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Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 12, 1911.

THE WINNING TICKET - HON. DR. PUGSLEY AND MR. LOWELL

In the Queen's Rink Thursday night the Liberals unanimously and enthusiastically nominated Hon. William Pugsley as a candidate for the city of St. John, and Mr. James Lowell, M. P., as the standard bearer for the city and county.

From this moment the Liberal campaign will go forward with a swing to victory, and that the selection of Dr. Pugsley and Mr. Lowell means a great triumph on September 21, no Liberal can doubt for a moment after the proceedings of last evening.

It had been the opinion of a great many Liberals that the Minister of Public Works ought to be persuaded to take the city constituency, and upon his agreement to do so it was the unanimous decision of the delegates that Mr. Lowell would be the strongest standard bearer it would be possible to select for the city and county.

The great meeting of Thursday night had many interesting features. As cheer by cheer punctuated the speeches of the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Lowell, as the questions of the hour were analyzed and discussed, and as the prospects of the port of St. John were eloquently outlined, it was the feeling of all present that the party was opening its campaign here under the most happy auspices and that there can only be one result—"Both seats this time," is the word from this day forward.

The Telegraph this morning devotes considerable space to a report of the proceedings and speeches of last evening, and it desires particularly to direct attention to several passages of the address of Hon. Mr. Pugsley which will be found in more detail on another page. In St. John, one of the great questions in which, naturally, there is the keenest interest, is the plan for the development of Courtenay Bay. The Dominion Department of Public Works over which Hon. Mr. Pugsley presides called for tenders for this work some time ago, and the time for accepting these tenders expired yesterday.

In the course of his speech last evening Dr. Pugsley announced that he had just received a telegram from his deputy minister containing the news that three tenders had been received. While Dr. Pugsley

said that he could not go into details until these tenders had been formally taken up by the cabinet council, he was at liberty to say that the tenders were submitted by three of the greatest contracting firms in the British Empire. He added that although Conservative newspapers and speakers had asserted that it was improper for his department to demand a deposit of \$300,000 with each tender, all of these great firms had complied with this provision, and after a careful study of the plans, and an examination of the ground here by their engineers, were prepared to go forward with the projected improvements. These improvements, as is known, will involve an expenditure of some millions of dollars. Dr. Pugsley is to leave for Ottawa this evening and upon his arrival at the capital will open and pass upon the tenders together with his colleagues of the cabinet.

As the Minister of Public Works reminded his audience Thursday, some Conservatives here have sneered and scoffed at the plan for creating a great harbor on the eastern side of the city, and the leading pessimist, Dr. J. W. Daniel, is on record as having said that it would require from forty to fifty years to make a harbor there. Dr. Pugsley's statement of last evening shows the folly of these Conservative contentions and gives proof that the great work is to be carried to completion. It will double St. John's harbor capacity, bring the Grand Trunk Pacific in on that side of the city, and the Valley Railroad as well, for, as the Minister said last evening, he and his fellow-Liberals had insisted that the Valley Railroad be more than an electric line, more than a mere appendage of another railway, and have insisted that it extend from St. John, which will be its port, to a point of connection with the Transcontinental at Grand Falls. Great applause greeted these statements of fact regarding the creation of a Greater St. John, and when, at a later point in his speech, Dr. Pugsley called upon the men of all parties to unite in carrying through progressive policies looking to the prosperity of this city, of this province, of this whole country, he was cheered to the echo.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley devoted a part of his speech to a detailed examination of the position of the Conservative party with respect to reciprocity, proving by quotations from the speeches of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, Hon. Mr. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. J. D. Hazen, and other Conservative leaders, that they were heartily and undeniably in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and sought to bring it about. He pointed out that now when the Liberal party has succeeded in getting what the Conservative party tried in vain to get, has succeeded in fact in securing a much more favorable trade arrangement, than was ever before anticipated, the Conservative party had stultified itself by denouncing this policy as undesirable and unsafe.

