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New Brunswick's Independent
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British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material
progress and moral advance-
ment of our great Dominion
No graft
No deal
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and White,
The Maple Leaf Forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 5, 1911.

NORTH AND SOUTH TRADE

Canadian Pacific stock has advanced fifty percent, more or less, since January last. This is the answer of the investing public to the Conservative allegation that the reciprocity pact means the ruin of the Canadian railways. This stock sold last week at 247 on an income basis of four per cent. This is the highest point ever reached by either of the three ten per cent rails of the New York list, Union Pacific, Canadian and Lehigh Valley. The Canadian Pacific is now in the select class of railways having an annual gross income of more than one hundred millions. The appreciation of its market value is due to the expectation of most phenomenal growth in the country through which it runs. The enormous assets of the company and the progressive policy of the government work together to inspire the confidence reflected by the market. The company has more than 12,000,000 acres of land, runs sixty-seven lake and ocean steamships, manages hotels, mines and telegraph lines, and has more than 10,000 miles of track.

The advantage Canada enjoys in controlling the carrying trade of the West is geographic. Nothing but the most blind restrictions could take it away. The Canadian railways have the advantage of distance. That is the chief reason for the quick development of Canadian transcontinental lines. The United States has a population of about forty millions before it had a single transcontinental railway. But Canada has such faith in the future that she will soon have three great transcontinental lines from ocean to ocean. The "little Canadians" will shout annexation and the absorption of the country by her big neighbor, but the government goes on quietly preparing for the future with confidence, patriotism and vision. Sir Wilfrid Laurier believes that "trade is ever the most potent agency of peace, amity and mutual respect between nations," so he opens new avenues of trade whenever the opportunity offers. There is absolutely nothing in the present fiscal policy of either country to prevent western wheat being shipped to Europe through American ports. There is no duty to stand in the way. It comes through Canada because it follows the natural and shortest course, and it will do so in the future to a much greater extent.

HOW TO BE HAPPY

A New York legislator gives the simple formula for happiness: "Plenty to eat, a good appetite and some good friends." It is not original with him, for an ancient writer who gave his heart to know wisdom and to know sadness and folly decided that to eat, drink and be merry was the wisdom of life. But even this he found to be wearisome. The world, however he tried it, proved but a step-dance to him and in spite of good appetite and sufficiency and friends, he later found that man is born crying, lives complaining, and dies disappointed, no matter how keen and contented he is at the moment.

There was a time when an opposite philosophy was very popular, before men were content to plunge into vice, luxury and pleasure as far as their means would allow. That other view taught that it was not the satisfaction of needs, appetites and desires, but the opposite that led to happiness. Renounce what you want; do what you do not want; pursue what is repugnant; in short, invert the relations of pleasure and pain, and act by your will against their sanctions, so as to seek pain and flee pleasure, if you are to find happiness. It is too easy and diffident to be

wood directly, and only by indirection can it be won. This philosophy is reflective and derived. It is built upon experience and contemplation. It represents a secondary stage of progress and is not primitive like that enunciated by the New York legislator. But it is fundamentally pessimistic. It can never be verified by experience. It runs counter, with intention, to all the sanctions which are possible in experience. If anyone declares evil good and pain pleasure he can never find proof of it in any experiment. Yet it inculcates a gymnastic in self-control and self-denial, which has value in the midst of luxury and self-indulgence. A mixture of both these views in practice will produce, if not happiness, at least more harmonious development than the primitive philosophy of the New Yorker.

In spite of a general sufficiency of food and drink and troops of friends, men and women are not bubbling over with happiness. There is, as a rule, a fly in the ointment. Dr. John Brown's pleasant story of the gravity of his dog, replied: "Oh, sir! life is full of seriousness to him—he can just never get enough of 'fechin'." Something of the spirit of this saddened dog seems to have entered into many people. Hazlitt used to say that a man must become somewhat of fool before he could reach happiness. He writes: "The power of attaching an interest to the most trifling or painful pursuit is one of the greatest happinesses of our nature. The common soldier mounts the breach with joy, the miser deliberately starves himself to death, the mathematician sets himself about extracting the cube-root with a feeling of enthusiasm, and the lawyer sheds tears of delight over Coke upon Littleton. He who is not in some measure a pedant, though he may be a wise, cannot be a very happy man."

