

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by
The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John,
a company incorporated by Act of the
Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per line.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at
One Dollar a year, sent by mail to any
address in United States at Two Dollars a
year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All remittances must be sent by post office
order or registered letter, and addressed to
The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence must be addressed to the
Editor of The Telegraph.

AUTHORIZED AGENT
The following agent is authorized to canvass
and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph,
viz.:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 11, 1908

THE PRICE OF SAFETY

Slowly the question of defective school
buildings is being moved along to the
Council. There should have been a special
meeting of the aldermen some time ago to
deal with this question. Had that been
done the dangerous buildings could have
been placed in the hands of the carpenters
as soon as the school children's vacation
began. The vacation is slipping away and
the alterations have not even been authorized.

The school trustees referred the architects
estimate to the safety board. The
safety board last evening could not find a
quorum, but those who did attend passed
the school matter along to the treasury
board. Provided the treasury board has
a quorum on Thursday—the circus will
have left the town by that time—its members
may send the item to the Council,
which will meet on July 13, somewhat
less than a month after the beginning of
the school vacation.

All this delay is characteristic of the
men who sidetracked this issue when it
was raised by a committee of inspection
some years ago. There is no sign of progress
in this matter except when the public
is thrown into a panic by some terrible
catastrophe elsewhere. On such occasions,
there is anxiety, followed by brave talk
about improving the buildings which
have been described as death-traps. Then
the thought of tragedy passes and the
aldermen fall back into their customary
lethargy. Had they given an hour or two
to this subject a few weeks ago the carpenters
might now be at work.

The price of safety, according to the
aldermen, is about \$13,000. The aldermen
must find the money. Moreover, they must
apply it, and they must have the schools
inspected by competent men and
declared safe before the winter school term
begins. If this is done and the new
chairs of the school board see to it that
the fire drill and other reasonable regulations
are carried out in every school,
regular intervals, winter and summer, the
public may feel that it has insured the children
to a degree decent at least against
death or injury by fire or panic. Citizens
will watch the Council's course in this
matter, remembering that its record in
this particular has been very bad.

AFTER THE SURRENDER

The cries of pain issuing from the Manitoba
Liberals through the Winnipeg Free
Press are instructive as to the nature of
the government's surrender in regard to
the Aylesworth bill. Some of the government
organs have been trying to make it
appear that the administration did not
yield in regard to an essential of the
programme as it was mapped out by Mr.
Aylesworth, who represented the views of
Mr. Sifton. Yet here is the Manitoba Free
Press declaring that Sir Wilfrid has sacrificed
the West and that Liberals there can no longer
be expected to look to him for leadership.
The Free Press is bitter and bold. It says in part:—

"The Free Press is not concerned in
saying anybody's lies, neither does it
concern itself with the fact that the wrongs
justly complained of by Manitoba Liberals
remain unredressed. It is only concerned
to fight the next Dominion election upon
lists made in the first place by partisan
officials, and subject in many ways to
partisan manipulation, which means that
every constituency in this province will
be subject to a handicap, which will not
be less than a hundred votes, and which
he easily three to four times as much as
the net result of the 'compromise.'"

Has Sir Wilfrid no inclination to save his Manitoba
friends from insult, oppression, or
does he lack power? We should be loath
to answer either of these questions in the
affirmative, because to do so would be to
present Sir Wilfrid to the public in a
light which would not be justifiable. . . .
One can only surmise what went on behind
the scenes, but it is pretty clear that the
Manitoba Liberals were sacrificed by Sir
Wilfrid Laurier, doubtless with some
compunctions, to the exigencies of the
situation as Sir Wilfrid saw it.

