

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 11, 1910

THE DEATH OF THE PEACEMAKER

In the hour of national sorrow, as in the hour of national danger, in the day of mourning as on the day of battle, a quiver runs through the Empire, silently moving its millions to a sense of unity.

So today, We may rightly say of Edward the Seventh, whose tired hands relinquished the sceptre of his father Friday night, that his kingly gifts, his vision, his tact, his humanity, helped mightily to weld together in bonds of common aspiration and loyalty the far-flung peoples over whom he ruled.

If we add to this just tribute another which all the world will freely accord, that he strove patiently and well to promote peace on earth and good will, then must it be said, though in the hour of sorrow, that while death came unexpectedly and to one seemingly with years of accomplishment before him, the Empire may rejoice in the example he set and the volume of the good he did for his own people and for humanity.

In the modern history of the British race the death of Edward the Peacemaker is properly comparable only with that of his mother, Victoria the Good. In recent years particularly the son grew into the affections of the people of the Empire until he measurably filled the place she left, and it would be difficult to pay him a more significant tribute.

Today the Empire is plunged in no seeming sorrow, but in deep and sincere grief, and to the royal widow and the members of the royal family there will go out from the British peoples a flood of sympathy, which, while it cannot dull their sense of loss, may at least be comforting because of the proof it affords of the sterling qualities which were recognized and revered in him who is gone.

So the King passes. In the terse messages from the sick chamber we learn of the death of the man. He met the end with good courage like the brave men of his race before him, consoled so far as may be by the conviction that he had striven to do the full duty attaching to his exalted office. To the truth of that conviction a sorrowing Empire gives instant and earnest testimony.

The Peacemaker's place in history is secure. He was a tower of strength to the Empire—and to the monarchial idea. In him, as in his mother, was abundantly justified the form of government to which the British race adheres, broadening it to meet and solve every problem which the rising tide of progress develops under the folds of the Union Jack. The King was every inch a king in dignity and in his relations to the world, but he was in the best sense a progressive constitutional ruler, penetrated by an enlightened sense of the progress of humanity and the changing demands of his twentieth century Empire.

There runs through this morning's news of the grim event and the comment thereon a certain note of anxiety because the King's death came at a time when there is political turmoil in the United Kingdom, and when there are signs which many read as indicating that the old order is changing to give place to the new. This suggestion of anxiety, though natural in such an hour, is without real basis. The new ruler comes to the most solid throne the world has ever seen, acclaimed by a vast and loyal nation whose millions work out their problems slowly but surely, testing with infinite patience and unerring instinct each new step in the march of progress. When the good Queen died, or when it was seen that the end could not long be deferred, we all remember that some men shook their heads, fearing that her son would not measure up to the high standard they deemed necessary to a ruler so illustrious. The next few years of history—all too short—converted the doubters by the most admirable evidence. So it will be now that death again has come. The King is dead. Long live the King! While the Empire is wrung by sorrow over its loss, nevertheless its great heart goes out in loyal and confident welcome to him who must turn from his father's bier to his father's throne.

GOLD AND THE COST OF LIVING

The New York Journal of Commerce is somewhat severe on the Massachusetts commission which decided that the increased production of gold has been the prime factor in the increased cost of living.

A "Commission on the Cost of Living" appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature has in considerably less than two months after its appointment submitted a report of over 700 printed pages, which is spoken of in a Boston newspaper as an "encyclopaedic" document on the subject. We do not recognize among the names of its members that of any known authority or expert on economic questions, and yet the summary of "findings" at the conclusion of the report starts off with the positive statement that the "primary cause of the world-wide advance in prices since 1897 has been the increase of the gold supply, which has reduced the purchasing power of money and brought about a corresponding increase of values measured in money in all the leading commercial states, and at least in the United States has served as the basis for a vast extension of credit."