It may be that the result of all philosophy on the subject is somewhat negative, and that as men increase in knowledge they will increase in sorrow. But that negative result at least proves that the formula of the New York lawmaker is hopelessly inadequate. An increase of luxury in the ways of living for a time seemed to be good. It seemed like successful accomplishment of what man must do to win and enjoy power over nature. Luxury, however, has brought vice and ill, and has wrought ruin and decay. It is the twin sister of sensuality, which is corruption.

WHICH IS RIGHT

Discussing the dissolution of Parliament, the Standard, in its first editorial yesterday morning, said, with some attempt at solemnity:

"The sudden decision of the government to dissolve Parliament and precipitate a general election in a high handed piece of business, for which no valid excuse can be offered."

It is quite a relief to turn from the indignation of the Standard editor to an interview with Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., in that same newspaper, for Dr. Daniel, who could not foresee the Standard editorial at the time, and so did not know that an outrage had been committed, spoke as follows:

"An election on the reciprocity issue is what the Conservative party has been fighting for, and the announcement that the government had decided to abandon its efforts to force Parliament to ratify the reciprocity convention without consulting the people will cause general satisfaction in the Conservative ranks and among the people generally."

Dr. Daniel spoke further in the same vein, saying that the announcement of the elections was "only what we have been expecting and waiting for."

It will be observed from the foregoing that the Conservative member for St. John city and the Conservative newspaper, while doubtless they have the utmost confidence in each other, had not thought it necessary to compare notes before airing their views, and the result is somewhat confusing. As a matter of fact, Dr. Daniel is right in saying that the government pursued the course generally expected; but the remainder of his interview is filled with vain assertions about the political situation, how foolish these are will perhaps be generally recognized even by confirmed Standard readers. If there are any exceptions the elections a few weeks hence will certainly give them much needed light upon the weight to be attached to any political remarks made by Dr. Daniel.

That gentleman is in a somewhat unfortunate position, because, while he is a deserving man in many respects, he has felt compelled to belittle the attempts to build up a great port here and to speak slightly of the work done by the Minister of Public Works for St. John and the province. All fair-minded men readily admit that Dr. Pugsley is the most useful representative this part of the country has ever had in the House of Commons. Probably Dr. Daniel and the Standard will agree upon the time as the campaign proceeds, but in any case from present indications the next few weeks will be a season of sorrow for both of them.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS AND PROSPECTS

The Liberals of St. John will select their candidates for the city and the county at a convention to be held on Thursday, August 10. The delegates to this nominating convention were selected as will be remembered, at the Liberal primaries held some months ago. The convention in Kings-Albert will be held next week also, and after these two meetings the Liberal party in the province will be well stationed on the ring line.

The Minister of Public Works, in a speech made in the House of Commons just before dissolution, expressed the view that his party should carry twelve of the thirteen seats in New Brunswick at the coming elections. There are few men so acquainted with the political situation here who will regard Dr. Pugsley's estimate as excessive. Certainly in the next Parliament the city of St. John should be represented by a Liberal member. When we take into consideration what has been

done for the city and the province by the Liberal administration in which the Minister of Public Works is so conspicuous and influential a figure, and when it is remembered how largely St. John's future growth and prosperity are dependent upon the inauguration of progressive policies with respect to transportation and commerce, it is very difficult to believe that St. John will elect a Conservative for some years to come.