"The abandonment of the provision for
the revision of the lists will excite deep
resentment in the province. . . . We
have no doubt that the first thought of
many of them will be that this action of
the government relieves them of any obligation
on its behalf at the next election. . . .
It is an occasion for plain talking,
to be followed by hard fighting, not for
the upholding of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government,
but for our own preservation. . . .
Since it is established apparently that
they can look for no help from outside,
even from those who are under moral obligations
to render it, it is all the more essential
that the Liberals of Manitoba should
stand shoulder to shoulder and fight their
own battles under their own banners and
behind their own chiefs."

satisfactory. The omission of the objectionable
clause of the Aylesworth bill, the
Telegraph says, "will be acceptable to
everyone. It was, in fact, proposed by
Hon. Robert Rogers in an address before
the French-Canadian Conservative Club, as
the desirable means of preventing a repetition
of the 'thin red line' inquiry. The
victory of the opposition is as signal and
decisive as the surrender of the government
is complete and absolute. In result,
the method adopted by the Conservative
party to prevent rank injustice to
and discrimination against the provinces
of Manitoba and British Columbia is
shown to have been thoroughly justified."

Once Mr. Borden and his followers
thoroughly exposed the Aylesworth job
the government had not the audacity to
jam it through. From every quarter
of Canada today comes ringing commendation
of the opposition and frank recognition
of the size of the public service it
has rendered in this matter.

PROGRESS OF OUR CITIES

In retiring from the chairmanship of
the Toronto branch of the Canadian
Manufacturers Association, Mr. E. J.
Freyseng warned the Toronto City Council
against passing by-laws restricting and
hampering manufacturing. He said that
while Toronto has made some progress
as a manufacturing city during the past
few years, yet its rate of progress is far
behind that of many other cities and
towns of Canada. Among these are mentioned
the following, the figures showing
the value of manufactured products in
the different centres for the years 1900
and 1905, with the percentage of increase
for the five year period:

VALUE OF PRODUCT.

	1900.	1905.	Inc.
Toronto	38,415,498	87,714,278	47
Winnipeg	8,616,248	18,881,190	22
Peterborough	5,789,184	11,566,808	105
London	8,122,185	12,626,344	55
Vancouver	4,280,132	10,967,556	102
Calgary	459,444	2,935,617	284
Amherst, N. S.	1,551,907	4,174,929	169
Bellefleur	538,309	1,638,112	196
Herby	3,307,013	5,449,012	64
Brampton	248,915	819,638	229
Campbellford	354,087	714,632	101
Kingston	2,045,173	4,229,997	107
Medford	229,025	841,154	181
Niagara Falls	422,728	774,142	83
Stratford	1,935,176	3,824,380	100

The value of the manufactured goods
turned out in 1900 by Montreal amounted
to \$71,069,750, and in 1905 to \$99,746,772,
or the ratio of increase being only forty
per cent. In Toronto the value
of capital employed in manufacturing
increased from \$32,114,042 in 1900 to
\$68,620,068, or 28 per cent. in 1905,
whereas the capital employed in
Montreal increased from \$57,148,661 in 1900,
to \$94,386,143 in 1905, or 65 per cent.
The present showing, therefore of the
five years is: Toronto increase of capital
28 per cent; Montreal increase of capital
47 per cent; and increase of product 40
per cent. The figures for some of the
smaller cities are striking. Amherst
alone of the Maritime Province cities,
shows any noteworthy manufacturing
progress. The other cities in this part
of the country talk about securing new
industries, but they do not secure any,
or many.

PUGSLEY VS. NEW BRUNSWICK

Another letter from Hon. William Pugsley
to Hon. J. K. Fleming, concerning the
allegation in this issue. It should be
distinctly understood before this correspondence
becomes more extended that the
province must not be expected to remunerate
Dr. Pugsley for his interesting letters
to the Provincial Secretary in presenting
his little bill. The suggestion
seems necessary because of the ex-Attorney
General's tendency, on pretences how
ever slender, to recall services on account
of which he believes the province is indebted
to him.

If Mr. Fleming would set down in
plain figures the money paid personally to
Dr. Pugsley by this province while he
was in the Legislature, and would add to
it the total expenditure of public money
for which Dr. Pugsley was responsible,
not forgetting the Central Railway and
kindred adventures, the whole sum would
stagger a public accountant. It is
staggered by revelations of its own
volence. That Dr. Pugsley at this
time should be crying out for more like
Olive is not so much a proof of his faith in
the justice of his claim as it is an evidence
of that sublime trust in the generosity of
a public which he tested so thoroughly
throughout a long term of years.

