

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 12, 1904.

IN THE FIELD

The nomination of Mr. W. A. A. Mott in Restigouche, following that of Mr. Gillmor in Charlotte on Thursday, makes the list of candidates already decided upon or practically sure to be, fairly large considering the short time that has elapsed since the date of the elections was made known. The St. John conventions next week will fill almost all the gaps now remaining. A survey of the field this morning shows the following:

Charlotte—Lib., F. B. Carvell; Con., F. H. Hale.

Charlotte—Lib., Daniel Gillmor; Con., G. W. Ganong.

Gloucester—Lib., O. Turgeon; Con., —.

Kent—Lib., O. J. Leblanc; Con., —.

King and Albert—Lib., A. S. White; Con., G. W. Fowler.

Northumberland—Lib., John Morrisey; Con., James Robinson.

Restigouche—Lib., James Reid; Con., W. A. Mott.

St. John City—Lib., —; Con., J. W. Daniel.

Sunbury and Queens—Lib., Dr. Hay; Con., R. D. Wilmot.

Victoria—Lib., Hon. John Cestigan; Con., —.

Westmorland—Lib., Hon. H. R. Emmerson; Con., H. A. Powell.

York—Lib., A. Gibson; Con., Joseph McLeod.

Mr. Carvell is certain to run. Mr. Morrisey and Mr. W. S. Loggie are both spoken of in Northumberland, and late reports favor the former. Rev. Dr. McLeod appears to be the man most likely to oppose Mr. Gibson. Some newspapers assign Mr. McInerney to Kent, but his intention is not clear and he may prefer to run here if his party insists. The feature of the situation now awaited with most interest is the action of the St. John conventions.

The following figures will be useful for reference for the next month. The standing as between the parties in the last house was:

| | Lib. | Con. |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| Ontario | 57 | 52 |
| Quebec | 56 | 56 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 2 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 2 |
| Northwest Territories | 4 | 2 |
| British Columbia | 4 | 2 |
| Yukon | 1 | 1 |
| Liberal majority—54. | 151 | 89 |

The following is the readjustment which has been made in consequence of the census:

| | Old House. | New House. |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Quebec | 56 | 58 |
| Ontario | 57 | 58 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 12 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 | 5 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 10 |
| Northwest Territories | 4 | 10 |
| British Columbia | 4 | 1 |
| Yukon | 1 | 1 |
| | 211 | 214 |

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN FORM

Mr. Chamberlain is a campaigner of remarkable powers. Some time ago it pleased some of his interested enemies to start a report that he had shown signs of failing mentality. Soon afterwards a succession of ringing utterances proved the truth generally guessed—that fear of him had inspired a peculiarly disgraceful calumny. Now again his wonderful ability to stir his audiences is made manifest. A complete report of his bold and brilliant speech, a summary of which we printed some days ago, is at hand. The following portion is of particular interest in Canada, and suffices, besides to indicate his style of appeal:

It was not until the close of his speech, which lasted an hour and a half that he spoke of the colonies and Mr. Balfour's proposal. Referring to the relations of the colonies he pointed out that this was a new question for this generation. It was not in the minds of Cobden or the promoters of the policy that was adopted sixty years ago. At that time they believed the best thing for the colonies would be separation from the mother country. "The ties of blood and the ties of speech," said Mr. Chamberlain, "did not impress them as I am glad to think they impress us all now. What is the question? I put it to you Englishmen: Shall we treat the British across the seas as something better than the stranger outside our gates? (Cheers.) Shall we meet them when they offer to extend similar considerations to us? Shall the trade of the Empire be for our use, and the colonies be for the use of all the nations in our power mutual exchange, shall we reach as near as we can to the ideal of free trade? These are the questions forced on us, and there is something even greater behind. How do the colonies regard this matter. How have they regarded it? Only the other day they were in stress and difficulty. How did they

behave? Did they turn aside and walk on the other side of the street? They sprang to our assistance. (Loud cheers.) They poured out their blood, they gave us their treasure, they proved once for all that blood is thicker than water. (Renewed cheers.) And what they did in war, acting under principles which all men must honor when they are doing in peace, calling on you to evolve out of our present conditions some closer, some more permanent union that shall make us once for all a great united nation. (Cheers.) They see as we must see, that we can only move gradually by steps, and they believe that the first practical step to be taken is the institution of a system of preference under which the colonies give brother more than he gives anyone else. They have shown their earnestness and sincerity by already giving us a preference without asking anything in return. The result has been that trade has been increased by many millions."

