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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

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Honesty in public life Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! "The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Shamrock, The Maple Leaf forever."

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 30, 1912.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE SITUATION The London Times brings us a full report of Mr. Asquith's noteworthy speech before the East Life Liberal Association on October 5, and in it is to be found a comprehensive and spirited presentation of the political situation in Great Britain as it appears to the Prime Minister.

The present government, Mr. Asquith reminded his constituents, is nearing the end of its seventh year in office. It has, in that time, gone through no fewer than three general elections. This, Mr. Asquith said, constituted what is called a record, but he was bound to say that it would be ungenerous and even unfair if he did not, at any rate from a party point of view, acknowledge his debt to his political opponents.

In describing the nature of this debt, he said that since the retirement of Lord Salisbury, ten years ago, the history of the Tory party presented an almost unbroken succession of political blunders. First among these was Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal campaign in 1903, a campaign in favor of a return to the old and discredited system of protection, "a campaign at first tolerated, then encouraged, finally, after many perturbations and vacillations, adopted as their own by the official leaders of Toryism."

The result of that was the great Liberal victory of 1906, the defeat of the Tories on that occasion being the most disastrous that has befallen any political party in Britain in seventy years. As to protection today Mr. Asquith said:

"In the whole area of the political garden there is no stickier plant, carefully tended and well-watered as it has been, and as recent revelations show it continues to be—there is no stickier plant than Tariff Reform. (Cheers.) I shall say something in a few moments about the recent by-elections, but one thing at any rate is certain, and indeed is not attempted to be controverted by the hardiest Protectionists, and that is that they have not been fought, lost, or won on Tariff Reform." (Cheers.)

Another blunder was the rejection by the House of Lords, at the instance of the Tory leaders, of the budget of 1909, "perhaps the most colossal error in tactics committed in our time."

The Prime Minister said that the Conservative leaders were on the verge of another capital blunder in the matter of what is called the Ulster campaign. In granting to Ireland home rule in regard to purely Irish affairs, Mr. Asquith observed, the safeguards provided by the bill will be found in practice adequate and even ample. He thought those who organized the recent demonstrations in Belfast, if they intended to impress Great Britain, would have been better advised to omit a number of items on the programme which have offended both the good taste and the common sense of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Home rule, he pointed out, was demanded by nearly four-fifths of the population of Ireland. The bill provided against even the remote possibility of religious or political oppression, yet now the claim was made

the Constitutional party? (Laughter.) In plain language, the claim put forward is a negation of the first and root principles of democratic government.

He pointed out that the unavoidable danger of Sir Edward Carson's logic was that if a minority in Ireland could rightly be urged to rebel against the government, four-fifths of the population of Ireland could rightly say: "We will take the law into our own hands. You have refused us our elementary rights and it is no longer open to you to say, 'You must respect what Parliament has done.'" Mr. Asquith described the Ulster agitation under the leadership of Sir Edward Carson by saying that a more deadly blow had never been dealt in our time by any body of responsible politicians at the very foundations on which democratic government rests.

Mr. Asquith devoted a few minutes to the hypotheticals, into the results of which his opponents have been reading signs of coming Liberal defeat. The present Parliament was elected in December 1910. Since that time there have been forty-one contested by-elections, and of these forty-one seats, thirty-two were held by Liberals at the close of the Ulster election. In these forty-one contests the Liberals have lost eight seats, one by a majority of four votes. In the case of three other seats, including Mid Lothian, there were three-cornered contests, and the combined Liberal and Labor vote was very much greater than that of the Conservative member elected. Taking the forty-one contests together, the total Liberal and Labor vote was 260,000 and the total Conservative vote 209,000, a majority of 41,000 for Liberalism and Labor, or, omitting the Labor vote altogether, the total Liberal vote was 223,000 as against 209,000, leaving a Liberal majority of 14,000 votes. "I do not think," said Mr. Asquith, "we need disturb ourselves very much about the by-elections."

With respect to the future Mr. Asquith predicted that the unpopularity of the Insurance Act would disappear as the legislation became understood. He said:

"I never made a prediction with greater confidence than this. The Tory party on an electoral point of view are living entirely on nothing but the temporary unpopularity of the Insurance Act, and before two years are over—I will not say they will be ashamed of the attitude they have now taken up, because in politics shame is as rare a thing as gratitude (laughter), but they will be coming down here any day to contribute and take advantage of it and claim credit for it."