This led the Minister of Public Works naturally to consideration of Conservative efforts to confuse the issue now before the electors by putting forward the argument that the trade agreement will lead in some way to weakening of British connection or to the growth of disloyalty. The Minister's answer to that dishonest argument was straight from the shoulder. He said that he suspected such professions of lip loyalty, and he told his hearers that if these Conservatives who suspected their fellow citizens of disloyalty were called upon to go into battle most of them would be found to have urgent business elsewhere. On the other hand he said that the rank and file of the Liberal party, and of all those who advocated and supported a policy that would make the country more prosperous and would give additional employment and happiness to all classes, as reciprocity will, would be found marching to the front if ever their country were in danger and if they were needed to defend the flag. He said, very pointedly, that although the Conservatives argued that increased business with the United States would make us disloyal, our trade with the Republic to the south of us had increased by nearly 400 per cent since 1896. According to that, if there was anything in the Conservative cry, we should be about 400 per cent more disloyal now than we were fifteen years ago. He asked his audience if they had noticed any such tendency, and he was answered by a great cry of "No!"

From the beginning the Minister of Public Works carried his audience with him as he went over the reciprocity agreement in detail, and when he said that when Parliament reassembled Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party would be in control by a larger majority than ever, and that he and Mr. Lowell would be there, a great cheer of confirmation went up from the audience.

Mr. Lowell had his own triumph when he came forward. As a stalwart and independent Liberal representing the county a born fighter and a practical legislator of great usefulness, Mr. Lowell has long been

a popular figure in St. John; and last evening he received renewed proof of the confidence which the party repose in him. He spoke briefly, but with great energy and strictly to the point, taking up most effectively the position of the Liberal party on the leading issues of the hour and exposing Conservative hypocrisy and inconsistency. When he predicted victory for the ticket he had scarcely pronounced the words when the audience gave him a resounding cheer to show how thoroughly they were in accord with the prophecy.

The Liberal party of the city and of the county will everywhere be congratulated upon the success of the convention, and it will be conceded generally that the Minister of Public Works and his popular running-mate will be returned by great majorities on September 21.

THE PEOPLE DECIDE

Evidently the dislocation which he brought about caught Mr. Borden completely unprepared. He did not expect to be taken seriously in his statement in the West that he would not let reciprocity come to a vote in the House. Or, if he expected to be taken seriously, he estimated that more time would be given the obstructionists to do their perfect work. So, when the hour struck, his answer to the clear ringing appeal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the jury that is to try both government and opposition, is a white and compliant.

There is a familiar story of a lord chief justice who, when called upon to pass judgment upon a broker charged with dishonest practices, ruled regrettably that the evidence was insufficient to warrant conviction, but added: "If anyone wishes to know my opinion of the defendant, I hope he will refer to me." The next morning the broker's advertisement in the London papers bore the conspicuous address: "Refer by permission to the lord chief justice." There is in this case no lack of evidence, and the case goes directly to the jury. "The issue my fellow countrymen, is in your hands, and to your decision His Majesty's government in Canada are well content to leave it."

In spite of the fact that the action of the opposition on this question will ultimately lead to the application of closure in the Canadian Parliament, that is, to the compulsory stoppage of debate, the very fact that the whole question is so quickly and promptly referred to the people brings out one of many reasons why Canada will never change its political status. Canadians are too satisfied with their constitution to desire change. Gladstone once remarked to the protest of Orill: "The forms of Parliament are little more than a mature expression of the principles of justice in their application to the proceedings of deliberative bodies, having it for their object to secure freedom and reflection, and well fitted to attain that object." Amongst the Anglo-Saxon peoples have these forms followed a more natural evolution than in Canada, and in no country in the world is there a more representative democracy. The people will decide, not the Lords as might happen in England, not the Senate as might happen in the United States, not the "interests" as might happen in Canada under Mr. Borden. The people once belonged to the kings or to the lords or to the governments; here, to a greater extent than anywhere, all things belong to the people. What is the voice of the nation? This is the question that the greatest popular leader in any country has now addressed to the Canadian electors. Their decision will absolutely determine the case, and the Liberal leader awaits it with all confidence. It is the people versus the "interests," and there can be no doubt of the result.