No competent authority on economics or on the course of prices would venture to make such an assertion, and one of the leading authorities in this country, Prof. Laughlin of the Chicago University, in an article in Scribner's Magazine for May, presents an absolute demonstration of its absurdity and exposes the variety of fallacies implied in it. It cannot be confidently denied that the increased output of gold may have had some effect upon the general level of prices, for it takes a long period to determine such an effect, especially when a variety of other causes much more easily ascertained have been conspicuously at work to produce the result. But it can be made perfectly plain that increase in the gold supply is not the primary cause of the advance in prices and has probably had very little effect upon it.

This Commission itself recognizes other causes which have been far more potent in producing the effect, and are in themselves sufficient to account for it. There was no need of its "encyclopaedic" report to reiterate these and repeat tables of figures in support of them. It may have been well enough to bring together the familiar information for the enlightenment of the Massachusetts Legislature, but why vitiate its value by a sweeping assumption for which it had no ground except the fact that the gold supply has increased to an unprecedented extent in the last fifteen years and prices have advanced considerably in the latter part of the same period? It is the oft repeated fallacy of post hoc, ergo propter hoc, when the conclusion has no necessary connection with the premises, but can be clearly traced to causes with which these have no direct relation.

MR. BALFOUR AND FLOUR

After Mr. Balfour declared that the Unionist party would favor free wheat from the overseas Dominions, a firm of Glasgow corn dealers, desiring to be sure just how broad his policy was to be, wrote to him asking if by "wheat" he meant to include "wheat flour" as well. In reply the following letter, now widely

quoted, was received under date of April 20, 1910, and signed by Wilfrid M. Short: "Mr. Balfour desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and, in reply, to say that the statement in his letter to Mr. Courthope to which you allude only referred to colonial wheat."

The Glasgow firm, thus apprised of the fact that Mr. Balfour's enthusiasm for free Colonial flour did not extend to free Colonial flour did not extend to free Colonial flour, had written a letter in which they set out that the Canadian milling industry would be hit heavily should the British electors ever give Mr. Balfour a chance to put his proposed tariff into effect.

They point out that the tariff proposed by the agricultural committee of the British Tariff Reform Commission was six pence per cwt. on foreign wheat and three pence per cwt. on Colonial wheat, while all flour, from whatever source, was to be subject to a duty of one shilling and three pence per cwt. "Even under the Tariff Commission's scale of duties," they say, "you will see that Canadian flour would be so severely handicapped as to be practically excluded, but the exclusion is to be put beyond doubt or question by the new proposal to admit Colonial wheat free of duty while maintaining the one shilling and three pence per cwt. duty on flour. In plain words, one shilling and three pence per cwt. duty on flour is not a tariff for revenue; it is intended to exclude all kinds of flour, and is simply the working out of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme as he expounded it in Glasgow in 1903. He said then that one of his objects was to secure that all flour used in this country should be milled at home. Of the flour imported into this country the Canadian proportion is steadily increasing, while supplies from other sources are as steadily diminishing. You will therefore readily see that this is a most important matter for Canadian millers, who have been increasing the capacity of their mills in the belief that they would have at least a fair chance to compete with British millers in British markets."

If a majority of the electors of Great Britain desire to tax Colonial flour for the benefit of the Old Country millers it will be their right to do so, and no one in Canada will have any reasonable ground for objection so long as we impose duties on British goods. But the letters of Mr. Balfour and the Glasgow corn dealers beautifully illustrate the hollowness of the tariff reform assertion that the Unionist programme would not increase the price of food in Britain. Mr. Balfour's excursion into protection discovers him beset by all sorts of "interests" eager for control of the home market and willing to shout for anyone who will give it to them. His progress will be marked by awkward alliances and compromises, and if he gains power he will be urged to "go the whole hog" and put on stiff duties all around. It is that or the continuation of the Lloyd George budget. The people are likely to prefer the budget.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Since New Brunswick's Board of Public Utility Commissioners has been organized, and is soon to begin its work of arbitrating between the public and the companies to whom the Legislature has entrusted public service franchises, there will be

public eagerness to know whether or not the legislation creating the board confers powers sufficient for the task in hand. In this connection it should be of interest to examine what Quebec is doing. There, as here and in Nova Scotia, proper control of public utilities is in an experimental stage, but it is obvious from recent pronouncements by Col. Hibbard, chairman of the Quebec commission, that Premier Gouin proceeded on broad and progressive lines when he framed the act creating the new body.

