponding treatment in regard to exports, Canada lives and moves and has her being in international trade as an exporter of foodstuffs. Britain alone of the food-importing countries gives her a free and open market. Mr. Gourlay is among those who prize that market so highly that they are indisposed to take steps to secure wider markets nearer home. At the moment, without the British market for our foodstuffs, Canada would be a very poor and undeveloped country, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be in a somewhat peculiar position. It is absolutely essential that we shall sell our foodstuffs to Great Britain. Yet what claim of morals have we to sell if we refuse to buy?"

MR. MORRISSEY AND THE TORIES

The Toronto Globe directs attention to the position of Mr. John Morrissey and the Newcastle Advocate's demand that he be retired in order to placate his Conservative associates. The Globe says: "They are having what Mr. Roosevelt would call a 'bully' fight down in New Brunswick over a speech recently delivered by Hon. John Morrissey, a member of the Provincial Government at Regina, in favor of reciprocity. Mr. Morrissey is a Liberal in National affairs, although a member of the New Brunswick Local Government that is really Conservative, though nominally a coalition. Now the Tory papers are threatening the minister. The Newcastle Advocate puts it rather brutally when it says: 'If Mr. Morrissey only had sense enough to bridle his tongue a little, and not proclaim his Liberalism from the housetop, matters might be allowed to drift along; but when he takes no pains to conceal the fact that he is prepared to assist in thwarting the policy which the party which placed him in office is doing its best to carry out, and instead to foster one to which it is bitterly opposed, he cannot be surprised if they say he must go. The welfare of the Conservative party in this county demands that he should.'"

New Brunswick noted in favor of reciprocity, and it angers the Conservatives that Mr. Morrissey proclaim his belief that the fight for larger markets is going to prove successful, as earnest as well as in western Canada. But there are other differences, besides those over the trade question, between Mr. Morrissey and his Conservative associates. While they were weak, the leading spirits of the Flemming party took great care to defer to Mr. Morrissey and exhibit anxiety for his support. More recently, as their majority in the Legislature became overwhelming, the Conservatives began to show their real feelings toward the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Morrissey's mistake has been in assuming that there was any excuse for regarding the Flemming party as a coalition. The Flemming government represents the Conservative machine. In 1908 Mr. Hazen, then Premier, employed the local government forces so far as he was able in the Federal battle against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at that occasion his local government members who resigned and contested Carleton and Northumberland in the Borden interest were soundly beaten. Liberals could not have had a plainer warning as to the real complexion of the Hazen-Flemming government. That complexity has been more plainly defined year by year ever since.

New Brunswick's need for wider markets is being more clearly demonstrated every day. The fiscal issue is the only issue dividing the two parties in Canada, and nowhere is the dividing line more distinct than in the Maritime Provinces. The Liberal party fights against trade restrictions, and Mr. Morrissey's latest offence is that he made 'conspicuous' the trade issue which his Conservative associates are so anxious to obscure by appealing to the loyalty of the people and waving the old flag, though they well know, and though the country now well recognizes, that the matter of loyalty cannot properly be an issue."

WESTERN FEELING

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture in Alberta, who has been in Toronto attending the Laurier meetings, was asked if there is any basis for the talk of secession in Western Canada. He replied promptly in the negative. Talk of secession feeling in Alberta and Saskatchewan is more boah, he said. He added that if the West does not get what it wants today, it will keep on fighting all the harder, determined to get it tomorrow, but not whining in the interval. And Mr. Marshall said that for any man who does not want to stay in Canada there are plenty of trains.

But he makes it abundantly clear that the cause of Liberalism is flourishing in Western Canada, and that the tide of popular feeling in favor of tariff reduc-

tion and of larger markets is running stronger than ever. This feeling, he says, was certain to follow the defeat of the trade agreement last year. If that agreement would likely have been satisfied for a good many years. He would have had the market he wanted for his grain and cattle, and he would not have noticed the duty he has to pay on the things he buys. But his attitude now is that if the Canadian manufacturer, not content with protection, insists also on preventing the farmer from getting into a free market, it is time that protection was attacked."