Mr. Chamberlain added, with some license, that the Colonies "have gone so far as to say that if we bring ourselves to the policy of reciprocity they will add gifts to those already given and alter their tariffs still further to our advantage." He asked earnestly: "Are we to be the last to move." He said the Colonial governments and peoples pressed for an answer.

This, perhaps, is scarcely correct. The ex-Colonial Secretary applies himself with great vigor and wonderful address to the task of persuading the British electors to move toward the closing up of the ranks. He is an old man, and though his heart is young and his spirit high, he doubtless feels that if he is to command the imperial forces hereafter they must be organized before very long. He cannot wait. Mr. Balfour is younger, a philosopher, more leisurely, and committed to free imports. He will not go to the country soon enough to suit Mr. Chamberlain—and many others.

AN ECHO OF TWO TRAGEDIES

Discussion of the recent manslaughter cases in Hants county, where one prisoner was acquitted and the other sent to prison for one year, continues, and there are some who speak of these results as subversive of law, order and public morality. A correspondent of The Wesleyan is among the most outspoken of the contributors to the newspapers who have considered the matter. He writes of the verdict:

"Justice in Nova Scotia then, implies that if you rob a store and you are caught, you will be sent to the penitentiary, but when you are being caught, if you will stab your assailant and be sure you kill him, you will be tried for manslaughter and then you will have a chance of being set at liberty. You must not threaten the man who attempts to take you and you must not hurt him or you will go to jail, but do your best to kill him and if you succeed your chance of freedom is good. That is the verdict of the Nova Scotian juries. Here is a premium set upon murder and drunkenness. At Sydney the other day two men were sent to jail for selling liquor, and at Windsor two men were tried for manslaughter and not far away were the graves of the boys they had murdered; one of these criminals got one year and the other found his freedom. If that is the temper and the calibre of the Nova Scotian juries and the ideas of justice held by them, the sooner we demand a revision of our criminal laws the better, for there comes a revelation of feeling and the sense of honor is blunted when you read the verdict at Windsor."

We have been taught to regard trial by jury as a sacred thing, but a repetition of that story at Windsor will make life unsafe, and the state will become a plaything, and more than that the reputation of the province will become so base, that there will follow depreciation in value of property, commercial prosperity will be endangered and the moral stamina of the people will be weakened. Then farewell to liberty and law."

Every criminal case stands alone. The jury is sworn to decide according to the facts produced. The jury must not regard sentiment but stick to the law and the facts. The first question in the Hants county cases is as to whether the jurors recognized their responsibility and did their duty. If they did, the public effect of their decisions, whatever it be, is not to be charged against them. If they permitted malicious sentiment or local influences to modify their view of the testimony, a fair inference would be that public opinion in Hants county is decidedly below par. The Wesleyan's correspondent no doubt regards the outlook as considerably darker than it really is, but there is much excuse for his pessimism.

COAL FIFTY YEARS HENCE

Why stop the export of smokeless steam coal if, fifty years hence, there will be no demand for it? Is the interesting question raised by Page's Magazine. In Wales there is a deposit of coal of a quality incomparable for naval purposes. There is nothing like it elsewhere in Europe, and it is described, related to other coals, as being as good as smokeless is to black gunpowder. Economized, some writers have urged, this national monopoly would be an asset contributing in a most valuable fashion to British supremacy at sea. It has been exported in great quantities, and strong arguments against exportation or, in favor, at least, of a high export duty, lead Page's Magazine to quote the interesting comment of Mr. Macaulay, general manager of the Alexandra Docks and Railway at Newport (Eng.). It is not given to everyone to look far ahead. One writer, as Page's says, tells us that even Nelson so far believed in the endurance of the "wooden walls" of his time, that he advocated the special planting of oaks in England in order that the native supply of the best material for warships should never fail. Mr. Macaulay says: "Who can imagine for a moment that such a crude form of generating power as the direct burning of

