

THE NEWS is published every week by the Sun Printing Co., Limited, St. John, N. B.

JOHN P. PATTERSON, Manager.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 21, 1907.

ACTIVITY WILL CONTINUE.

There is not the slightest apparent foundation for the doubts of some pessimists as to the continuance of the present demand for manufactured goods. The supply of domestic requirements, we have done nothing much in the way of manufacturing for export, except in one or two lines. There is a large market in the Indies which is sure for the week. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, recently undertook to ascertain the opinion of the large manufacturers of Canada as to the continuance of the present activity in manufacturing. Questions put by the journal mentioned and the answers received will be found in the issue of May 17th.

"Will the present activity in manufacturing in Canada continue? Are the present preparations for increased business justified? Will the market support the expansion? Will there be a general collapse sooner or later?" These were some of the questions the Manufacturers' Association asked.

"Characteristic of the replies sent to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in an inquiry as to future prospects was confidence in a continuation of the forward movement," says the journal. "The temporary lightness of the money market has not weighed on the minds of Canadian manufacturers. They are busier than ever before, paying higher wages, planning for greater business and seeking a more ready market for the output of their factories than ever in their history. Some few expressed the wish not to have their opinions published, but in every case they maintained a tone of confidence and saw little reason to fear a cessation of activity. In one or two instances a reaction is expected, but the consensus of opinion was entirely opposed to the thought."

Replies from East and West are printed and they are almost unanimous in expressing the opinion that there will be no early cessation in manufacturing development. The figures we quoted on Saturday, showing how comparatively slight is the progress we have made in manufacturing in New Brunswick during the past five years, indicate clearly enough that there is missionary work to be done by some body. Our chief product being lumber, manufacturers would naturally be expected to be chiefly concerned with the sale of their goods.

In another editorial article in yesterday's issue will be found some interesting statistics on the export trade of the United States. They show that for locomotives, electrical machinery, builders' hardware, rails and many other articles, Canada is among the best customers of the United States and there are all articles which can be made as cheaply and profitably on this side of the line.

Before the next quinquennial report is published St. John should and must make a better showing than it has done during the past five years.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Frederick Borden, returning from London, expresses himself as being much gratified with the results of the colonial conference. Sir Robert Bond will have a different tale to tell, for although Canada has achieved something, Newfoundland has not met with such marked success. Premier Bond's appeal on the federal question was not well received, and while no lengthy discussion followed his presentation of the colonial side of the case, there was ample evidence to indicate that the federal government support the federation of Newfoundland with Canada. It is the policy of Premier Bond and other Newfoundland politicians and capitalists of St. John's, however, to do so purely political or personal motives and must realize that such a union would be in the best interests of the colony. All expressions of opinion come from the outside, but the city practically the whole commerce of the island is controlled, and nothing very much is heard from outside points. Yet it is worthy of belief that if a vote were taken, the majority would declare overwhelmingly in favor of union which would be greatly in their own interests. Statements have been issued from time to time which, on first glance would indicate that the financial condition of the colony is eminently satisfactory. In so far as the surplus is concerned this is indeed the case, but an inspection of the expenditures reveals the fact that in proportion to population and area, and coast line, Newfoundland's outlay on public works of a progressive nature has been insignificant. There is scarcely a harbor on the entire coast of St. John's excepted, which has been so improved as to meet the requirements of shipping, and as all trade must be carried by water this is a most important branch of the colony's life. Harbors, as nature made them, and shipping is very seriously handicapped. For this reason a large proportion of trade which should be distributed along the coast is forced to St. John's, and the merchants of that city enjoy a monopoly for which the dwellers in the outports are called upon to pay.