The Prime Minister said that his government would proceed to carry out its policies and that nothing would induce him or his colleagues to be slack or lethargic in the redemption of the pledges and the performance of the obligations which the people had placed upon them. The majorities at the command of the government since the opening of the session indicate that Mr. Asquith spoke with knowledge in saying that his administration still enjoyed the confidence of the country and proposed to carry out its pledges without regard to the clamor of the unhappy Opposition.

THE STANDARD AND THE NAVY

The Standard is becoming a little uneasy lest discussion of Imperial naval defence should convince the people of Canada that there is no emergency which would make it necessary for this country to defer the construction of a Canadian navy and tide over an interval of uncertain length by a contribution in money. Our contemporary cites many authorities in support of its assertion that there is a German menace, and it might well have added to its authorities Mr. Churchill, whose speech in increasing Britain's naval estimates is perhaps the most noteworthy and authoritative statement of the case yet available. But Mr. Churchill, to whom the Standard does refer, while he deliberately invited the co-operation of the dominions overseas, said with all the weight of his authority that Great Britain's increased naval budget would now provide the margin of superiority which the experts deem necessary.

There should be little room for confusion in regard to Canada's attitude. The Standard labors to make it appear that the Liberals desire to refuse any real contribution to Imperial naval defence, but of course is not the case. Had Sir Wilfrid's naval policy been carried out this country would now be constructing an auxiliary fleet, and while Mr. Borden is contented with the construction of the Canadian navy he has done nothing in regard to it, although, had he set about it when he came into power, construction might now be well under way.

As to the question of an emergency contribution, there may well be differences of opinion here, as there are in Great Britain where the German menace is exciting no particular public interest at this time beyond certain circles where it constitutes the daily menu. First of all, Canada is waiting to hear from Mr. Borden what he proposes, and on what ground he proposes it. It must be assumed that when the time comes to give his reasons, Mr. Borden will give facts instead of rhetoric. It will then be in order to examine his proposals, and see whether they represent the reasoned conclusions of the British government and the British admiralty, or only the feverish contentions of certain political schools in Great Britain and in Canada whose first thought is to make Imperial naval defence a political weapon for domestic use.

The Standard says that "obviously the British pre-Dreadnought fleet far outnumbered the pre-Dreadnought fleet of Germany, but that will not meet the emergency." This, of course, is profound, but scarcely to the point. Not only in Great Britain but in Dreadnoughts but in British today has a great margin of superiority, and Mr. Churchill has said that

the new British naval programme will preserve such a margin. Under these circumstances Mr. Borden's plan to borrow \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 from Great Britain and then hand the money back to the British government—if that be his plan—must be judged after he has made public his reasons for it. And if he has decided upon an emergency contribution, large or small, there will still remain the far greater question of Canada's permanent participation in Imperial naval defence. It must be remembered that the Liberal policy in regard to this, the main question, was unfortunately interrupted by the success of the Conservatives in September of last year. Certainly they have made haste slowly since getting into power. Ultimately they will have to adopt the Laurier plan and build a Canadian navy.

MR. FOSTER AND THE NAVY

In order to keep the record straight, and also because the burning words of the Hon. George Eulas Foster make mighty interesting reading, let us consider the eloquent speech of that statesman against money contributions for Imperial naval defence, and in favor of the establishing of a Canadian navy. At the time both parties united in Parliament in passing the resolution upon which the Laurier naval policy was founded, Mr. Foster repudiated with considerable vigor and eloquence the idea that Canada should pay Great Britain, instead of organizing and building a Canadian navy manned by Canadians, the ships to be built in this country. Mr. Foster said in the course of his speech in the House of Commons:

"The first and greatest objection, which I have to a fixed money contribution, is that it bears the aspect of hiring ourselves out to do what we ourselves ought to do; as though a man, the father of a family, in lousy wealth, should pay his neighbor something per month for looking after the welfare and safety of his home instead of doing that duty himself. That seems to me, when you work it out, to be a basic objection to this form of aid. It goes still further than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, and next year your cousin, and thereafter year after year. After ten or twelve, or twenty, or thirty years, you will have paid out an immense amount of money. Yet will you have been protected in the meantime; but in Canada there will be no roots struck, there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the product of the growth. Yet some time or other, no one can doubt that with resources and with a population constantly increasing, we must have the protection of our coast and home defence.

"The interest that we take in a contribution of another is not the interest that I desire for Canada. I want to see something grafted on the soil of Canada's nationhood, which will root and grow and develop and defend the necessities and the interests of this country, leads to a participation in the defence, leads to that quick interest in its glories, its duties and its responsibilities which we feel for Canada, all the one great thing that constitutes a people for great expenditures either on land or on sea in the way of defence and on the maintenance of the rights of the country."