The Liberal party is now confronted by a magnificent opportunity to carry the city as well as the city and county, and at the coming convention, if all the delegates set before themselves as the most important thing the thought of selecting the best candidate, there will be no doubt about the result. Almost everybody in St. John is heartily in favor of the forward policy which the Minister of Public Works has followed, and there are very few who fail to appreciate what he has done in causing the Federal government to undertake wharf building in St. John harbor, in deepening the entrance channel and preparing for the extension of berths down the Beacon bar, in arranging for the entry of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Courtney Bay, in forwarding the project of creating a harbor on that side of the city, with a breakwater, a dry dock and other accessories, in arranging for a fine new post office and armory, and in other ways directly advancing the interests of the city and the port.

It should not be difficult to select as a running mate for the Minister of Public Works some sterling Liberal who will assist in bringing out the full party strength, and behind whom all Liberals would rally for the political redemption of the city. Sir Wilfrid Laurier should certainly have two supporters from St. John this fall.

In other parts of the province, while much work remains to be done, the Liberal party is in excellent fighting condition. Mr. Todd will run again in Charlotte, and though he may be opposed, the Conservatives will have no hope of beating him. That is about the situation in Kings-Albert, where Dr. McAllister will again be the standard bearer. It has been long since Kings county has had so strong and popular a representative. In Westmorland Hon. Mr. Emmerson will be re-elected with his usual large majority. In Kent, where the voluntary retirement of the veteran Hon. Mr. LeBlanc rendered another nomination necessary, ex-Sheriff Leger is expected to win by a large margin. In Northumberland Mr. W. S. Logie defeated Mr. Donald Morrison in 1908 by 981 votes, and he should easily make it a thousand on September 21. In Gloucester not even the wildest Conservative believes Mr. Turgeon could be beaten; and that is true of Mr. James Reid in Restigouche, and of Mr. Pius Michaud in Victoria-Madawaska.

In Carleton county, where Mr. F. B. Carvell has just been welcomed home from the coronation most enthusiastically by men of all parties, they are accustomed to stiff political fighting, but on this occasion Liberals everywhere believe that the present sterling Liberal representative will have a much larger majority than usual. Colonel McLean, in Queens-Sunbury, has given his constituency the closest possible attention, and it is a noteworthy fact that he will receive many Conservative votes because he has done so much for the two counties. Victory for him seems certain. In York county, which seems to have fallen under the control of a shameless Tory coterie, the issue of reciprocity should be of great strength to the Liberal party, and there are still many who are wholly convinced that, with a good representative Liberal candidate, that county would be rescued from the unsatisfactory conditions now obtaining.

New Brunswick is an agricultural province, and is also interested immensely in fish and lumber. The increased trade that will follow the introduction of reciprocity will be a direct boon to almost every resident within the borders of the province. The trade issue alone will be worth thousands of votes to the Liberal party over and above its normal strength. The effort made by Conservatives to persuade hard-headed New Brunswickers that it is disloyal to sell their hay in Boston after 24-ton-duty is removed, is certain to fail. Common sense will confound the Conservative argument. In short, Liberal prospects in New Brunswick were never, in all our political history, so bright as they are today.

A CALCULATED MUDDLE

The Opposition would confuse the present issue before the country. Their discussion of the pact in Parliament indicates the most extraordinary ignorance of its provisions, and of the present tariff. They are endeavoring to confuse the issue, by its confusion in their own minds is ten times more confounded. Much of Dr. Pugsley's speech had to be devoted to showing that the present agreement is in entire accord with the limited reciprocity treaty of which the Conservative party was always in favor, and this in response to the statement of the preceding speaker (Mr. Goodhue) that this policy had been abandoned by the Conservative party at the introduction of the National Policy. The Minister of Public Works had no difficulty in showing that if the policy had been abandoned by the party at that time the fact was not made known to the leaders for at least fifteen years subsequently.

On the contrary, they were most emphatically of opinion that this was the one thing they most desired.