Mr. Marshall was asked for an opinion as to the result of the approaching election in Macdonald, Manitoba. He regards the result as uncertain, for while the Liberals expect to carry the country section of the riding with ease, he believes the large population in the town may be hostile. "And," he added, "the Borden government pretty nearly has to carry Macdonald, for they have been losing too many elections in the past year."

No doubt, as Mr. Marshall says, the government will make every endeavor to beat the independent candidate in Macdonald, and the Hon. Robert Rogers, an election expert whose methods have proved adroit in some quarters and disgust in others, will be the Conservative command. But whatever the result of this particular election may be, all reports from the West agree that the campaign for a lower tariff and for larger markets is certain to increase in earnestness there, as in the East. It is not yet known what Mr. Borden proposes to give the western provinces their additional representation in the House of Commons, but they believe they should have it already, and they will insist upon having it before the next Federal election. Many of the members thus added to Parliament will fight under the Liberal standard. The Borden government cannot satisfy both the protectionist group in the East and the western farmers. At the moment the protectionists have the whip hand, for they financed the last Conservative campaign. But there is a revolt against high protection in the East as well as in the West. Mr. Borden cannot obscure the fiscal issue, and there is, up to date, no indication of his ability to deal with it in a manner even fairly satisfactory to the whole country.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Western farmers are paying the fines of Winnipeg jail prisoners in order that they may go out to work in the grain fields. And the C. P. R. continues to offer transportation at a lower rate from the East to the West than from the West to the East. This is a form of discrimination against which the Maritime Board of Trade recently protested.

"Hasten slowly," we learn from "Canada," an illustrated Toronto weekly, "has been the wise motto adopted by Mr. Borden and his colleagues in regard to Canada's naval policy. Just so, but as far back as 1910, our parliamentary records show, Mr. Borden was insisting that the naval question was one in regard to which quiet action was necessary. That, of course, was before he had arrived at the responsibility of office."

A farmer writes from Woodstock in regard to the prices paid for potatoes in Carleton county and in Aroostook, Maine. He addresses a portion of his letter to the Standard newspaper, and tells that journal that his recent experience concerning potato prices are not accepted by Conservative farmers in Carleton county. Of course in this he does not refer to the interview with Mr. Clements which, the Standard printed, and which it has been striving ever since to discredit. The farmer writes, leaving the Standard in possession of the laboring oar.

The day after his party was beaten in Saskatchewan, Mr. Haultain, in an interview dealing with the causes, said: "As far as I can see, the Reciprocity idea was much stronger than a good many people supposed; stronger, I think, than even the Liberals themselves believed. I attribute the Liberal victory almost entirely to the strength of the Reciprocity sentiment, though I don't think Reciprocity won Saskatchewan."

GIVING ITS CASE AWAY

The chief government newspaper in Winnipeg, in "a moment of weakness," or in a moment of careless frankness, has just made an admission that is going to provoke discussion all over Canada. It said: "It will not be very long before the United States will remove the import duty on wheat. Then the importer

there will buy on this market just as the British importer does." But the motive of reciprocity was not that the United States needed our wheat and was willing to pay more for it, but that it wanted our trade in wheat, which, mixed with its own soft wheat, it proposed to sell to our best customer in the form of flour. As soon as the export flour business was established we would have had nobody to sell hard wheat to except a United States milling trust. What a delightful outlook for the Canadian producer."

But if the duty is to be removed the motive for removing it, surely, cannot afford our trade. We were told in September a year ago that the removal of the duty would ruin our millers and our railroads, but now, it appears, the worst that will happen is that Americans and British alike will pay competitive prices for wheat at Winnipeg, the result being that the Canadian farmer the best available price at any season.