In the present dispute over fisheries it is plainly evident that the policy of the government tends to further protect the dealers rather than the fishermen and other up-coast residents, and it is probably with an appreciation of this circumstance that Imperial fishermen are loath to comply with Premier Bond's demands.

policy, Canada has suffered at various times, but as this important colony increases in strength there will be less disregard for her wishes. Newfoundland standing alone must expect to suffer and cannot hope to ever obtain such importance as to preclude the possibility of what may look like unfair treatment. Union with Canada would mean the enjoyment of a larger measure of generosity from the mother country, which it would appear is what is now most desired by the politicians and wealthier classes. It would bring about a greatly improved system of public works, for attention would be paid to the now sadly neglected harbors; it would wipe out tariff restrictions as prevent the freest trade such as Canada enjoys, while at the same time enforcing simple protection; and it would distribute all over the island that prosperity which now exists almost solely in the city of St. John's.

SAWDUST AND FISH.

The question whether or not any government should rigidly enforce existing laws regarding the dumping of sawdust into streams and lakes is one which has created great diversity of opinion. Acts are supposed to be passed in order that they may be enforced, but in regard to this matter the regulations are such that industry may be extended to all the federal government has had carried on an extensive series of experiments, the final results of which have been embodied in a report lately presented by Dr. McKnight of Queen's University. There have been in the past, very strongly expressed opinions on both sides. The Dominion fishery commissioner contends that the presence of sawdust in streams does not injure the fish unless the spawning beds are covered and so destroyed, and that even in cases where the bottoms of streams bear a layer of sawdust as has been found as numerous as in previous years. The commissioner for Ontario holds an entirely contrary view and asserts that fish are choked by the sawdust from this being dumped into the water. Sides in the controversy have been taken by many leading fish culturists, but from literature which has been published on the subject it would appear that the opinion expressed by the Dominion fishery commissioner is based on only incidental happenings, and can in no case be supported by accurate scientific knowledge. Hence the experiments carefully conducted by Dr. McKnight will prove of value in settling the points in dispute, in enlightening legislators and others as to the wisdom of providing and enforcing laws relating to sawdust, and in suggesting methods by which, with equal rights to men and fish, the difficulty may be overcome.

It is found that in the process of sawing lumber the minute cells or vessels of which the wood is formed are destroyed by the force of the saws, and their contents released. In water, these poisonous fluids are readily soluble, and they prove fatal to fish. Hence the release of sawdust into streams is a matter of which, with equal rights to men and fish, the difficulty may be overcome. It is found that in the process of sawing lumber the minute cells or vessels of which the wood is formed are destroyed by the force of the saws, and their contents released. In water, these poisonous fluids are readily soluble, and they prove fatal to fish. Hence the release of sawdust into streams is a matter of which, with equal rights to men and fish, the difficulty may be overcome.

It is found that in the process of sawing lumber the minute cells or vessels of which the wood is formed are destroyed by the force of the saws, and their contents released. In water, these poisonous fluids are readily soluble, and they prove fatal to fish. Hence the release of sawdust into streams is a matter of which, with equal rights to men and fish, the difficulty may be overcome. It is found that in the process of sawing lumber the minute cells or vessels of which the wood is formed are destroyed by the force of the saws, and their contents released. In water, these poisonous fluids are readily soluble, and they prove fatal to fish. Hence the release of sawdust into streams is a matter of which, with equal rights to men and fish, the difficulty may be overcome.

WATCH FOR BROWN TAILS.

A convention has been held at Annapolis, at which a representative of the Province of New Brunswick was present, to discuss that pest, the brown tail, which has been so much in evidence this spring. The brown tail and methods for its extinction. The brown tail is a foreigner like nearly all our pests, human and animal, and was probably imported from the United States. The way in which he found his way abroad in that country, was purely accidental. A good many years ago some specimens of the moth were sent to a professor at Harvard from abroad, and he carelessly left them on his window sill. They made their escape and very soon their presence was discovered among the fine old trees in Cambridge which they began to devastate. They spread rapidly through the State of Massachusetts and ever farther afield, and only during recent years has much headway been made against them by the offer of a bounty. Many of the fine old trees in the vicinity of Boston have been ruined by them.