THE LONDON DOCKERS

The London dockers who are now reported on strike to the number of 60,000 are of the class of which Thorold Rogers said: "There is a large population collected in our great cities whose condition is more destitute, whose homes are more squalid, whose means are more uncertain, and whose future is more hopeless than the poorest serf in the Middle Ages." Macaulay predicted that this class would be found in the American cities, and his prediction is already abundantly verified. It was considering their condition that caused Shelley to write: "Hell is a city much like London."

For long they have been the subjects of almsgiving societies and relief philanthropists. Representatives of the Establishment and of the Free Churches all took their share in them—in vain. They would not be converted. Prowling about to find work, returning to bed their wives and abuse their children, finding in drink all the variety in their lives and their only relief from misery—these were the activities they unaccountably preferred to the duty of looking after their spiritual welfare.

It is to John Burns that a great improvement in their condition is due, and this, curiously enough, was not produced by the demand for more wages but by the spread of a religion. Burns and two companions used to pass by the dock gates on their way to work, and setting down their dinner pails they would preach to them a ten minute sermon on the old doctrine of doing as they would be done by, and of all being members of one body. It was so different from the exhortations of the "almsmen," that they listened at once. For three years these men preached, and the ties of a new fellowship grew, until there was revealed to preachers and hearers a new way of solving the social problem which it seemed revolution alone could settle. In the words of Burns: "These men had been the embodiment of weakness and everything poor and insignificant. They were the despair of the social reformer and the ghost of the milk-and-water politician. They were regarded by all political economists and by all men as the worst specimens of the degraded labor of all countries." Now, those who had fought to take the bread from each other's

mouths, marched, five abreast, up and down London in harmonious procession, put their pence into a common fund, and with their employers and their fellow workmen used no weapons, but reason. Tenneyson's Northern Farmer declares: "The poor in a loom is bad." Yet it is clear that while we are waiting for wisdom to enable us to divide the fruits of labor as to give to the laborers out of their own produce all that they need for a fuller and fairer life, there is nothing to waste an unapplied gospel, which Burns preached, and which would do much to remove the deepest of the causes of the present discontent.

KINGS-ALBERT

Wednesday's liberal convention for Kings-Albert, at Sussex, represented high water mark as regards Liberal enthusiasm and energy in that big constituency. It had been feared at one time that Dr. D. H. McAlister, because of the pressure of his private business, would retire from public life; but a short time ago it became known that, listening to the strong solicitation of his party, the popular member had decided again to allow his name to be placed in nomination. Of course, from that time forward his renomination was certain, for Dr. McAlister has been an exceptionally popular man in both the counties, and from the time of his election he has given unremitting attention to his duties at Ottawa, and done everything possible for his constituents.

His own speech Wednesday, and the address delivered by the Minister of Public Works, who formerly represented Kings in the local legislature, and who is personally known to many of the electors in both Kings and Albert, will be read with pleasure by Liberals throughout New Brunswick. These speeches are not filled with vain appeals such as the Conservatives use in attempting to distort the issue before the country, but are marked by common sense consideration of reciprocity as a business question, and by repeated proofs that the trade agreement will build up Kings and Albert counties and the rest of the province, by providing a larger market and a steady demand for all those natural products upon which our prudent and energetic people depend for their living. What Dr. McAlister and Hon. Mr. Pugsley have done in arranging for the operation of the Salisbury-Harvey road is a service of the sort the people of both counties appreciate.

The Minister of Public Works, Dr. McAlister, and the other speakers were greeted with great enthusiasm by all present, and the attendance, which is significant and worthy of notice as perhaps greater than on any previous occasion in a generation. The Liberals of Kings-Albert are ready for the fray. Since Dr. McAlister redeemed the county from Tory misrepresentation in 1908, there has been a feeling that many years would elapse before the Conservatives could again carry the seat. This confidence is greater now than ever, for, while Dr. McAlister had a majority of nearly 400 in 1908, with reciprocity as an issue, and with the striking record of the Laurier administration before the eyes of the people, there is every reason now to believe that the Liberal majority will be doubled in September.