In his latest letter to Mr. Fleming
Dr. Pugsley departs somewhat from the
main point. He dwells rather upon the
line of selecting arbitrators than upon
the matter to be arbitrated. In a former
letter he waived the hoary Eastern
extension claim, omitting it from his bill
for reasons which were satisfactory to the
public and to himself. Today he is
amazed at his moderation in omitting
anything, and ignoring Mr. Fleming's
statement that the amounts already paid
on account of his services in connection
with that claim were ample, he insists
that it shall be included among the
matters to be submitted to arbitration.

In making public his letters to Mr.
Fleming the Minister of Public Works
evidently is seeking to enlist public
sympathy. But the public to which he
appeals is familiar with the amounts he
drew from the New Brunswick treasury,
and it may be excused if it views some-
what coldly his present efforts to draw
again from the reservoir which served
him so well and so often in the brave
days that are gone. The rough justice
of the people will applaud Mr. Fleming
if he interposes himself between Dr. Pugsley
and the provincial exchequer and pays
to the modern Oliver Twist: "Content
you."

THE REVOLT IN MANITOBA

As it is admitted that Manitoba Lib-
erals were chiefly interested in the worst
clauses of the Aylesworth bill, the
Telegraph says, "it is not surprising that
the Liberals of Manitoba should
know whether or not Sir Wilfrid was

compelled to abandon the Minister of
Justice and forego the partisan objects
Mr. Aylesworth had in mind. The testi-
mony of the Manitoba Free Press, there-
fore, should interest those government
journals in the East which seek to con-
ceal or minimize the government's sur-
render. The Free Press is so shocked by
the opposition's victory at Ottawa that
it actually is doubtful about the results
of the general elections. "In short," it says
in its indictment of Sir Wilfrid, "in a two-
and-a-half column editorial, 'the fixing of
fair conditions in a few Manitoba seats
did not seem important enough to Sir
Wilfrid to repay the effort and sacrifice
necessary to this end. This bespeaks a
confidence in the result of the coming
elections which is not, we hope, misplaced.'"

It is clear the Free Press believes any
such confidence, if it exists, is misplaced.
The Winnipeg journal returns to its original
statement that the Premier should
have employed the sheer weight of his
majority to fasten the Aylesworth in-
justice upon the provinces. Other Liberal
journals excuse Sir Wilfrid or praise what
they term his moderation and fairness. But
the Free Press is savage over the loss
of partisan advantages which it believes
could have been seized by ruthless
methods at Ottawa. It says:—

"That the Aylesworth bill, either in its
original form, or amended along the lines
of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion, could
have been presented upon the statute book
as Sir Wilfrid saw it. Just as the com-
mander-in-chief of an army will slaughter
a brigade to gain an objective, so Sir
Wilfrid has put the Manitoba Liberals
in jeopardy for some purpose which is
doubtless clear in his own mind, but
which is not very apparent to those who
have not the advantage of his viewpoint.
Politics is kindred to war—the determining
factors are force, not justice; and the
Manitoba Liberals have been in the
position that the grievance they complain-
ed of affected only a very small section
of the representation in the House of
Commons. Manitoba in the next House
of Commons will have only ten members
out of a total membership of 222; and
these ten members are certain to be divided
between the two parties. Practical-
ly the failure to provide a Dominion re-
vision could affect the result in only a
dozen seats at the outside; and there-
fore the question was only a minor one
to the party as a whole, while of extreme
importance to the Liberals of Manitoba.
An then it speaks of the general elec-
tions in the language quoted. The Free
Press and Mr. Sifton could not compel
Sir Wilfrid to apply the closure. Their
failure in this was conspicuous. But they
can do him and his party grievous harm
in the West and evidently they are set-
ting out wilfrid."