coal in a furnace will obtain a hundred years hence? Instead, possibly having passed through an intermediate stage of oil fuel, a practicable method of cheaply storing electrical power may have been discovered, and the picture of the 'Coaling of a Battleship in 1904' will be found hanging on the wall of the commander of the period, much as we hang pictures of stage coaches upon the walls of our drawing-rooms. The battleship of 1954, or 2004—if she will have herself survived—will moor alongside the power station at the naval base, connect a few wire ends with those upon the quay, and have her accumulators charged in a few hours for three months' continuous steaming, the power being cheaply generated by 'producer gas' engines, by tide rise and fall, or by the harnessing of some other natural force."

If such progress be made it will not be the battleship alone that will be independent of the coal supply. The coal barons will have gone in to some other line of business, but that there will be trade barons of some sort still is to be expected unless our emancipation prove equal in all directions.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. McKewen were made Monday without any outward sign of friction, and the defeated contestants are said to have accepted the verdict of the delegates with considerable fortitude. Whether or not fortitude will become complacency when the campaign is over must be an open question for the present. The delegates were unanimous for Mr. O'Brien. The Conservatives have hoped for his nomination from the first; so, in some respects, his victory must be regarded as unusually satisfactory. It is not often that a nomination pleases both personal friends and party opponents, as that for the city does. The Conservatives would have preferred Mr. McLean to Mr. McKewen, no doubt, but the Liberal delegates were of another mind, and, once there had been a test of strength disappointing to Mr. McKewen, it was not difficult to swing the deciding votes to Mr. McKewen. The showing made in the balloting by Col. Tucker will naturally be a source of considerable disappointment to that gentleman and his friends, who maintain that he has worked faithfully for his constituency.

Mr. McLean, it is believed, expected a decisive vote in his own favor at the outset, but he appears to have sadly misjudged his hold upon the nominating forces. Mr. O'Brien made no such miscalculation. He was really nominated at the ward meetings, when the friends of other candidates perished. He was the control of the convention to say away from them. The campaign in the city will settle one matter decisively—it will determine with accuracy the amount of support the present city nominee of the Liberals can command, and that is a matter concerning which there is now a wide difference of opinion.

There has been no test of the strength of the respective parties in the county recently enough to permit a very clear view of the field under the new conditions arising since the last local election, but the tendency of the county is Liberal. Naturally a great deal will now depend upon the calibre of the men chosen by the Conservatives to oppose Mr. McKewen. There can be little doubt that the opposition posed by the Liberal ticket would be O'Brien and McKewen. Their wishes, therefore, have been but partially met. The Conservatives, by last accounts, have no great number of strong men pressing for the county nomination. Mr. Hazen may run, but if he does, win or lose, the provincial opposition will receive a setback, and the provincial opposition is not at present vigorous enough to regard any probable setback with equanimity.

SENATOR WARK'S WARNING

Senator Wark has been alarmed by Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the integration of the Empire may follow neglect to draw the bolts tighter, and by the statement of Mr. Wyatt, of the British Navy League, that the labor leaders of Australia are disloyal. "These two eminent men," he writes to the Montreal Witness, "testify as to what they have seen with their own eyes. Their statements are not to be doubted, and they show into what a dangerous state the affairs of this great Empire have fallen, which, if not speedily improved, will continue to grow worse." All people do not regard the case so seriously.

The Senator urges the importance of a meeting, similar to that of the chambers of commerce of the Empire at Montreal last spring, to which questions relating to Imperial union may be submitted. He believes delay is dangerous, and fears he may not live to see the commission at work. "My heart has served me faithfully for over a century, but I cannot expect it to do so much longer. I may not live even to see that great and important meeting, and as few who attend it will have bestowed more thought on the future of the Empire than I have in the past years, I hope I will be excused for leaving the following suggestions for their consideration."