"Again, it disjoins what has been joined together from the earliest days of the world's existence—commerce and the protection of it. Therefore, all the basic idea of a naval force is the protection of the commerce of a country. A commerce side by side with the protection of it, and the protector side by side with the growth and commerce of a country, flourish best together, and that is the idea which is common to all nations. We must have commerce; these must at first be small but come, time or other, as I have said, our country will have its naval force for the defence of this country if for nothing else. The point with me is to whether it is not the greater wisdom to sow the seed at once and cultivate its growth, as best we may, in our circumstances and with our resources, until at last we arrive at that stage of expansion which we have reached in other great lines of our country's progress. You will notice that while I have tried to dispense the pros and cons in connection with this method, while I have stated reasons in favor of and against it, my own mind tends rather towards the employment of another form than that of an out and out money contribution."

It is well to have these words in mind now, when the question of a money contribution is to be revived. It is true that Mr. Foster said he would support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in making some sort of emergency contribution at that time—in 1908—if Sir Wilfrid was convinced that an emergency then existed. Affairs at that time between Great Britain and Germany were more critical than they are at present, but no emergency contribution was given; and although Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster came into office more than a year ago they could not have discovered any naval crisis or they would not have deferred action so long. The importance of Mr. Foster's speech, which we quote, lies in his objection to a money contribution and his insistence upon the building up of a truly Canadian navy. Such a navy would now have been under construction had the Liberals remained in power.

"REFORM" UNDER BORDEN

Complaint reaches The Telegraph about the dismissal of a Liberal postmaster at Norton and the removal of the office to an inconvenient location, together with other irritating circumstances.

The people of Norton may be thankful that the Conservatives, in reforming the civil service, did not do as they have done in some other cases. We are publishing elsewhere an article from the Halifax Chronicle, showing that in one case the

Conservatives appointed a dead man; in another they removed a dead man from office, in another they dismissed a Liberal and replaced him by appointing an American citizen; and in a fourth case they gave three public offices to a man who had just been released from jail. Recently it was said that Mr. Borden had brought over a distinguished Englishman to set about the business of civil service reform, but evidently from this record Mr. Borden and his friends either require no assistance or are beyond redemption.

Our Conservative friends have been in office a little more than a year. They used to tell the public how corrupt and inefficient the Liberal government was, but the exhibition they have given in the matter of patronage since they got into power should cause Conservatives everywhere to refrain from evermore from criticism of the Liberal administration.

LIBERAL VICTORY

While it is true that the Liberals carried the seat in Richelieu a year ago, and while it is also true that the Liberal majority was considerably reduced as compared with 1911, the re-election of Mr. Cardin on Thursday is a very significant Liberal victory.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his recent speech clearly attached great importance to this contest, and the influence of the Federal government, and the desire of the people to favor the party in power, would cause Mr. Cardin's defeat, it is to be noted that the electors selected unworthy appeals and stood fast for the Liberal cause. The success of the opposition is all the more admirable when we consider the sort of campaign which Sir Borden's Forger carried on in the constituency. His deliberate public attempt to buy the election was made in these words:

"I pledge my word of honor that if you elect Mr. Morgan on Thursday the Marine Railway will be voted during the Parliamentary session which will open next month. And if the government does not keep the promise, which was made to me in writing, I will ask Mr. Morgan to resign his seat, and I know he will do it."

A BALANCE THAT NEEDS ADJUSTING

Fire is a thing to be dreaded, and we do not spend any too much money, perhaps not enough, in providing against it, but what do you think of the present spending five times as much to prevent fire as we spend to prevent disease and death?

These are the American figures, and it will be safe to assume that they will hold good of Canadian conditions also. In an address on "Human Life as a National Asset," delivered before the National Conservation Congress at Indianapolis on October 2, Mr. E. R. Rittenhouse, conservative commissioner of the Equitable Life, submitted the figures we have quoted, and many others of equally striking interest. Here are a few of his surprising summaries:

The annual economic loss due to preventable disease and death is conservatively estimated at \$1,500,000,000, and our fire loss at about \$200,000,000.

To prevent fire waste our cities spend through the public service approximately \$150 per capita, and to prevent life waste 30 cents per capita.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 of our people are constantly suffering from preventable disease, and that during the next ten years American lives equaling the population of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states (over 6,000,000) will be needlessly destroyed if the present estimated mortality from preventable and post-possible disease continues.