SIR WILFRID'S BIOGRAPHER

Mr. J. S. Willison, who wrote the "Life
of Sir Wilfrid Laurier," and who is now
the editor of the Toronto News, has been
examining the conduct of the government
during the present session. His impres-
sion is interesting. He writes:—
"The government serves the party first
and the country second. It is ready to
take chances with independent electors
in order to ensure the support of the
more extreme partisan element. It will
fight for its partisans. It will not ad-
vance one step further than partisan
safety permits in order to accomplish a
great and thorough reform, and heal a
noxious sore in the public life of the
country."

In this subservience to partisan con-
siderations lies the despair of reformers,
and the strength of mercenaries and
corruptionists. It is this slavish obedience
to party which explains the Patronage
List, with its bald corruptions and daily
robbery of the taxpayers. It is this de-
votion to party which leads to destruction
in Parliamentary committees, and the
protection of thieves and rascals. It
is this which fills the Senate with docile
partisans, defeats the intention of the
fathers who founded the constitution, and
makes the Upper Chamber an instructed
agent of the Administration. It is this
which protects unworthy Ministers from
the penalties of inefficiency and misdoing,
and blocks all thorough inquiry into feebleness
and rascality in the public depart-
ments. It is this which excuses corrup-
tion in elections and explains the angry
defence of graft and waste of the public
honour and the public property.

"The attitude is wholly mischievous and
absolutely inconsistent with all the
sound principles of free government. It
was not intended that the government
should be a League of Plunder, but an
organization for the furtherance and
protection of the public welfare. It is rea-
sonable to expect that the Government
will be as eager as the Opposition to
check waste and to punish wrongdoing. It
is natural to think that it will sweep
technicalities aside, deal mercifully with
attempts at obstruction, drive unfaithful
officials out of the public service, and hold
all other considerations as secondary to
its own honor and the reputation and
welfare of the country."

"No obligation rests upon the Prime
Minister to protect incompetent or dis-
honest colleagues. It is a criminal no-
tion of loyalty which leads governments
to prefer the ease, safety and dignity of
its partisans to the interests of the people
and the honor of the nation. The Patron-
age List, which reserves public contracts
and the sale of supplies for supporters of
the Government, with the extortion, col-

lusion and infinite dishonesties which are
rooted in the system, outrages the basic
principle of responsible government, and
denies the equal citizenship which is the
very foundation of democracy."

IN NORTHUMBERLAND

The Conservatives of Northumberland
Wednesday in a large and spirited conven-
tion, selected as their candidate for the
Federal election, Hon. Donald Morrison,
Speaker of the Provincial Legislature,
and they evidently are confident of elect-
ing him when the battle comes. Mr.
James Robinson, the former Conservative
member, developed considerable strength
in the convention, but his friends readily
agreed to make Mr. Morrison's nomina-
tion unanimous, and the popular candi-
date will thus receive the united support
of the whole party, which is in good
fighting trim and will welcome the con-
test whenever it comes. Mr. Morrison
should be elected in Northumberland by
a substantial majority. The political re-
cord of the constituency which may be of
interest at this time is given here:—

	1897-Johnson, Lib.	469
	1872-Mitchell, Con.	461
	1878-Mitchell, Con.	452
	1883-Mitchell, Con.	457
	1887-Mitchell, Con.	468
	1891-Adams, Con.	473
	1896-Snowball, Lib.	457
	1900-Robinson, Con.	496
	1904-Loggie, Lib.	285

Mr. Morrison, who formerly was Mayor
of Newcastle and Warden of Northumber-
land County, was first returned to the
Legislature in 1863, having been defeated
in 1865 and 1869. In March last, when
the Hazen party swept the county after a
memorable campaign, Mr. Morrison and
his associates had tremendous majorities.
Mr. Loggie, the present Federal repre-
sentative, came down from Ottawa in
March and made an effort to save the
old government ticket from defeat. His
signal failure on that occasion will be re-
called now that Mr. Morrison is to op-
pose him in the Federal battle. Mr. Log-
gie was comparatively new to the
Legislature in 1893, and during the
years that have elapsed since that time
the government Mr. Loggie represents has
lost strength and prestige rapidly and
steadily and the present session at Ot-
tawa has been particularly damaging. All
in all the Conservatives in Northumber-
land have much cause for confidence.