DOGGING THE ISSUE

Indications multiply that Mr. Borden is trying to dodge the issue of reciprocity. He has discovered that it is the most popular proposal that has ever been before the electors, and, realizing that his chances are all disappearing, he would turn public attention to other things. He may attempt to run away from the issue, but it will not abandon him. He has raised the controversy with incredible rashness, and now he must take the consequences of what he has already made up his mind regarding the fitness of a leader who thinks that in a moment he can discard the policy of his party, like a worn out glove, and commit it to an entirely opposite course. Now when the rank and file of the party refuse to stultify themselves as the leaders did, he cannot run away from the issue.

His manifesto gave many indications of this latter development. Only a few sentences were given to the issue on which appeal was made to the country. Political opportunism determined him in his opposition in Parliament, and now the demagogue's shiftness would lead him to retreat from the discussion. The trumpet of the leader in this manifesto was not only feeble but uncertain, and now it would sound a retreat. It shows that the commander is in a state of confusion and panic. The alliance, too, between the Conservatives and the Nationalists is prompted by neither conscience nor conviction—simply appetite for office. This unprincipled union is disgusting the party and the country. Mr. Borden rashly raised the controversy at the bidding of the "interests," thus advertising that his opinions can be altered while you wait; and now he would dodge the issue. The thing is impossible. The utmost frenzy of personal denunciation will not confuse the issue before the country. It is going to vote on reciprocity.

NOMINATION OF MR. CARVELL

The re-nomination of Mr. F. B. Carvell by the Liberals of Carleton county was, of course, a foregone conclusion, but the size and enthusiasm of the convention Monday, and the evident enthusiasm over reciprocity, are features which make the convention very pleasantly significant at this early stage of the campaign. That Mr. Carvell will be elected not even his bitterest political opponent denies. He is a fighting leader, who hits straight from the shoulder, and who is ever to be found where the battle is hottest. His constituency knows him for a keen and ever-faithful guardian of its interests, always ready to sacrifice his time or his personal interest in order to promote the good of those whom he represents.

Mr. Carvell has had a distinguished public career, and stands high in the councils of his party. His ability, integrity and energy are great, and as a debater he has

few equals. His recent speech in the House on reciprocity was easily one of the best heard during the long debate, and Liberals in the Maritime Provinces hailed it as a sound and comprehensive presentation of the case, particularly as it affects this part of Canada. The Conservatives cannot hope to find a man in Carleton county who will prove a formidable opponent of Mr. Carvell in this campaign, though there are, in other New Brunswick constituencies they may feel bound to put up a man to be bowled over.

BRING HOME THE BOYS AND GIRLS

In yesterday's Telegraph there was quoted an interview with a Charlotte county fisherman, who said he was going to vote for reciprocity, and who gave reasons for his position which must appeal with unusual force to thousands of our people whose sons or daughters or other relatives have gone to the United States in search of employment. This Charlotte county fisherman, a man of sixty years, said in part:

"Do you know what reciprocity means to me? It means the return of my son—one is in Boston. He writes me that he is tired of the city and says: 'Father, if reciprocity wins, I'll go home. The other boys will come too—I know it. They will play for me all. We will build water; we will till the soil and we will raise sheep, and the surplus we will be able to sell.' The Canadian market, some say, is big enough. It may be if you can get it. The railroad is twelve miles from here. That is a big haul, and it's a three-hour run away, and I may lose my boat with anything the land offers or I can get from the sea, and I am sure of a market. We about here catch a few lobsters. We sell the most of them to American boats for half the price a trip to Eastport would bring."

"Reciprocity will bring the boys home, the girls will follow and this part of the county of Charlotte will come into its own and be what nature intended it should—a home for a contented community of men and women, who are wearing their hearts out, striving for existence in the sweltering cities in the States."

Yes, reciprocity will bring the boys and girls home. Let every man and woman in New Brunswick think of that. These words of the Charlotte county fisherman came from the heart, and they will go straight to the heart of thousands.