These are the conditions we are asking our people to correct. Is there anything more reasonable in the request that the money loss is stupendous, but if this does not impress our people, surely they should be stirred to action when they reflect upon this immeasurable sum of sorrow, suffering, poverty, immorality, crime and the hereditary degeneracy which results from this wholesale wrecking and destruction of human life from preventable cause.

periods, while the average duration of life of those who pass into middle life and old age has been constantly shortened.

Of the United States government's annual expenditure for all purposes 13 per cent is used for the conservation of life and health. The states and municipalities are almost equally negligent. Mr. Rittenhouse puts it this way:

"The vast preventable disease and death is therefore in the final analysis, a struggle between the dollar and the death rate. So far the dollar is ahead. The body politic seems still to prefer a high death rate to a slight and temporary increase in the tax rate.

"Hofmann" says the American taxpayer, "will it cost to reduce the death rate to the lowest possible limit?"

"About \$20 per capita at first, much less later on," answers the health officer, "and you will gain immeasurably by the increase in the wealth and happiness of the community."

"Very well," says the taxpayer, "there is 25 cents; we will save two bits' worth of these lives. The rest will have to do. We have much more important places for our money; we must improve the streets and roads; beautify our cities with much needed parks and public structures. We must improve our harbors and rivers, build canals, and encourage commercial general. Besides we are absolutely obliged to use about two and a half billion dollars for automobiles, jewelry, candy, alcoholic drinks, tobacco, diamonds and other urgent needs of life. What as the loss of a few hundred thousand lives compared to these vital necessities?"

And so the health officer plods along with his two-bit appropriation and naturally runs a two-bit health service. His own fitness and efficiency may be 100 per cent but the efficiency of his department only 15 per cent, because of the 25-cent limit.

In the main, as has been said, the American figures fairly apply to Canadian conditions, though in certain instances, the prevention of crime for example, we are better off than our neighbors.

MR. BORDEN'S WORDS

Perhaps the clearest statement ever made by Mr. E. L. Borden on the question of Imperial defence was that made by him in Halifax, on October 16, 1909, when he placed himself on record squarely in favor of the construction of a Canadian navy, saying that "in any policy which Canada might adopt, 'one governing principle at least should control, namely, THAT OUT OF OUR OWN MATERIALS, BY OUR OWN LABOR, AND BY THE INSTRUCTED SKILL OF OUR OWN PEOPLE, OUR NECESSARY PROVISION FOR OUR NAVAL DEFENCES SHOULD BE MADE SO FAR AS MAY BE REASONABLY POSSIBLE.' Here are the paragraphs from Mr. Borden's speech on that occasion, showing how definitely he laid down this principle:

"The House of Commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political parties united. It may not have satisfied the aspirations of all Conservatives, but it seemed our bounden duty to place, if possible, above the limits of partisan strife a question so vital to the shipbuilding industry of our country, and far-reaching and to attain the standard which has for many years governed both political parties in Great Britain with respect to foreign nations."

"The Administration Administration will work out the policy which was outlined by a resolution to which I have alluded, remains to be seen. One governing principle, however, should be reasonably possible. In this connection may we not hope that there shall be given a stimulus and encouragement to the shipbuilding industry of Canada which has long been lacking."

"Today should be Nova Scotia's opportunity in that regard. Providence has laid down the splendid task they were accomplishing for Montreal and for Canada with so much enthusiasm, devotion and ability, and for five years, with no interference. We are not saying that other men might not have done the work as well and as disinterestedly, or even that others might not now do it as well, making up for overworking genius for their lack of six years of familiarity with the great works committed to them. But we have the minister's own assurance that they have shown themselves splendidly fit for their work. Now that the acceptance of Major Stephens' resignation has followed the removal of his colleagues there is not a cloud on the job hunter's and privilege hunter's horizon or on that of the job and privilege dispenser."

WOODSTOCK MAN CUT TO PIECES BY TWO TRAINS

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 24.—The Gibson train, which is due here at 8:40 p. m., struck and instantly killed Norman Williams last night. The man went out on the train going north at 7:55 and explanation of how he came to be on the track is not obtainable, although it is said he was put off the train a short distance from Upper Woodstock station.

He had wandered down the track, and it is supposed intended to board the Gibson train, when he was killed. A special freight coming along later, also stopped to have run over him. The trainmen were not aware of the accident until people at the station, waiting for the night train, noticed signs of the engine standing on the track. Chief of Police Kelly went up the track with others and near Hayden's mill found the head and other portions of the body. Papers in a pocket of a piece of clothing gave a clue to the identity of the dead man. It was impossible to make identification except by the clothing.