A GROWING MOVEMENT

The Toronto Star has this interesting
comment on the growth of prohibition
sentiment and the probable causes under-
lying it:—
"The Wine and Spirit Gazette some
time since expressed the opinion that if
the Anti-Saloon League of the United
States can maintain its present organi-
zation it will certainly sweep the legalized
saloon from all the Southern States with
the possible exception of Missouri.
"The wave of prohibition which seems
likely to engulf the South is now moving
northward as well. In one day in last
April, according to a writer in the New
York Outlook, the people of Illinois voted
1,500 saloons out of existence, while 500
more were closed in Michigan, Colorado,
and Nebraska. Taking what has been
accomplished and is still in prospect as the
basis of the statement made, the Super-
intendent of the United States Anti-Saloon
League estimates that for the whole
of 1908 an average of 200 saloons will be
closed weekly, or equal to a street frontage
of sixty miles of saloon. Nor is the
agitation towards restraint being confined
to America. In a number of European
countries marked advance is being made
along the same lines.

THE CENTRAL INQUIRY

Such testimony as has been heard by
the Central Railway Commission up to
date leaves much to be explained, and if
some of the witnesses yet to be sworn
live up to their opportunities this sum-
mer will long be memorable as a great
page for explanations. The witnesses
whose testimony is now on the record
seem not to have been inquisitive, and
they seem also to have forgotten much
about transactions involving large sums
of public money. It must be hoped, there-
fore, that those who follow them on the
witness stand, and who were nearer the
heart of the Central mystery, will supply
many links that are yet missing and gain
popular applause for frank and luminous
statements of the facts of the case, which,
if left as they now are, might set
a suspicious public to drawing sinister
inferences."

NOTE AND COMMENT

President Creelman of the Ontario
Agricultural College is home after an ex-
tensive tour of Europe during which he
studied farming conditions in many
places. He says that what surprised him
most in all the countries visited was the
thoroughness of the system by which
farmers with comparatively small farms
use every foot of available land. They
have also a better system of arranging
their crops, and in some of the countries
visited land used for hundreds of years
was still fresh and fertile through the
use of fertilizers and the proper rotation
of crops.

Two or three organs of the provincial
opposition criticize the Hazen govern-
ment for inserting an advertisement in the
Standard of Empire. The Dominion gov-
ernment and every province from British
Columbia to Nova Scotia, inclusive, have
similar advertisements, and in nearly every
case they pay more for them than New
Brunswick does for the space it has.

The Standard of Empire has a tremendous cir-
culation. Its crime is that it has permitted
the insertion of a paragraph in its news
columns in which favorable mention was
made of the Hazen government. If we
may judge by the recent provincial elec-
tions most New Brunswickers are inclin-
ed to think well of the present administra-
tion.

The ninth annual report of the Cana-
dian Forestry Association for 1908 con-
tains matter of great national interest.
The Association aims at the exploitation
of the public domain, so that lands un-
suitable for farming may be reserved for
timber production; the preservation of
the forests for their influence on climate,
soil, and water supply; tree planting on
the plains, and on streets and highways;
and reforestation in certain cases. The
president in his annual address mentions
many addresses of value delivered during
the year. In one, Archbishop Bruchesi
gave a very interesting account of tree
planting at the Oka settlement. Eighteen
years ago a priest, M. Lefebvre, engaged
Indians and little children to go to the
distant woods and bring each one a little
sapling, for which he gave them two sours,
or five sours. "All went to work, they
hunted from morning till evening for these
little saplings, not more than a foot in
height; and do you know how many tiny
tree saplings Mr. Lefebvre succeeded in
planting on these sands?—65,000 pines."
Of these 60,000 have survived, and some
are as high as twenty-five feet. There,
said the Archbishop, is a forest, with its
poetry and its incomparable charm,
"whose silence reigns completely. We rest
ourselves on a veritable soft carpet formed
of millions and millions of needles fallen
from the pines which have become large
little saplings, not more than a foot in
height; and do you know how many tiny
tree saplings Mr. Lefebvre succeeded in
planting on these sands?—65,000 pines."