The country is well aware of the fact that, until Mr. Borden's stand this year, at the command of the "interests," no Canadian leader ever expressed the opinion that reciprocity would not be a good thing for Canada if a favorable and fair arrangement could be secured. The persistence of the Conservatives in Parliament in the view that they were never a reciprocity party cannot be accounted for on the plea of short memories, for the records to the contrary are too numerous and too recent. It is a deliberate and calculated attempt to muddle the issue and

deceive the electors as to the record of the party on this question.

But this is a question of ethics and morality, over which they will remain more than usual calm. The question of ignorance will give them more concern. It is marvellous that men discussing the pact on the floor of the House—even discussing it as stop-gap and speaking against it—should display such a lack of knowledge of the present tariff and of the changes really proposed in the arrangement with the United States government, as is again and again apparent in the opposition speeches. To cite but one example, the member from Kootenay (Mr. Goodhue) was, when he delivered his speech on reciprocity, apparently ignorant of the fact that sawn lumber was admitted into Canada free of duty. Lumber is the great industry in which his constituency is interested, yet he blames Mr. Fielding because he succeeded in lowering the American duty on lumber. No change was made at all in the Canadian duty, because for fifteen years or longer sawn lumber has been admitted into this country free. There are numberless other instances that indicate a deplorable ignorance and lack of seriousness in the discussion which is now being indulged in the country—ignorance which certainly proves the incapacity of the speakers to represent any Canadian constituency.

Together with this there is the charge made recently by the Postmaster-General, who said that a plot had been entered into to whereby at the elections the Tories of Ontario will tell that province that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is disloyal, while Mr. Bourassa and his followers will tell Quebec that Sir Wilfrid is an imperialist of the most extreme kind. Mr. Bourassa will declare that Sir Wilfrid has sold Canada, bound and gagged, to Great Britain, while Mr. Sifton will assert that he has surrendered our country to the United States by the reciprocity agreement.

It is evidently not the intention of Mr. Borden to make this a campaign of reason and commonsense; every effort will be made to muddle the issue and appeal to passion and prejudice.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT

While many of the Conservative newspapers have been attempting to prove, by insinuation or by open assertion, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is disloyal and that his policies are separatist in tendency, Sir Wilfrid is being still more recklessly denounced in Quebec by a combination of Conservatives and Nationalists for "selling his country to the English."

Conservative editors in search of material hostile to the Canadian Prime Minister would do well to read a speech delivered July 31 at Terrebonne by Mr. Jean Prevost, ex-Minister of Mines and Colonization in the Liberal provincial government of Quebec. When he came to speak of the Canadian navy policy, Mr. Prevost said it was the most iniquitous bill ever introduced into the House of Commons.

"Why," he asked, "had Sir Wilfrid Laurier sold his country at the Imperial Conference by acquiescing to legislation which will place our navy at the beck and call and under the absolute control of the British Admiralty?"

Hon. L. O. Taillon, ex-Prime Minister of Quebec, said there was no need of such heavy expenditure on the Canadian navy. Dr. Eugene Paquet, M. P. for L'Islet, a Conservative, said:

"I accuse our Ministers of having made arrangements with Great Britain suicidal to our political autonomy. I accuse them of burdening our exchequer with expenses that the country will be unable to shoulder. I accuse them of plotting us into the abyss of Imperialism."

The cost of our fleet will eventually be tremendous. England spent \$48,000,000 for her navy in 1906, while in 1911 \$220,000,000 was England's naval budget. The United States navy cost \$35,000,000 in 1907, \$133,000,000 in 1911. Such would be the case in our Dominion. Staggering under the burden of accumulating expenses, our beautiful country will eventually be placed in a state of bankruptcy.

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BRITISH PREFERENCE

Mr. Borden made a great show of frankness in the West in his opposition to reciprocity, but in reality he was not at all frank in saying what he would do in the event of his accession to power. What is his attitude toward the British preference? He fought it when first proposed, and his hostility to it is still unchanged, and as far as the public know, unchanged. It is less than a year since Sir Wilfrid declared that the preference was a fundamental part of the Liberal policy. At Lunenburg on September last, Sir Wilfrid expressed himself as follows:

"We shall take good care, whenever we negotiate with the United States, that the

British preference will not be affected, as we took good care when we negotiated the treaty with France two years ago that the British preference should not be affected. The British preference is a part of our fiscal policy, and it will remain a part of our policy so long as the Laurier government remains in office."