Let us see, now, how the population of New Brunswick advanced under the Tory tariffs as compared with what it did in the days of reciprocity and low tariff. Hon. Mr. Pugsley recited the facts yesterday in his speech at Sussex. The reciprocity period was from 1854-1866. From 1851-1861 the population of New Brunswick increased by 68,157. Ten years later, in 1871, it had increased by another 35,547. In other words, the increase in population from 1851-1871 inclusive was 103,704. Now we take the high protection period, from 1870-1896. By the census of 1881, the population was 321,233. By the census of 1891 the population was 321,263—an increase of just thirty-three years. By the census of 1901 the population was 331,226, an increase over 1891 of 9,957. That is, in the twenty years from 1881-1901, inclusive, the increase was only 9,957.

Reciprocity kept the boys and girls at home, whereas the period of depression under Conservative high protection drove them away. By thousands they throng the industrial cities of New England, sweltering in an alien land, while their hearts long for their old homes in this province.

An examination of the population figures for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island discloses similar results. In Nova Scotia from 1851-1871 inclusive there was an increase in population of 111,383. That was during the period of reciprocity and low tariff. During the high protection period from 1881-1901, most of which represents Conservative rule, the increase in population was 19,002. In Prince Edward Island the population in 1848 was 62,678. In 1861 it was 80,837; in 1871 it was 94,021. The total increase in twenty-three years was 31,343. Then came the high protection period from 1870-1896. During the first ten years, from 1881 to 1891, Prince Edward Island's population increased by 187. By 1901 it had actually decreased by 5,819, and the actual decrease in twenty years, ending with 1901, was 5,632.

Reciprocity will bring the boys and girls back from the United States. The highest patriotism calls for the repatriation of our own people by giving them, here under the flag, comfortable, prosperous homes on their own hill-sides and in their own valleys.

TO "PATRIOTIC CANADIANS"

When a political party has a bad cause it is sometimes very difficult for it to stick to the exact truth in appealing to the electors. There is a good example of this in the Standard of yesterday. One of the campaign paragraphs scattered through the Conservative organ is as follows: "Canada expects that on September 21st every man will do his duty. To patriotic Canadians the duty is plain and the message clear. They will have no part in a treaty which aims to weaken British Connection." Mark the word "treaty." There is no treaty under discussion. Sir John Macdonald, when he attempted to secure reciprocity, was ready to make a trade treaty with the United States. The Fielding-Paterson agreement is not a treaty in any sense of the word, as every honest and intelligent Conservative well knows. Reciprocity is to be brought about by concurrent legislation. Canada passes a certain bill agreeing to make specified changes in its tariff. The United States Congress passes a similar bill agreeing to make certain changes in the American tariff.

Similarly, should the stand-pat Republicans secure control of the United States Congress in 1912, they could repeal the reciprocity agreement, without delay. The Standard, in appealing to patriotic Canadians, should, if it be honest, make it clear that the word "treaty" which it frequently employs is a mistaken word, and in no sense applicable in this campaign; or, if it be in a more melting mood, it should confess that the employment of this word has been designed to deceive the electors.

Canada, it is true, expects that on September 21st every man will do his duty as he sees fit; and it is already the confirmed opinion of a very great majority of the people of Canada that the electors on that date will vote for Laurier and reciprocity, convinced as they are of the high material benefit that will come to the Dominion through the tariff relief which will be afforded by the ratification of the Fielding-Paterson agreement.

The Standard says, in its wild effort to confuse the issue, that Canadians "will have no part in a treaty which aims to weaken British connection." That is true—in a sense that the Standard does not mean. Canadians will have no part in such a treaty, because there is no such treaty under consideration, and because a clear majority of the people of this country, and even the British government of the day, led by men like Mr. Aquilini, Sir Edward Grey, and Viscount Morley, are heartily in favor of the reciprocity arrangement. The statements at Westminster, with marked courage and vision, have just signed, on behalf of the British nation, arbitration treaties with the United States on one hand, and with France on the other. They feel not only that an arbitration treaty with the United States is a great diplomatic accomplishment from the high view point of the world's peace, but they consider also that the friendly trade arrangement now about to be made between Canada and the United States is not only a good thing for Canada, but for the Empire as well.