He suggests, in brief, "that all the provinces owing allegiance to the British crown, be gathered into his Empire and have conferred on their inhabitants the same privileges of every kind enjoyed by their fellow subjects in the United Kingdom; that a new Imperial parliament be formed in which all the provinces would be represented; that a new Imperial government,

when formed, might have members called to it from any part of the Empire and that it should assume the debts of all provinces, and along with the debts the sole right of raising a revenue to pay interest on the whole public debt, including that of the provinces, with the support of the navy, the regular army, militia, judiciary, civil service and all other charges at present borne by the Imperial government; that the policy of free trade should be introduced throughout the whole Empire, as free as it exists in the great republic south of us, every producer selling what he produces where he can get the best price, and every consumer supplying his wants where he can do it cheapest."

He points out that railways and fast steamers would minimize inconvenience in attending the great parliament. He adds: "I believe that God, in his good Providence, has placed within our reach one of the easiest, safest and surest means of settling this important question, and I would not have been surprised to see some of our provinces and large cities petitioning His Majesty to call the commission. * * * If the commission is called, I would ask Christians of all denominations, and specially Christian ministers, to aid it by their prayers and in every other way they can in coming to right decisions. God commenced and carried out some great works through this Empire last century and I believe He has greater work to do in the present century, and all who assist are sure to prove successful, while if any try to obstruct they are sure to fail."

Senator Wark's earnestness and loyalty command a careful hearing, but we fear he will be told that both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Wyatt, whom he quotes, however much may be said with truth in favor of Imperial unity, have exaggerated the perils by which they say the Empire is confronted.

THE DOCTORS DIFFER.

While the Democrats and Republicans of New England are adopting reciprocity plank, Sir Howard Vincent, who of course is an enthusiastic Chamberlain man, writes a second letter to the New York Herald in which he dismisses reciprocal trade in this fashion:

"I may perhaps add that conferring here with the American Protective Tariff League and the Home Market Club of Boston (Mass.), I find that only three states in the union support a reciprocity policy; that is about five per cent of the American nation. That is also about the number favoring it in Canada. It is, therefore, probable that the ninety-five per cent, on both sides the border will prevail. Indeed, the Canadian reciprocity men only want to send in their natural products—grain and lumber—which are now available in the dominion in greater quantity than in the States, free of duty, while the Americans want to dump their surplus manufactures into Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg."

At the Democratic convention in Boston the other night Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., the chairman, urged his countrymen to make such concessions as would head off Imperial preferential trade. The United States, he said with truth, must make much greater concessions now than were deemed reasonable in former years; they must allow our natural products free entry and reduce their tariff on our manufactures. Merchants in New England, he explained, felt that they could afford to grant liberal trade terms to Canada "for the sake of preventing Canada from pressing her protectionist programme still further to our disadvantage by means of differential duties on our goods, preferential arrangements with England or otherwise. The wider market opened to us by any reduction in the Canadian tariff, the advantages of free trade are calculated to make the Washington philanthropists feel extremely awkward. The New York Evening Post summarizes the situation neatly:

"More Panama chickens are coming home to the White House to roost. Another emergency calling for quick thinking and prompt action by the President. His own handling of the Panama case has led to a protest with the State Department, on account of the high-handed action of this government in the canal zone. It alleges oppression and violation of the treaty, and asks that the matter in dispute be referred to the Hague Tribunal. It might seem difficult to Mr. Roosevelt in his new role as pacificator mundi, to refuse so reasonable a request, especially as he is just about to summon the Hague Conference afresh; but it is already evident what sort of reply will be given to the pained Panamanians. The State Department has just explained pithily to the Minister of Panama that arbitration is not for the likes of him. But, asks Minister Obaldia plaintively, is the Washington Administration to be both judge and jury, just because it is strong and Panama is weak? Si, Senor! After having robbed Colombia, do you suppose that this nation is going to let you have anything to say about our disposition of the booty?"

The reply of the United States to Panama will be the reply which the United States made to Britain when the Alaska question became troublesome: "There is nothing to arbitrate."

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S MANIFESTO

General Kuropatkin has been rereading Napoleon's proclamations to the French armies. He has issued one of his own, and while, in truth, it has some admirable passages, it would be a much more effective document if it had behind it one or two of Napoleon's victories. It was easy for the brave and valiant French to believe Napoleon could accomplish the seemingly impossible, for even in defeat they had in him mighty victories, won by amazing tactics in the face of apparently insuperable difficulties. The Russians do not need the quick intelligence of the French to know the meaning of the record from the Yalta to the Hun. The Russian general's works are those of a brave man to brave men, of a man who has been beaten but who has proved his mettle to men who have stood fast and have not flinched in the face of odds increased by the incapacity and meddling of the war office at home.