In the Maritime Provinces they appear to be confined to the Counties of Nova Scotia at present; but unless they are stamped out they will soon make their way across the border to New Brunswick. In the words of some observant poet, "big bugs have smaller bugs that sit on 'em and bite 'em"; and those again have other bugs, and so on ad infinitum. The brown tail of the brown tail moth has unfortunately not yet been discovered. The bounty offered for the moths by the Nova Scotia government is not to be taken as a precedent, but the moths are still far from being wiped out. It is questionable whether it would not be wise for our own government to offer a substantial bounty for specimens found in this province, so that

its advent might be discovered without delay. For their own sakes all our farmers and growers should be watching for the brown tail, and if found it should be reported without delay.

ENGLAND, MOTHER ENGLAND.

(The author of this beautiful song is Edward C. Booth. It is printed with high appreciation in the year-book of the Royal Society of St. George.)

Little lonely woman, watching o'er the waters,
Tell me what you look for with your wistful eyes of grey.
"Far beyond the ocean I have sons and daughters;
What a mother's heart can love her eyes can see away.
Day by day I see them—day by day I hear them—
Hear the murmur of their voices even in the sea.
And my heart is yearning, yearning to be near them,
Children, I your mother am; cry "Mother" back to me.
Make me hear my children; that one word my heart shall fill.
Grey-haired "Mother" is your mother, call her "Mother" still."

Little lonely woman, watching o'er the waters,
Let your bosom swell with pride, your mother's heart rejoice.
For beyond the ocean you have sons and daughters,
Some and daughters swift as flame to leap up at your voice.
Whisper-but a surname, sigh to them in need.
East and West and North and South sound back the answering hum,
Stir of children marching; beat of hearts that bleed;
Thunder of ten thousand lips: "O mother! here we come."
England, Mother England, all our blood cries back to thee.
Blood of kinship beats to blood like kin, and in the water,
Bind us close, O mother, let us gather at thy knee;
Hand in hand there let us stand, thy children evermore."

HEART MUSIC.

Sweetness is found in the flower
That leads to the paths of light;
Beauty dwells in the low bow,
That rests weary limbs at night.

Truth, when serene in a story,
Happy and new and pure,
Leaves the soul stilled with glory,
Healed with a zephyr cure.

Strength is shown, when a weak one
Falls in haunts of gloom;
Is lifted up to the bright sun,
By hands clad in heavenly bloom.

Faith is the love enduring,
That sees in a visage dark
Some tiny beam alighting,
With hope of a burning spark.

Peace is the sweetest blessing,
O'er Nature's lone fields at rest;
Calmly men's trials entwining,
In her great blissful breast.

Heart music sounds, softly stilling
Souls wearied, stung and sad,
Lone voices brilliantly filling
With love tones of echoes glad.

LEN WILSON.

WILL LOOK FOR TIN IN NOVA SCOTIA

R. W. Ellis, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., geologist of the Dominion government service, and in charge of the work done by the department in the Maritime Provinces, is at the Royal. He is accompanied by Hugh Fletcher, B.A., of the same service. A. P. Low, deputy minister of mines and director of geological survey, is expected immediately and will supervise the commencement of the surveys here. J. A. Robert, who will have charge of the work in this section, is expected on Tuesday.

The geological department have in view for this summer the making of a geological and geological survey of the district within a ten mile radius of St. John. The only existing geological map of this district was made on the scale four miles to an inch about thirty years ago. A similar work is also being carried on around the other principal cities of Canada, and as time goes on, the scope of the work will be extended in all directions. Mr. Robert will make his first camp at Spruce Lake. Later in the summer Dr. Ellis may himself have a camp in this district also.

Meanwhile, however, Dr. Ellis will make frequent visits here. Just now, however, Dr. Ellis is on his way to P. B. Island, where there is no surface water, but where borings will be made for the purpose of determining the depth of the sea floor. The work will be done by the use of a dredge, where the cold fields there will engage his attention. A more interesting mission, however, is that of Mr. Farquhar, who will visit sections of Nova Scotia, where traces of tin are supposed to have been found. Should the metal be found in any quantity, the discovery would be very valuable and one for which a bounty has been offered by the Dominion Government.

YUKON COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

OTTAWA, June 18.—A commissioner for the Yukon has been appointed in the person of ex-Judge Henderson of Vancouver. He is now in Ottawa, and after receiving instructions will immediately leave for his new post.