Let the Standard readers ask themselves whether or not Sir John Macdonald desired or intended to "weaken British connection" treaty with the United States. They know he did not. They know also that the Laurier government will strengthen and not weaken British connection by ratifying the present trade arrangement which, excepting the introduction of the British preference, is the greatest fiscal advance made since the Laurier government came into power.

In introducing this issue as it does the Standard plays into the hands of its political opponents; for everywhere throughout the country the shallowness and hypocrisy of its appeal to patriotic Canadians will be instantly clear. Patriotism is too high and sacred a thing to be thus hawked about by the cheap-jacks of Mr. Borden's following in their vain attempt to beg an issue which they feel has made their political prospects hopeless for a generation to come.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Reciprocity, since the agreement will be ratified at Ottawa in October, will mean a bigger market and a better price for this year's crops.

A great number of electors who used to vote Conservative are going to vote for St. John this year. One hears of not a few noteworthy examples.

The farmer knows what it means when the "interests" begin to put up money to fight reciprocity. The trade agreement is too popular to be beaten by protectionist campaign money.

Col. McLean's campaign got a good start in Queen's Tuesday. Today the liberals of Kings-Albert meet in convention at Sussex. Tomorrow St. John Liberals will select their candidates. The party was never so confident.

The promotion of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M. P., will be welcome news to Liberals everywhere. Those who heard him speak here on reciprocity know him for a man of great ability. His record in the House of Commons is an admirable one.

The Conservatives in Kings-Albert are in doubt about a candidate. No one appears eager to accept the hopeless task of opposing Dr. McAlister. It is easy to understand this Conservative hesitancy. Kings-Albert is Liberal, by a big majority.

Mr. G. W. Ganong will not run again in the Conservative interest in Charlotte. Mr. Hart will wish he had taken Mr. Ganong's tip that this is not a good year for Conservative candidates in New Brunswick. Mr. Ganong is weatherwise.

The Conservatives are hard up for argument.

ments very early in the campaign. They are now telling the people that Canada will be overwhelmed by all sorts of farm products from foreign countries. A glance at Canada's exports for any year during the last ten will knock that argument into a cocked hat.

Not less than twelve Liberal seats in New Brunswick this time.

Dredging on the West Side, which was suspended for a time yesterday on a technicality, will be resumed at once. Hon. Mr. Pugsley has so instructed the resident engineer.

The appointment of Mr. A. P. Barnhill, K. C., as one of the three Canadian members of the new International Waterway Commission is one that will meet with general and hearty approbation.

The Standard misrepresented the Liberal convention at Sussex. Last evening it sent one of its novelists to the Liberal convention here. But falsehood and nonsense in the Conservative journal cannot save Dr. Daniel and his fellow-victim from defeat on September 21.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said some plain words last evening about the slow growth of St. John and the low price of property here as compared with western cities. And he showed plainly how to improve conditions. Vote for St. John and progress. Don't "let well enough alone."

Westmorland Liberals renominated Hon. H. R. Emmerson yesterday, and the highly successful convention was all the more satisfactory because of the announcement that several Conservatives of prominence had been won over by reciprocity. Hon. Mr. Emmerson's majority promises to be one of record proportions.

Dr. Daniel's pessimistic utterances about Courtenay Bay are going to be doubly awkward now in view of the announcement, made by Hon. Mr. Pugsley last evening, that three great British contracting firms have tendered for the work. The tenders closed yesterday. The Minister of Public Works goes to Ottawa this evening to deal with the matter.

The news that English capitalists are quietly at work buying St. John real estate for investment is significant. The great public works planned for this city, together with the certain expansion of the harbor business, mark the city as a bound to have a solid and rapid growth during the next few years.

Some of the gentlemen who wanted to be appointed sheriff—and their names seem to be legion—are going to make trouble for the local government. There are several disappointed applicants with large circles of friends, and each man finds many to endorse his assertion that his claims were good. The office is filled, but the incident is far from closed.