There is an odor of balsam there which
strengthens you, and doctors might well
send there those who suffer from lung
diseases; and then, when the wind goes
through these trees, there is the song, the
incomparable song, which moves you,
which transports you—the song of the
great pines."

Do Your Ears Ache?

Why not use Nelson's Nervine? This
truly lignent gives positive relief to
such almost instantly. Safe and sound,
yet five times stronger than ordinary
remedies. Test a 25c bottle of Nervine.

the Central—if "business" be the word—
appears to have been done by word of
mouth. The transactions which are re-
corded in the usual fashion are few and
are available were prepared long after the
dates of the transactions with which they
deal, and were based on hearsay informa-
tion from interested sources. If a set of
men at some future time should delib-
erately prepare an instrument for felonious
assault upon the public treasury they
might very well use the Central railway
and its attendant enterprises as a model.
But in future, of course, the public will
insist upon knowing from time to time
what is being done with its money. The
witnesses to come may prove to the satis-
faction of everybody that no money was
misappropriated in connection with the
Central, but even in that event the fact
would remain that to handle an enterprise
fed upon public funds as the Central was
handled was to thrust temptation upon
everyone concerned and to tempta-
tion the inviting likelihood of freedom
from detection.

JOHN MCKANE PAID \$182,000

JOHN MCKANE PAID \$182,000
CASH FOR THE TELEGRAPH
AND THE TIMES

The Sun yesterday printed a misleading
report from David Russell, of Montreal,
dealing with the purchase of the Tele-
graph and the Times by John McKane.
In this letter the attempt was again made
to create a false impression that Mr.
McKane did not pay cash for the prop-
erty he bought. The only notes in con-
nection with the transaction were for Mr.
Russell's accommodation, not Mr. Mc-
Kane's. With respect to the assertion
that Mr. McKane did not pay for the
property he bought, the facts are three:
1. Mr. Russell, in view of the financial string-
ency, agreed with Mr. McKane that Mr.
McKane should endorse his paper for
\$50,000 for one year from Nov. 15 last,
and should also lend to Mr. Russell \$50,000
for one year from the same date. These
amounts were over and above the
\$182,000 referred to. Mr. McKane
endorsed \$50,000 of Mr. Russell's paper
as he agreed, and as Mr. Russell
wanted to use the other \$50,000 before
the time loan was to be made, Mr. McKane
accepted his drafts to the amount of
\$50,000 instead of giving him the cash.
After Mr. McKane had continued his en-
dorsements to the amount of \$50,000, and
his acceptance to a like amount, Mr.
Russell wished Mr. McKane to give his
endorsement on these acceptances in lieu
of Hon. William Pugsley, whom Mr. Rus-
sell had got to endorse the acceptances. Mr.
McKane refused to give the endorsement
demanded. These are the facts in a nut-
shell, and no litigation whatever is pend-
ing respecting the purchase money of the
papers, the \$182,000 as above stated having
been all paid in cash. This statement of
the case is made to correct misrepresenta-
tion.

Documentary proof as to its accuracy
will be forthcoming when the suits come
to trial.

UNITED BAPTIST

UNITED BAPTIST
MINISTERS' CONFERENCE
OPENS AT HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, N.B., July 7.—Beautiful
weather greeted the ministers of the United
Baptist church of New Brunswick today
as they met in ministerial conference, which
precedes and is in connection with the
association which opens tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Rev. C. T. Phillips, D.D., of Jackson-
ville, president; Rev. A. A. Ridout, of
Fredericton, secretary. There were about
fifty ministers present. Rev. Milton Ad-
dison, Chipman, was chosen president;
Rev. Dr. McIntyre, vice-president; Rev.
A. A. Ridout, secretary; Rev. A. M.
McNinch and R. M. Bryon were chosen
members of the executive.