Can any such frank and honest expression of policy be found on the part of the leader of the Opposition? It is not to be found anywhere. On the contrary, he is still hostile to that policy. At the time of its introduction the Conservative party said that it was not patriotic on the part of Canada to give a preference to Great Britain, unless the Mother Country was prepared to give us a preference in her own market also. The party that is always shouting "Loyalty" said: "We will not give you a preference if you will not give us one." They have always opposed the policy. The very day it was introduced the Conservative leaders said it was going to destroy the Canadian manufacturers.

The manufacturers are still hostile to this preference, and in the event of their being able to defeat the will of the people, their next step will be to have the preference removed. Not only will the preference be removed but the Manufacturers' Association will insist upon Canada raising a still higher wall around the country—a wall which will enable them to receive back four-fold the amount they are now eager to spend to defeat the will of the people. Sir Richard Cartwright said less than a decade ago that protection had cost Canada more than France paid Germany in indemnity after the Franco-Prussian war. Vast as has been the loss in the past, it is nothing compared to what the future will disclose, if the "interests" succeed in their present effort to defeat the people.

TITLES

An exordium by reason of its antiquity and associations is the most impressive of all the titles in the peerage. But an earl's children are the half-castes of the peerage. A shrewd observer once said: "When an earl gets a marquess, it is worth a hundred thousand pounds in hard money to his family." The explanation of this utterance is that, whereas an earl's younger sons are "mistakes," a marquess's younger sons are "lords." They command, through this difference, a much higher price in the marriage market in all democratic communities. It is said on good authority that the extreme of human felicity is found in the experience of an American bishop when he first hears himself called "My lord" at a London dinner party. No matter how the Americans may condemn the follies of the aristocracy, they dearly love a title. In fact they make very particular distinctions between the different "orders" in many parts of their own country. A Southerner describes a dinner party composed of representatives from different states as made up of "an elegant gentleman from Virginia, a gentleman from Kentucky, a man from Ohio, a fellow from New York, a galoot from Boston."

Mr. Russell in his "Collections and Recollections" says that in 1880 a member of the house of Russell (in which there are certain Whiggish traditions of jobbery) was fighting a hotly contested election, and his ardent supporters brought out an aristocratic placard—"Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield" he made himself an earl and the people poor; to which a rejoinder was instantly forthcoming—"John, Earl of Russell" he made himself an earl and his relations rich." Mr. Russell adds that the amount of truth in the two statements was about equal.

Pitt destroyed, deliberately and forever, the exclusive character of the British peerage when, as Lord Beaconsfield said, he "created a plebeian aristocracy and blended it with the patrician oligarchy." In order to gain admission to this plebeian aristocracy, men will spend incredible sums, associate themselves with the basest intrigues and perform the most unblushing deceptions. The order of Baronets is entirely pecuniary in its origin. The historian Hume says: "The title of Baronet was sold, and two hundred patents of that species of knighthood were disposed of for so many thousand pounds." The precedent which King James established in the creation of Baronets justifies the methods by which the war-chests of the political parties are replenished today. Sir Wilfrid Lawson describes a Baronet as one "who has ceased to be a gentleman and has not become a nobleman."

In the event of Mr. Asquith deciding to create a batch of new lords, he would find many good radicals who would be willing to "serve their country" in this manner. But as the appointments would not be made because of peculiar ability and fitness, it is doubtful if they would greatly improve that body. Not long ago a member for a rural constituency, who had always professed the most democratic sentiments, suddenly astonished his constituency by taking a peerage. During the election caused by this transmigration, one of his former supporters said at a public meeting: "Mr. — says as how he is going to the House of Lords to leave it. I tell you, you can no more leave the House of Lords by putting Mr. — into it than you can sweeten a cartload of muck with a pot of marmalade."