The United States crop estimate indicates a shortage of nearly one hundred million bushels in the potato crop. The wheat and oat crops are also short. Canada has a great surplus of these products. The lesson is clear. Of course it is "treason" (from the Conservative viewpoint) to sell our natural products in a good market—but just wait till September 21.

That was a sad thing at Sackville yesterday—the Conservative convention. After three or four of the strongest men present had confessed the utter hopelessness of the case by declining to be nominated, the disheartened delegates took the task upon an innocent gentleman named M. G. Siddall. Whereat a smile goes over the countenances of Liberals everywhere. The nomination of Mr. Siddall to oppose Hon. H. R. Emmerson—well, to record the fact is enough.

The Minister of Public Works, in an interview published in the Telegraph yesterday, spoke of the great additional harbor improvements that are being carried forward on the West Side, of the magnificent new post office St. John is soon to have, of the great works for Courtenay Bay, of the extension of the breakwater to Partridge Island, and of other projects which will mark Greater St. John. With one transcontinental railway here and two more coming, with preparations going forward so that the port will be able to handle all the immense traffic that must come, the rapid growth of the city is assured. No wonder many Conservatives will vote for St. John this year. This is the time of the optimists. The Laurier government, in a most generous way, recognizes this city as the winter port of the Dominion. Those who desire to serve their city will vote for the Minister of Public Works and his running mate.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

The summer's swiftly gliding by, it couldn't well be fatter; and soon we'll cease to curse the fly, and howl at the mosketeer. A few more busy, hustling weeks, and summer will be over.

INTERIOR HORTICULTURE SUMMER CARE OF

Valuable Points on Management of Beginning with the plowing, we believe in the tilling of the soil before deep plowing as in practice in the line of the tree row cannot be stirred, deep first, five or six years planted crop, with our crop. It requires constant tending the season for tree rows as the new wood should be ripened up with shades the young trees August suns and if the standing, tends to hurt the young during the winter. For convenience in culture the corn rows 8 1/2 feet spaces each side of the row, one foot wide, and should be cultivated with a cultivator and the hoe; the fodder is to be cut like to sow in some cover during the winter. In fitting the young crop in the spring, rows turning plow and row of trees, turning two each side towards the center of the second row horse plow, throwing the trees and plowing until on each side is reached as far as in the row, and mowing until the orchard furrowing on every other row. The next year numbered rows, back furrows two full spaces, which keeps the ground nearly level next to each row.

When it is decided to orchard we commence cultivation during the winter, the work mainly with the commencing as early in can get to it and the working condition. Unless very hard and dry, which we endeavor not to do not put a turning plow at all after this time. In disking, the plow or danger of hitting the with the whiffletrees. Small this work can be many two-hour disk, most five or six feet apart, large orchards to advantage grow larger and extension disk so made spread apart and extend as necessary.

These extension disks for orchard work which will prevent the disk five or six feet apart, end. Each disk should with therewith under of soil and weather. To harrow close under very hard and dry, and smoothing harrow; if the horses leave the centre use the long lever to apart and then lap over. It is quite general that the evaporation of an orchard a large means that they high and the limbs kept close to the bodies of the become large enough to the ground around them as perfect a disk, which grows between.

Low headed trees are

UP-TO-D

How Hard and East—Where larged Marke

(Written by Stanley Farm) As wide as the gulf to the meadow slums and yards of the rich in the backwoods, behind the New Brunswick and wealthy and progressive whose farm, conducted principles, is but one of a full and satisfying life in the simplest of homes on one floor, with weather-beaten shingles known paint. This day only in winter by the pediment known as a backstreet chabot, just the plain earth height of several feet all sometimes blocking all.

In this hot the farm estate, for five months like the hibernating nearly always on the farm and stored away salt pork barrel and two of beef tallow and bin, vegetables in the wheat flour plenty, to provide pancakes and fried pork through there is no denying that thrive in this monotone diet. For the farmer's such a thing as "going by the city woman, a church, her husband's shopping, and unless a do the heavy outdoor to the lumber works, outdoor exercise, for If the lot of farmers is hard, there is little

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