## Pastor Russell Sermon

### MESSAGE JOYFUL FOR THE SIN-SICK

The Master Speaketh Balm For Wounded Hearts. COMFORT FOR SORROWING

Russell Says That When Trouble Comes Few Doubt the Existence of God.—Human Sym-Alone is Impotent to Comfort the Sin-Burdened Soul.—Eternal Blessing Follows the Ac-ice of the Divine Command—Scriptures Misunderstoods



# SCENE OF TRAGEDY AND PRINCIPALS IN BEATTIE MURDER CASE.



An indictment charging murder in the first degree was returned by the Grand Jury of the Chesterfield (Va.) Circuit Court against Henry Clay Beattle, Jr., of Richmond. He will be tried for his life as the alleged murderer of his young wife, the victim of the Midlothian turnpike tragedy of July 18 last.

Beulah Binford was not called as a witness. Neither was Paul Beattle, the cousin of the accused man, who says he purchased the gun with which Mrs. Beattle is supposed to have been killed, at the instance of the latter's husband.

The indictment covers broadly all degrees of homicide from murder in the first degree to manslaughter.







Following a courtship of only ten days, in which a coastwise steamship, the Huron, of the Clyde line, the broad Atlantic Ocean and a full moon played important roles, Miss Marie Gonzales, important roles, Miss Marie Gonzales, of Havana, Cuba, helress to a large fortune, and Mr. Ronald L. Markham, of Chicago, were married in New York on August 9. Miss Gonzales is a member of a fam-

ily well known in the Cuban capital. Her brother, Mr. Vincent Gonzales, is a

The London Strand says of President Taft's speech: "If he had desired to urge patriotic Canadians to oppose the agree ment to the full extent of their powers he could hardly have spoken otherwise. He was good enough to explain AMERICA'S enough to explain the total the patriotic to enough to explain the presence of his managers in the country, "as we will in that case be able to get chemical pulp to enautral fruits of the arrangements—the unrestricted shipments—the unrestricted shipments

#### As to Reciprocity and the Fish Interests

To the Editor of The Montreal Star:

There has been a disposition to make it appear as though the reciprocity pact were to be of special advantage to the fishing interests of this country, and especially of the Maritime Provinces. Indeed those who have talked about the pact have very often taken for granted that it would have an immediate stimulating effect upon the fisheries.

THE FISHERIES HAVE BECOME GREAT SINCE ABROGATION. operation for seven years and the outbreak of the civil war had sent prices away up, the products of our largest fishery, that of Nova Scotia, amounted to \$2,376,721, and the next in impertance, that of New Brunswick, reached a value of \$184,800. In 1869 three years after the reciprocity treaty had been abrogated, the Nova Scotia product reached a value of \$2,501,507, and New Brunswick \$638,576, showing that even then the industry was increasing in value and importance without free access to the United States market.

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In 1871 the Washington treaty threw open the American market to us, and the products of our fisheries did not increase at any greater rate than they had during the five years that our neighbors maintained a tariff against our fish. In 1885 they abrogated the Washington treaty, putting a duty on most of our fish products.

It is since then that the fisheries of Canada have had their greatest development and the output, which was but four and a quarter millions in 1869, amounted to nearly twenty-five and a half millions in 1908, this sum, too, represents an increase of close upon ten millions since the free market of our neighbors was closed to a large portion of our output by the abrogation of the Washington treaty.

Some of the productive fisheries of today did not exist in the days of the reciprocity treaty. Lobsters, for instance, canned and shipded alive, represented the snug sum of \$4,200,000 in 1908. In the days of reciprocity this was not a serious industry at all. How would this be affected by the proposed pact? Not to the extent of one copper, because lobsters, canned or alive go into the United States now free of duty. If they put a duty on them they would have to pay it or go without lobsters, because there is no other supply worth considering outside of that of Canada and Newfoundland. Our neighbors fished out their own waters and now they have to depend upon ours. Of more importance to the fisheries than the passage of the Fielding-Taft pact would be the abolition of what is nothing more or less than an export tax on even free goods, collected for United States before the goods leave Canada. Every shipper of lobsters to the United States knows that there is no duty on them, but he also knows that he has to go to a consul or consular agent of the United States and pay a substantial fee for certified involves, or his goods will not be admitted to the United States. The abolition of this charge might well be demanded, as we make no such charge on their goods coming into Canada. LOBSTER INDUSTRY GROWTH AFTER RECIPROCITY

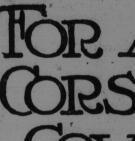
OUR CODFISH EXPORT TO THE WEST

Of those articles of sea food which are dutiable and are to be admitted free under the pact, our codfish export to the world amounts to over three and a half millions a year, of which the United States takes but \$11,500 worth; China takes more than twice as much of our pickled herring as the United States does; for all sea food outside of lobsters and fresh mackerel, the West Indies are of infinitely greater importance to us. While the United States is our only foreign market for fresh lobsters, and they are now free, we ship over two militions and a half dollars worth of canned lobsters to the markets of the world, of which our neighbors only take \$732,000 worth, or sixteen thousand dollars worth less than Great Britain and nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth less than France consumes. Yet canned lobsters are on the free list of the United States and have been for years.

The annexation of the British West indies would be of infinitely greater value to the fishing industry of Canada than the passing of the Taft-Fielding pact. Our sub-tropical fellow subjects, take over seventy times as much of our chief fish product, salt cod, as the United States does.

Reciprocity may not hurt our fisheries as much as it will other industries, but let no man think that in favoring reciprocity, he is pelping those down by the sea.

(Yarmouth.)



A Handy Workbag