Yet those who would think lightly of the whole order may well be reminded of the toast Lord Beaconsfield proposed to an eminent journalist whom he had made a knight and whose friends were bantering him on the doubtful distinction. Beaconsfield gazed at the editor and said in his deepest tones: "I drink to your good health, and I congratulate you on having attained a rank which was deemed sufficient honor for Sir Philip Sydney and Sir Walter Raleigh. Sir Isaac Newton and Sir Christopher Wren." The lovers of the old order must regret the discredit into which the whole peerage has fallen by blind grasping at power, and that when new peers are created, their characteristic glory will be that, in Lord Melbourne's phrase, "There is no d-d nonsense of merit about it."

NOTE AND COMMENT

St. John heard a rumor Tuesday that France and Germany had gone to war. As a matter of fact the war-cloud appears to be shrinking.

It is reported that Hon. Robert Maxwell is seeking an appointment in the gift of the local government. In his cabinet position unsatisfactory, or must that other man have it?

The good prospect that the Harvey and Salisbury railway will be reopened throughout its length and taken over by the I. C. R. will be most pleasing to residents of the country traversed by that road.

Sir Charles Tupper said the British preference was a death blow to Canadian industries. He really thought so. And some of those who are predicting disaster through the pending tariff relief are really in earnest.—Toronto Globe.

Well, not many.

A correspondent tells of a warm reception that is awaiting Mr. Hazen in Queens-Sunbury because of the neglect to repair a bridge on the Central railway necessary to haul coal out of the Minto mines. The reception is not of the sort a homecoming statesman would desire to encounter—but it is waiting.

The community received a severe shock Monday when the sudden and untimely death of Sheriff Ritchie became known. He was a popular official and one with a high sense of duty. As a man he was a warm-hearted and true friend, with many other admirable qualities. In a very wide circle he will be sincerely mourned. He seemed in the prime of life and in the enjoyment of excellent health, and his unexpected demise is a great blow to all who knew him.

The Montreal Herald suggests as a campaign slogan: "Let the farmer have his turn!" It is a good one, for it goes to the heart of the issue. The Herald was the author of the cry: "Let Laurier finish his work!" which is still a popular one. If it is laid aside, it is only because the people have shown that they are indeed determined that he shall have a chance to finish it. It is time the farmer had his turn. The "interests" are going to finance a campaign against the farmer. They will be wiser later on. That way danger lies.

A brief interview with the Minister of Public Works, telegraphed by our Ottawa correspondent, emphasizes some portions of Sir Wilfrid's admirable manifesto, and contains the announcement that Hon. Mr. Pugsley is coming home in a few days to begin the campaign in New Brunswick. He led the Liberals of this province in 1908 to the greatest victory they ever recorded, and they will rally round him with greater enthusiasm than ever now. The Conservative cause in New Brunswick is a hopeless one. The Liberals have the men and the issues.

It is said sometimes that the Canadian elections produce much intemperate language in the newspapers, and on the stump. Perhaps there is a measure of truth in the saying; but let us congratulate ourselves that we are still far removed from the depths to which Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, referred the other day when, describing the treatment accorded Mr. Asquith by the Opposition in the House of Commons, he said:

"The language hurled at the Premier's head in the House of Commons would have disgraced a gambling hell or a thieves' kitchen. It was a cold-blooded and organized orgy of stupidity and ruffianism."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be in the Maritime Provinces from August 28 to September 2, and is to address six or seven meetings, including one in St. John and one in Halifax. The Liberal party in New Brunswick, could hear no more welcome news. The reception the Liberals of this city and province will give the chieftain who has led them to victory so often and so gloriously will be in itself the forerunner of another great triumph on September 21. Sir Wilfrid's Maritime tour will be an event long to be remembered alike by him and by his followers. It will warm the hearts of both. Conservatives fear Sir Wilfrid politically, but they cannot dislike him and they are compelled to admire him. So long as he leads his party, Conservatives cannot hope to win. But they know a leader when they see one.