It was resolved to recommend to the
association the desirability of publishing
a church manual for the use of the United
denominations.
It was recommended that the associa-
tion urge upon the churches the general
use of the Canadian Baptist hymnal.
Rev. C. W. Lovell, of St. Martins,
was appointed to prepare a paper on
"Pastoral Visitation" for next year. Rev.
Dr. Phillips to prepare a paper on
"Sources of weakness and strength."
Preceding the meeting this evening,
most interesting service took place when
E. C. Bishop was ordained. At the
close of the service, Rev. J. J. Byrne,
M.P.P., is appearing for the post office
authorities.

HEARING IN NORTH SHORE

MAIL ROBBERY CASE

Preliminary Examination of Euclid
McGrath About Concluded at Bath-
urst.

The preliminary examination of Euclid
McGrath, charged with robbing the mails
between Carleton Place and Tracadie, has
gone on at Bathurst and will probably be
concluded today. It is being conducted
before Magistrate O'Brien. E. J. Byrne,
M.P.P., is appearing for the post office
authorities.
It is alleged that the carrier who drives
the mail between Carleton and Tracadie
left his team standing in the road while
he went into a certain house and watched
some men play a game of cards. While
he was inside, a mail wagon was being
riddled. The charge against McGrath
is the result of his giving a \$2 bill to a
party in change for a \$10 bill, which was
marked and had been seen so it is alleged,
through the mails by the very person to
whom McGrath gave it.

When you need take a glass of "Sa-
lada" Tea. It will prove most refresh-
ing. As delightful as a dip in the sea.

Eureka Fly Killer

The best known preparation for protecting horses and cattle
from flies. Easily applied. Harmless to the animals. Some-
thing no farmer should be without. If your dealer cannot sup-
ply you write us.

W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd.
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

You won't dread Wash Days after your husband
says
"Paritan"
Reacting Washing Machine
It runs so easily—does the washing so quickly—that you
will marvel how you ever put up with the back-breaking
rub of the tub.
One of the children can easily do the washing
with the "Paritan" reacting washing machine
in Canada with improved belt gear.
Write us for booklet if your dealer cannot show you the
"Paritan."
DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, St. John's, Nfld.

I. O. G. T. GRAND MASTER
WANTS PLEBISCITE
ON PROHIBITION

Moncton, N. B., July 7.—(Special).—Re-
ception of reports and appointment of
committees occupied the opening session
this morning of the New Brunswick
Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. There are over
fifty representatives present, and the ses-
sions promise to be of unusual interest.
Grand Chief Templar Jackson, in his
report this morning, made reference to
temperance legislation, and said little pro-
gress had apparently been made along
this line in New Brunswick. The present
government, he said, has up to the pre-
sent time not given any great encourage-
ment so far as new and better laws are
concerned, but had declared the existing
laws must be enforced. He spoke regard-
ing another plebiscite and claimed that
the sentiment is stronger than ever in
this province for prohibition. If he stated,
our government in its wisdom will
draft a law and then submit the law to
a plebiscite of the people with a definite
understanding that if the people vote for
it, it will become law and be enforced.
The report of the people with a definite
understanding that if the people vote for
it, it will become law and be enforced.
The grand temple also reported that
the order was never in a healthier state
of affairs than at the last meeting. Thirteen
lodges have been organized, and eight
more are in process of organization. The
report recognized and eight that were do-
nant and it appears last session revived
and twenty-five per cent. increase in
total membership. Meetings are to be held
this afternoon and evening and to-
morrow.

The report of a proposition committee
showed excellent work by Prof. Nicholas,
Michael Kelly and Bro. Wagstaff, temperance
lecturers, and recommended that
the incoming executive be instructed to
procure a missionary who can devote his
full time to missionary work in this
province. The grand secretary, Michael
Kelly in his report recommended as the
surest and speediest means of obtaining
prohibition the employment of every leg-
itimate means at our disposal for obtain-
ing legislation extending the ballot to
women and that every constitutional
throughness be employed towards that end.
L. B. Hetherington in a detailed report
showed the present membership