The remains were brought to Henderson's undertaking rooms and an inquest will be held. Williams was about thirty-five years old and unmarried.

brought Germany and France together on a more friendly footing and in truth all the powers, well aware of the need for maintaining peace, have been drawn into a more intimate agreement."

The British Columbia government is assisting new settlers on unclaimed land by giving them free explosives for the removal of stumps. They are settling the vacant land in the West. Here we are still talking about it.

"The Canadian tariff," says the London Free Press, a Conservative journal, "must be raised to the standard of the United States tariff." It may be just as well to wait until the Democrats have had a chance at the United States tariff; and when a revision comes, it must be a revision downward.

Conservative journals have represented Mr. Monk as one phrasing Mr. Borden's belief in the existence of an emergency. But what Mr. Monk says is this: "While I think assistance from Canada would gladly be welcomed by Great Britain at the present time, yet I do not believe the need is so urgent that the government would not be justified in waiting long enough at least to consult the people before embarking on any naval policy."

Mr. Monk added that the next session is going to be an interesting one. Evidently.

McMicken, the magistrate who attacked Mr. W. H. Trueman in the western police court, is disposed to fancy himself as a warrior. The Manitoba Free Press says in its report of the hearing:

After the principals had left with their lawyers the magistrate had quite considerable to say in that direction. "I had known what I know now about my rights in my own court, I would have hit him with my hand, or my arm, anyway," he added, "I could lick him too. I could kill him in half a minute, and you would see it too if we ever got outside in a field."

There is published elsewhere a circular which refers in strong terms to the activities of the so-called go-persners who are now at work in this province. As they work chiefly in remote rural districts it is difficult to obtain accurate information as to the nature of their campaign, and it would seem to be wise for country clergymen in whose parishes they are active to secure at first hand authoritative reports as to what they really do. If some of the assertions contained in the circular are well-founded, and if they apply to the men now working in New Brunswick, prompt action is necessary."

"Toronto the Good" as it sometimes is called, is becoming worldly. Hear the Canadian Courier:

"Toronto had another sample recently of clever work on the part of its amusement kings. Five or six men induced the people of Toronto to part with more than one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in one week; made up as follows: Musical Festival at Arena \$40,000 Royal Alexandra Theatre 15,000 Wynand Theatre 12,000 Hillcrest Race Track 75,000 Other Amusements 25,000

"We complain of the high cost of living, but Toronto's income must be large when its citizens can afford to spend this huge amount in one week for mere amusements. Talk about the extravagance of Imperial Rome, those people were amateurs in this amusement game compared with the people of the cities of North America in the year 1912. Our easily gained wealth seems to be the masterpiece of our selfish pleasures as it was with the Romans."

"Dirty politics has robbed Montreal of her Harbor Commissioners who redeemed our harbor from being a by-word of incapable management and made it a pride throughout the world," says the Montreal Witness. After having for a year endured the intrusion of the party boss, they have laid down the splendid task they were accomplishing for Montreal and for Canada with so much enthusiasm, devotion and ability, and for five years, with no interference. We are not saying that other men might not have done the work as well and as disinterestedly, or even that others might not now do it as well, making up for overworking genius for their lack of six years of familiarity with the great works committed to them. But we have the minister's own assurance that they have shown themselves splendidly fit for their work. Now that the acceptance of Major Stephens' resignation has followed the removal of his colleagues there is not a cloud on the job hunter's and privilege hunter's horizon or on that of the job and privilege dispenser."

Experts had pronounced that the coal field of the district extended over an area of about eighteen miles by ten miles, and there was every reason to believe that this estimate was correct.

"The heating plant," Mr. Henderson said, "that Sir Thomas Tait mentioned makes a good showing when it is considered that while our coal measures 14,279 British thermal units, the heating value of the best coal is 14,500, and the percentage of combustible matter is also high."

Mr. Henderson said that trackage facilities were nearly complete at the mine, and with everything favorable the railway might be in running order and carrying coal by the middle of December, though it was impossible in these matters to give a definite date.

The mine in stoves will clean nicely if thoroughly washed with vinegar slightly diluted. If the black does not come off readily, soak it for a little while.

Honey is a good remedy for throat irritations. For a sharp, tickling throat cough, a teaspoonful taken every few moments will allay the irritation.