In our trade to be affected in one way because we consent to the removal of the duty, and in quite another because it is removed without our consent? Scarcely. The Manitoba Free Press welcomes the Conservative admission that free wheat is not going to ruin this country, though it will give our farmers the benefit of competitive bidding by British, American, and Canadian millers. The Free Press says: "The contest shows that our contemporary would be pleased to see the United States remove the duty on Canadian wheat. It says, truly, that under those conditions the United States miller would carry our wheat would come on our market and buy it in competition with the British miller. Also, of course, in competition with the Canadian miller. Result: the highest possible price all the year round, for our high grade milling wheat. 'If, therefore, the United States market is opened to our wheat by the free action of the United States Congress, that portion of our wheat will go south for which the American millers pay their good money in competition with the world's buyers. Our contemporary sees this clearly. But if the United States market is opened to us, by an arrangement between the two countries, all our wheat, it appears, will pour south in one solid stream. With its aid the United States millers will proceed to capture the export trade of the mill in flour; and thereafter our wheat-risers will have nobody to sell hard wheat to except a United States milling trust.' Such is the remarkable pronouncement of the government organ in Winnipeg."

Inferences from Election Figures

(Manitoba Free Press). The statistics of the last Dominion election, as set forth in the Blue-Book just published give total votes for the various parts as follows: Conservative, 689,589; Liberal, 628,098; third candidates, 12,853. The Conservative majority over both parties was thus 31,608, and over the Liberals alone 44,471. The figures show how evenly divided the votes of Canada are between the two parties. Out of every 100 voters who went to the poll, 51 voted Conservative, 48 Liberal, while one vote was cast for a third candidate. Liberal newspapers which comment upon these figures as proving that Mr. Borden has no exceptional strength with the electors are answered by Conservative papers with the figures for the 1908 election which show a popular majority for the Liberal government of less than 20,000.

This, however, simply confirms the truth of the statement that the two parties in Canada are of practically equal strength, victory being to some extent a matter of luck. This is a fact which the party in office would do well always to meditate upon. There is always the temptation to regard the diversity in strength of the parties in parliament as indicative of the relative voting strength of the parties in the country. This, in turn, leads the government sometimes into perilous courses, by which public interests are sacrificed to party and personal advantage—as for instance, the wholesale prohibition by the present government of Liberal office holders. If governments realized the fact that even when apparently strongest they stand on a slippery slope, there would be fewer blots on their records."

The figures for the 1911 elections show further that the urban constituencies gave the government its majority. A calculation has been made that the rural polls gave a Liberal majority of some 30,000, while the cities and towns rolled up a Conservative majority of some 75,000. These figures further facts that ought to give cause for cogitation. The rural vote, in the aggregate, is much larger than the urban vote; and it is possible that a class feeling might develop amongst its members just as a year ago the voters in the urban centres rallied, regardless of their previous political affiliations, to the support of Mr. Borden. There are some indications that a movement is developing along these lines, and that it is being actively encouraged by political agencies. Should the issue between the parties become one dividing town from country the heavier battalions of voters will be found with the latter.

Those who are busy already predicting a sure victory for the Liberals in the next election because of the facts we have noted are of course wasting their time. It is difficult to tell how an election is going, and long-distance predictions are just so much guess work. All that can justly be said is that the character of the 1911 vote and the political developments now taking place in Canada are such as to justify the conclusion that the Borden government has no such strength in the country as it has in parliament. The presumption is in Canada is always that a government will have more than one term; but there have been some striking exceptions to the rule.

The Newspapers and the C. P. R.

(Manitoba Free Press). The Toronto World has been classifying the papers of Canada as they stand on the matter of the proposed C. P. R. melon. The daily newspapers are classified as follows: For the Melon—Toronto Mail, Montreal Gazette, Peterboro Times, Vancouver News-Advertiser, Brockville Times. Against the Melon—Toronto World, Toronto Globe, Toronto Star, Toronto Telegram, Hamilton Herald, London Free Press, Ottawa Free Press, Ottawa Journal, Montreal Witness, St. John Telegraph, St. John Globe, Sudbury Star, Huron Express, Berlin Record, Fort William Times-Journal, Port Arthur Chron. It must take lots of nerve to come forth and say that the melon is a good thing when the whistle blows.