CANADA'S IMMIGRATION FIGURES SHOW BIG INFLUX ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLE

OTTAWA, June 14.—Canadian immigration returns do not provide much foundation for the fear of Premier Roblin of Manitoba that Canada is to be eventually controlled by foreigners. On the contrary they indicate that the control of political and industrial affairs will remain with Canadians and Britishers, who are coming in by the ship loads. The immigration figures also indicate that Canada is receiving a far higher class of immigrants than is the United States.

Anglo-Saxon immigration to Canada is increasing much more rapidly than is that from the Latin Slav and other countries of Europe. The Dominion is getting most of her new citizens from countries whose people are regarded as the very best types. The United States is not by any means so fortunate in this respect.

During the fiscal period ending March 31st Canada attracted immigrants to the number of 15,171, being an increase of 15,170.

For the same time continental countries supplied 24,217 an increase of 14,000. Arrivals of English immigrants increased 37 per cent, and Scotch immigrants increased 24 per cent. English and Scotch immigration has been increasing in astonishing ratio in the last few years. Since 1901-02, the rate of increase in English immigration by year has been as follows: 1901-02, 30 per cent.; 1902-03, 148 per cent.; 1903-04, 35 per cent.; 1904-05, 48 per cent.; 1905-06, 35 per cent.; 1906-07, 27 per cent.

Scotch immigration has grown as follows: 1901-02, 23 per cent.; 1902-03, 137 per cent.; 1903-04, 50 per cent.; 1904-05, 11 per cent.; 1905-06, 25 per cent.; 1906-07, 24 per cent.

The largest number by far of immigrants to Canada are from Great Britain and there is every reason to believe that the rate of increase will continue. There need be no alarm that Canada's foreign-born population will dominate affairs here.

Canada has cause for gratification compared with the United States as to arrivals. The countries regarded as most desirable sources of supply for immigration are: Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Denmark, France, German Empire, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden. From these countries the United States received in 1905-06 thirty-eight per cent. of a total immigration of 1,100,745, while Italy contributed 25 per cent. and Russia and Finland came 20 per cent. From the two countries, therefore, about half the American immigration was drawn. During the same time Canada, out of a total immigration of 15,171, received 50 per cent. from the desirable countries, Italy furnishing only 4 per cent., and from Russia and Finland only 2 per cent.

Canada received 50 per cent. of the entire year's immigration from the United States. In return the United States got from Canada and Newfoundland combined less than one-half of on per cent. of her entire immigration.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Wholesale.		
Potatoes, per bbl.	2.00	2.50
Turnips, per bbl.	0.75	0.90
Beef, butcher, carcass.	0.05	0.10
Beef, country, carcass.	0.05	0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08	0.10
Pork, per lb.	0.08	0.09
Lamb, per lb.	0.15	0.16
Roll butter, per lb.	0.22	0.25
Tub butter, per lb.	0.20	0.24
Eggs, per dozen	0.16	0.18
Turkey, per lb.	0.13	0.15
Pow, per pair	1.00	1.25
Cabbage, per bbl.	4.00	0.00
Potatoes, per bbl.	2.00	2.15
Hides, per lb.	0.09	0.09
Calf hides, per lb.	0.15	0.00
Lambskins, each.	0.05	0.10
Sheepskins, each.	0.00	1.50
Veal, per lb.	0.05	0.08

FISH.

Rippling herring, h-bbls	2.35	2.50
Codfish, large dry	4.50	4.00
Medium	4.35	4.00
Cod, small	3.00	2.25
Finnan haddock, each	0.05	0.10
Herring, Gd. Manan	2.00	2.25
Bay herring, h-bbls	2.00	0.00
Codfish, fresh	0.02	0.03
Pollock, fresh	0.15	0.10
Smoked herring, h-bbls	0.07	0.08
Shelburne herring, h-bbls	0.10	0.25
Haddock, fresh	0.02	0.03
Gaspereaux, fresh	1.00	0.10
Halibut	0.10	0.11
Salmon, per lb.	0.16	0.20
Shad, fresh	0.20	0.35

RETAIL.