SAYS ROAD WILL BE READY BY END OF YEAR

Sir Thomas Tait Discusses Progress on Minto-Gibson Extension and Talks of Mine Products—Manager Henderson Optimistic.

Friday, Oct. 25. Sir Thomas Tait, president of the Minto Coal Company, Ltd., was in the city yesterday, at the Royal Hotel. He was passing through St. John on his way to Nova Scotia and was accompanied by J. Henderson, manager of the mines at Minto.

To a Telegraph reporter yesterday Sir Thomas said that the Minto-Gibson branch would under favorable weather conditions be in running order by the end of the year but only to the extent of carrying freight. "Of a total distance of three and a half miles about twenty of these miles about twenty of the branch have been completed, ten miles from the Minto end and ten miles from the Minto

end. The Minto branch would scarcely be in running order this year, Sir Thomas said, but next year should see an advance in that direction.

The work of putting the mine in shape for a steady production of coal was progressing very satisfactorily. Two shafts of two tons a day have been sunk, as provided by Milton Herish, the analyst, amounted to 14,279 British thermal units, while the combustible matter of the coal was 94.75, both highly favorable showings.

"Altogether, Sir Thomas Tait said, the conditions were satisfactory and with steady weather the next two months should show good progress in the development of the mine."

Mr. Henderson, manager of the Minto Coal Company, Ltd., spoke in detail of the work done and in prospect. The shafts, he said, when in good order would produce about 300 tons a day, and calculating the production at the usual rate of two tons a day for each shaft, the mine would employ 150 men. The company had already done some work towards providing homes for these men, and fifteen houses were nearly complete for occupation. It had made arrangements for a supply of miners from the old country, and these would be here in time to take up the work when all was ready for them.

"At the present time they were not idle, as the mine was producing perhaps 25 tons a day. The quality of the coal was good, Mr. Henderson said, and there was a splendid market for it. With the railway facilities they would be enabled to compete successfully with the Nova Scotia mines, as they had no expensive railway haul to the consumer. The mine was in good position for distributing the coal, and they had within easy distance several heavy consumers."

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MORE E Canadian Jour

H. F. Gadsby Financial and Democratic Barber Chairs, But Do—Other Amus

(Copyrighted at the D. Ottawa, Ont., by H. F. Gadsby, Special to The Telegraph.) (By H. F. G.)

London, Oct. 9.—Five-erican traveler in English "How different today! The ends are most to speak. America is most and England is best. In London, the old economic order Equality and fraternity and ask of everything and in what war-torn England is possible to fine one's way without asking a policeman, the thatched cottages, but more so, the fine old brick institutions and the tin bath, and the tourist who would land as he imagined it with seven league boots.

"Although the people are virtuous, honest, sincere, and friendly, they are the old economic order Equality and fraternity and ask of everything and in what war-torn England is possible to fine one's way without asking a policeman, the thatched cottages, but more so, the fine old brick institutions and the tin bath, and the tourist who would land as he imagined it with seven league boots.

For instance, there is sign says he is hair dresser to the royal family over shaves the royal family, but more so, the fine old brick institutions and the tin bath, and the tourist who would land as he imagined it with seven league boots.

He is not given to fiction. He does not talk association football, or he is a Unionist, and a friend of the old economic order. He is not given to fiction. He does not talk association football, or he is a Unionist, and a friend of the old economic order.

An Aristocratic Barber. If ever there was a V. ber, it is my barber. He is dear to him. He is the fact that this chair is felt away from where it is first printing press. But of some press, perhaps it has beguiled him. It also is a Unionist, and a friend of the old economic order. He is not given to fiction. He does not talk association football, or he is a Unionist, and a friend of the old economic order.

It is an American chair, feet, foot-rest, tilting back, the tuppenny corners, has the old-fashioned from the torture chamber. The kind of chair where, from a great height you believe the fact that this chair is felt away from where it is first printing press. But of some press, perhaps it has beguiled him. It also is a Unionist, and a friend of the old economic order.

Fierce darting pains, perhaps being driven through the ribs, perhaps the ankles—that's sciatia. N. tim can suffer the torture and many suffer from it. I believe it cannot be mistaken; sciatia is a nerve if the starved nerves are fed with rich, red blood, soon disappear. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended. I paid \$5.00 a bottle and I found it was no better than the one to think there was no cure. I am taking the Pills until I feel as vigorous as I did when I first took them. If you are suffering from nerve or blood trouble, or any other ailment, get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will give you what you have done for me. I am Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

TAKEN HOME ON A

How a Sufferer From Permanent R

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