But brave and devoted as the men are, one wonders if, with the memory of re-

The Fall Campaign Has Opened



Lively days are ahead. Politics will soon be red-hot. Business will boom. Forty-five thousand people in St. John to say nothing of the surrounding population, must lay in their fall supplies.

Where to go? What to get? How to make a modest income cover the needs of a growing family?

Colder weather is just around the corner. Heavier clothing may be needed any day. Before you know it Christmas plans will be buzzing in your heads.

In the choosing of your Suit or Overcoat, Hosiery, Underwear, Hosiery, etc., you will not have done yourself justice if you buy without inspecting the Oak Hall Stock—something will be saying to you, "I might have done better at Scovill's."

We are glad to have parents come with their sons to choose suits, but young men can as safely choose alone—not a bad suit shown, and each dollar's worth the best that your money will buy.

Men's Suits - start at \$5.00 and up to \$25.00
Men's Overcoats - start at 6.00 and up to 20.00
Young Men's Suits - \$5.00 to \$15.00

Buy Clothes for Your Boy Here.

Why? How can you ask? Everybody in and about St. John has heard by now. But you are a stranger in town! Thought so—or you would know it is as natural for St. John's best dressed boys to come here for clothing as it is for them to go to school.

Because they get a larger selection; because they have the latest styles to choose from; because they get the biggest money's worth here.

Do you, stranger, begin to see the advantages that all St. John has known for 16 these sixteen years—the age of this clothing store.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Russian Suits, | - | - | \$5.00 to \$7.00 |
| Norfolk Suits, | - | - | 2.50 to 6.00 |
| Sailor Suits, | - | - | 7.50 to 12.00 |
| Elton Sailor Suits, | - | - | 5.00 to 8.00 |
| Buster Brown Suits, | - | - | 4.50 to 7.00 |
| Single and Double Breasted Suits, | - | - | 3.00 to 12.00 |

Reefers, Ulsters, Overcoats, Knee Pants, etc.

Our Fall Sample Book ready for mailing. Have you sent for one? Better do it at once.

GREATER OAK HALL

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Cor. German St. John

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Branch Store, 703 Main Street

cent events fresh in their minds, they can listen with hope and enthusiasm to their general's assertion that he is now ready to assume the offensive. The Russians know how doggedly they have held position after position; it is true that in some instances they would have fought longer had the general ordered it. But they have come to know the reckless courage of the foe, his numbers, his resourcefulness, his high spirit and his habit of winning at any cost. This knowledge would count for less and less if the authorities in forbidding Saturday's contest, but many influences were at work to sidetrack the dictates of common sense.

AWKWARD

While President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are promoting the cause of universal peace—on paper—and professing the belief that all troublesome questions should go to the Hague tribunal, a wall goes up between the little republic of Panama and the United States. The Washington philanthropists feel extremely awkward. The New York Evening Post summarizes the situation neatly:

"More Panama chickens are coming home to the White House to roost. Another emergency calling for quick thinking and prompt action by the President. His own handling of the Panama case has led to a protest with the State Department, on account of the high-handed action of this government in the canal zone. It alleges oppression and violation of the treaty, and asks that the matter in dispute be referred to the Hague Tribunal. It might seem difficult to Mr. Roosevelt in his new role as pacificator mundi, to refuse so reasonable a request, especially as he is just about to summon the Hague Conference afresh; but it is already evident what sort of reply will be given to the pained Panamanians. The State Department has just explained pithily to the Minister of Panama that arbitration is not for the likes of him. But, asks Minister Obaldia plaintively, is the Washington Administration to be both judge and jury, just because it is strong and Panama is weak? Si, Senor! After having robbed Colombia, do you suppose that this nation is going to let you have anything to say about our disposition of the booty?"

The reply of the United States to Panama will be the reply which the United States made to Britain when the Alaska question became troublesome: "There is nothing to arbitrate."