Regina Leader, Regina Province, Moose Jaw News, Edmonton Bulletin, Edmonton Capital, Calgary Herald, Calgary News-Telegram, Nelson (B. C.) News. Uncertain—Toronto News, Hamilton Spectator, Saskatoon Phoenix, Peterboro Review, Winnipeg Telegram, Victoria (B. C.) Times, British Columbia (New Westminster). Non-Committal—Montreal Star, Montreal Herald, Ottawa Citizen, Halifax Herald, Halifax Chronicle, Hamilton Times, London Advertiser, Toronto Examiner.

The weight of argument appears to be with the protectors; but it is possible that Sir Thomas' voice in the council room at Ottawa will draw out the journalistic brooder. The course of the markets indicate that assurance has been given that no objection will be offered by the government to the cutting of the melon. At the meeting of the shareholders in Montreal today, the directors will be authorized to ask the government for authority to issue the new stock on the terms proposed. The matter will then come to a head speedily. The electors of Macdonald would be within their rights in asking Mr. Rogers, who is to appear on the platform within the next few days, to say what the government proposes to do with the demand of the C. P. R., that it be permitted to make a present of some \$30,000,000 to the shareholders by this distribution of hidden assets."

Oh, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

(By Wm. Knox). Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast-fading cloud. A flash of the lightning, a break of the rain, He passeth from life to rest in his grave. The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade; Be scattered around and together he laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high Shall moulder to dust, together shall lie. The infant a mother attended and loved; The soldier that infant's affection who proved; The husband that mother and infant who blessed, Each, all, are away to their dwelling of rest. The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye, Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumph are by; And the memory of those who loved her and praised, Are faded from the minds of the living and dead. The hand of the king that the scepter held; The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn; The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave. The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap; The herdsman who climbed with his goats up the steep; The beggar who wandered in search of his bread, Have faded away like the grass that he tread. The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven, The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven, The fool and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust. So the multitude goes like the flower, or the weed; That withereth away to let others succeed; So the multitude comes, even those who behold, To repeat every tale that has often been told. For we are the same our fathers have been; We see the same sights our fathers have seen; We drink the same stream and view the same sun— And run the same course our fathers have run. The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think; From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink; To the life we are clinging they also would cling; But it speeds for us all like a bird on wing. They loved, but the story we cannot unfold; They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold; They grieved, but no wail from their brow, From sinners will come; They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb; They died, ay! they died; and we things that are now, Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow, Who make in their dwelling a transient abode, Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road. Yeal! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and rain; And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge, Still follow each other like surge upon surge. 'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath; From the blossom of health to the paleness of death, From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud— Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

DECLARE

Tory Toronto World Stop the Lates —Says Compa is Afraid to M

Toronto, Oct. 5.—Und "The rich and most of the world," the World "The Canadian Pacific any company in the world. It has money and other sufficient to rebuild its life. It dare not expose to the risk of a total loss. It has never put its money on the securities and shares that it keeps in. It can raise a billion without going to the market. "And yet today with its delinquent in supplies to the country it is as neglected, a neglect which it will be the hand trains and commutators runs sleeping. It puts its maintenance of business because it is to improve their way out of the mill, a fortnight ago if it could in its employ who have days a week regularly. "And yet it is better than old roads. "Nevertheless it is rich, arrogant toward the law as to public rights, and low-detracting have made it justly and wrongfully as shareholders at the expense of its railway tolls. "Sir Thomas' slights and low-detracting have made it justly and wrongfully as shareholders at the expense of its railway tolls. "This last act of Sir Thomas' slights and low-detracting have made it justly and wrongfully as shareholders at the expense of its railway tolls. "And if the Borden is doing it as long as the parliament of Canada is in."

Next t' a croquet ball, the faint notion that t'akes th' pants like a winter post. It must take lots of nerve to come forth and say that the melon is a good thing when the whistle blows.