Roast beef	0.11	0.20
Spring lamb, per ctr.	1.00	2.00
Beef, corned, per lb.	0.10	0.15
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0.15	0.16
Steak	0.14	0.25
Ham, per lb.	0.09	0.20
Bacon, per lb.	0.10	0.09
Turkey, per lb.	0.13	0.20
Chickens and fowl		
fresh killed	1.00	1.40
Butter, dairy, roll	0.22	0.25
Butter, tub	0.22	0.25
Lard, per lb.	0.18	0.18
Eggs, per dozen	0.20	0.20
Onions, per lb.	0.05	0.09
Cabbage, each	0.08	0.15
Potatoes, per peck	0.10	0.30
Celery	0.10	0.12
Lettuce	0.05	0.05
Parsley	0.05	0.00
Beets, per peck	0.30	0.00
Carrots, per peck	0.30	0.00
Cauliflower	0.05	0.05
Squash	0.05	0.05
Spinach, per peck	0.40	0.40
Radish, per bunch	0.05	0.00

GROCERIES.

Beef tongue, per lb.	0.10	0.00
Onions, Egyptian, bag.	0.08	0.08
Onions, Spanish, cases.	0.20	0.00
Cheese, per lb.	0.15	0.00
Rice, per lb.	0.03	0.03
Cream of tartar, pure	0.20	0.20
Sal soda, per lb.	0.15	0.15
Bicarb soda, per keg.	2.10	2.20
Sal soda, per lb.	0.00	0.00

MOLASSES.

Extra choice, F. R.	0.25	0.25
Barbados	0.25	0.25
New Orleans (refined)	0.00	0.00

SUGAR.

Standard granulated, yellow bright, equalized rates.	0.08	0.08
Pulverized sugar	0.06	0.07
Tes.		
Congou, per lb. finest	0.22	0.24
Congou, per lb. common	0.15	0.20
Congou, per lb.	0.39	0.40

COFFEE.

Java, per lb. green	0.24	0.28
Jamaica, per lb.	0.24	0.28
Salt		
Liverpool, ex vessel	0.58	0.60
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.61	0.63
Liverpool butter	0.00	1.00
per bag, factory filled		
Spices		
Nutmegs, per lb.	0.40	0.50
Cassia, per lb. ground	0.12	0.20
Cloves	0.00	0.25
Cloves, ground	0.00	0.25
Ginger, ground	0.15	0.15
Pepper, ground	0.15	0.21
Tobacco		
Black chewing	0.45	0.55
Bright, chewing	0.45	0.55
Smoking	0.35	0.50

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1890, says: "It is a well known fact that Chlorodyne is the most generally used medicine for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

CAUTION.—Genuine Chlorodyne. Every bottle of this is labeled with the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE, and the name of the proprietor, J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, London.

Sold in bottles by all chemists. Prices in England 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sole manufacturers—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

Wholesale Agents: Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

A CHANCE FOR THE BOYS.

The Superintendent of one of the largest corporations in Canada, head office, Montreal, offers to employ all the MALE STENOGRAPHERS who are graduated from Frederickton Business College. You may enter at any time as we will have NO SUMMER VACATION this year. We could have placed many more graduates during the past year had we had them. Write for Catalogue. Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal, Frederickton, N. B.

NO SUMMER VACATION THIS YEAR.

The demand for stenographic bookkeepers is so great that no summer vacation is given. The business of stenographers is so important that we have ever known in our long experience and we are ready to do our part in qualifying earnest young men and women to profit by the instruction. The instruction of teachers will be retained, individual instruction will be given and all who have brains and industry are assured of success. Send today for catalogue, giving terms, etc.

THE DISSOLUTION OF SECOND DUMA

The News Was Received in St. Petersburg With Perfect Tranquility.

NO DISTURBANCES.

Outbreak of Agrarian Disorders is Expected Later On—Would Not Spare Bullets

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—The dissolution of the second Duma was received through St. Petersburg with perfect tranquility. Thanks to the precautionary measures taken by