SPEED-MAD

The Vanderbilt cup race for automobiles, the mad event which resulted in a tragedy on Saturday, was arranged and carried out in the face of protests from citizens of all classes. These protests were unheeded, and the machines raced around a 30-mile triangular track at sixty miles an hour, imperiling the occupants of the vehicles and spectators and residents of the neighborhood through which the course ran. That broken glass and nails were thrown upon the track at some points shows the indignation and reckless disregard of some of the thousands of persons who believed the event was an outrage. The speed-mad promoters have killed one

man, maimed another and endangered many more, besides catering to an unhealthy love of abnormal excitement among the idle rich. The race, under such conditions, served no good purpose and was, in the main, an advertisement for various makers of automobiles. The roads over which the cars were rough and unsafe for competitions demanding excessive speed. There have been even frightful accidents in previous speed tests to have justified the authorities in forbidding Saturday's contest, but many influences were at work to sidetrack the dictates of common sense.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Rev. Mr. McLeod is said to be far from anxious for the nomination in York.

The Conservatives will now be able to make up their minds as to a candidate for the City and County. The Liberals have shown their hand.

The Sun has said that it was criticized in some quarters for printing a fair report of the Kings-Albert convention. Its report of the Charlotte convention indicates that it has decided to take no more risk of being criticized for impartiality.

It is a matter of history that the decision of last night's convention prevented a defection in the County which would have become apparent at this evening's meeting had Mr. McLean received the nomination.

There is a rumor concerning a new morning non-paper to be issued from the Globe office. There is always room for one more; but if all the Prince William street journalists are going to Ottawa the new venture might lack direction.

Mr. W. A. Mott, nominated yesterday by the Conservatives in Restigouche, is a former member of the local legislature who disagreed with the government, ran against them in the last provincial contest, and was decisively beaten. The Dominion, he doubtless thinks, may prove to be a horse of another color.

The Conservatives experience some difficulty in deciding upon a county candidate. Alderman Macne and ex-Alderman Baxter, Mr. McInerney, and Dr. Stockton are among those mentioned as men to any one of whom the party may turn. But perhaps the problem may appear more simple after the Liberals have named their ticket. Much depends upon that.

A typographical error in a Hampton despatch to one of the Fredericton newspapers shows what havoc may be wrought by a mere slip of the proof reader or compositor. The despatch makes no mention of the prisoner in a certain criminal case, but sends one of the lawyers to jail for six months. The nature of the offence charged makes the error all the worse.

Fortunately the gentleman thus unjustly accused is one whose character is, as Caesar said his wife must be, above suspicion.

Now the Japs have begun to "lure them on." The luring process will probably not be kept up as long as the Russians continued it. The Islanders will find the defensive somewhat easier than the offensive campaign. They will be moving northward again before very long.

"It is almost a pity to waste ammunition on John Alexander Robinson, but we can scarcely let the sleek and simious gentleman off on the present occasion. John says: 'Mr. Bond goes to the country with a record of incapacity and unreliability rarely achieved by a public man.' Does John Alexander know that this black falsehood is a direct insult to a large body of people in this island. It is a falsehood as black as 'old Nick' himself could utter. John Alexander Robinson liked the Premier's hand and cringed at his feet during the past four years for patronage, and now, with canine characteristics, he bites the hand that helped him."

Nearly three weeks must elapse before polling day in Newfoundland. One almost fears the Telegram will say something actually harsh about Mr. Robinson before the end of the campaign.



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Requires no boiling

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100 Princess Street

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|---------------------------------|------|
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| 3 Bottles Extract Lemon..... | 25c. |
| 3 Bottles Extract Vanilla..... | 25c. |
| 3 Bottles Ammonia..... | 25c. |
| 2 Bottles Bakers' Liniment..... | 25c. |
| 3 Bottles Pickles..... | 25c. |
| 4 Packages Corn Starch..... | 25c. |
| 3 Packages Seeded Raisins..... | 25c. |
| 1 lb. Pure Cream of Tartar..... | 25c. |
| 4 lbs. Tapioca..... | 25c. |
| 6 lbs. Rice..... | 25c. |
| 4 lbs. Prunes..... | 25c. |