Courtenay Bay has been the subject of a sensational Conservative campaign article in the Montreal Gazette. The writer of the article, in the course of a violent effort to make some political capital for his party, indirectly charged the Minister of Public Works with all sorts of improper intentions. As tenders for the great work in Courtney Bay were only recently called for, and none has yet been accepted, the Tory writer was compelled to deal in conjecture only. Of course the attack falls

flat. In our Ottawa despatches today Dr. Pugsley gives detailed consideration to the Gazette article and thoroughly exposes its folly and dishonesty. The more attention Conservatives direct to Courtney Bay, the better the Liberals will be pleased. Plans for the great development there are now complete and it is hoped the contract will be awarded in the near future. That is what the Conservatives are afraid of. They dread Liberal achievement. It is in strong contrast to the neglect of St. John that was so conspicuous a feature of Tory rule previous to 1898.

The Public Utilities Commission Monday handed down its decision in the Telephone case. The Telegraph gives much space to the finding this morning, publishing it in full. There are several interesting features. Generally, the decision is in favor of the company. There is one sop to the complainants, the reduction by half of the price of extension sets, to take effect at the end of the current quarter. The commission refused to consider the St. John exchange as apart from the company's whole system for the purposes of rate-making, holding that charges here must be regarded not merely as fixed by local conditions but as influenced by the operation of the system as a whole. If this view be sound most of the remainder of the decision would follow as a matter of course. Mr. Powell's statement concerning the offer of an American company to put in an independent exchange for \$250,000, and his reminder that the net earnings of the St. John exchange last year were \$51,000, indicate a way out in case of further arbitrary action by the present company. This, also, is to be noted, that a private individual, unless he were wealthy, could not afford to carry on a case against the telephone company. This is one of several fatal weaknesses in the present legislation regarding public utilities. The legislation of last year needs amending. Meantime a city or a group of business men by uniting, could at any time bring the company to trial, and there can be no doubt that, small as the result seems to be, the telephone agitation has had a decidedly healthful effect.

They are hardy. I have seldom Canadian cow being so good sick and die of are very seldom sick that while we have it amongst our animals farmer, I do not reme dose a French-Canadian sometimes we have a dose of something or with the Guernseys.

We find the French hardy and every breed especially those who are other breeds, makes of they are the hardest of the second place, the keep. They are easy to feed, as maintain cheaply raised. The Canadian are best of don't know that they are, but the French good, if not better. They are kindly and seldom find an irrita we do not find many breed; but I can say breed.

They are sure breed count of the climate, of surrounding, and the way in which they seldom miss get never had a cow the right time, and a same thing. They are of any cattle that I perity will affect them. Probably in a few y keeping our cows, in conditions as maintain mental farm, or as farms, we may find, do in other breeds, I evidence of that since Dominion Agriculture.

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UNCLE WALT
The Poet Philosopher

How thankful we should be, my friends, the weather is so warm! No frosty sky above us bends, we fear no arctic storm! Sweet summer lingers with us yet, the good old fashioned sort: SIZZLING and down my face refreshing sweat is rolling by the quart. The sun is sizzling through the skies, and paints its pathway red; the dear, delightful, sportive flies are dancing on my head. And as I contemplate the boons that cluster over me, I eat another dish of prunes and shed some tears of glee. Now while we loll in comfort here, let's think of others' woes: the Eskimo who drives his deer among the drifted snows—what would he give to sit with us, the mercury beside, and fan himself, and cuss, and cuss, while being slowly fried? What would the man of Lap-land give to quit his native soil, in this, our sunny land, to live, and watch his whiskers broil? I do not have to shovel snow, and that is surely nice; and never am I asked to throw coal ashes on the ice; you do not see me on the fire big chunks of cordwood slam. What more could any man desire? I'm happy as a clam.

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