In Quebec any private individual who believes he has a grievance can lay his complaint directly before the commission, without any cost or vexatious procedure, and such complaint will receive full consideration. All companies coming under the Quebec act are required to report to the commission all fatal accidents occurring on transportation lines operated by them, and also to make a half-yearly report to the board. The commission has been substituted for the Railway Committee of the Executive Council of the province, and is invested with all its powers.

In investigating complaints of unreasonable tolls for heat, gas, light, fares, or other services supplied by public utility companies, the commissioners have "the right to go into the books and private affairs of the companies, and to employ experts to do so if necessary in order to ascertain whether or not such charges are reasonable or justifiable, and they may arbitrarily order a reduction of charges if they consider the same necessary or proper. Obedience to the orders of the commission can be enforced even at the cost of taking full possession of the property and books of the company, or of the cancellation of its charter by the Attorney-General, at the demand of the commission."

Furthermore no injunction can be issued by the Superior Court against any act or decision of the commission, which is itself a court of record, with the powers, as to procedure, of the Superior Court, but appeals from its decisions may be taken, as from those of the Superior Court, to the Court of Appeals. On its own initiative the commission may investigate any matter concerning public utilities which it considers it desirable to investigate, or it may so act upon complaint made to it by the Attorney-General, or by any municipality, company, or private individual.

Thus it seems that the Quebec commission is to be a popular court from which a decision may be had in any reasonable matter without red tape or expense. It may be hoped that the New Brunswick board will be found to have similar powers. If not, it will be a simple matter for the Legislature to amend the act next session. In the interval it may be supposed that there will be tests sufficient to show pretty clearly how matters stand.

COMMON PRECAUTIONS

When the new provincial health act is got into working order the city and county boards should unite in spreading information (1) as to the deadly results arising from the common housefly, and (2) up-to-date methods for exterminating the fly or, at least, minimizing the danger. Canadian newspapers are having much to say on this disagreeable subject today, and before they abandon it they will succeed in preparing the way for no end of useful work by the health authorities. By a very large percentage of the population the leading facts about the fly as a disease carrier are not known, or are ignored. A contemporary, which is engaged in the work of protecting the public health by disseminating useful information, refers to an address, previously mentioned here, delivered before the Mothers' Club of Chatham (Ont.), by Dr. Hall, of that city.

"The housefly," says the journal referred to, "is responsible for the spread of typhoid and consumption. Fear him as the greatest foe, knock him down and kill him and throw him outdoors every chance you get, for he is the most dangerous of all living animals. He does not serve any good purpose at all, said Dr. Hall, of Chatham. He stated that science had proven the idea that flies were the sign of a healthy summer a fallacy. Recently when he was at Washington an ordinary housefly was caught and dipped up and down in a pint of water, and the water then analyzed, and it was found that this fly carried without his wings drooping or any inconvenience in the least, six millions of bacteria. The fly breeds chiefly in stable manure or decaying refuse. It was possible in a city like Chatham to be rid of the pest of flies almost entirely; if the livable stables were moved to the outside of the city limits it would help very materially in the matter. To sprinkle a little coal oil once week over the boxes would also assist in keeping down the pest. Coal oil sprinkled over the surface of a rain barrel where water is standing will also kill all mosquito larvae, and thus keep them down. Dr. Hall gave some very practical rules for the protection of the public against flies. One was that the food should be kept under cover, especially that offered for sale by grocery stores. He strongly advised the mothers to refuse to buy from stores where that was not the case."

BUILDING UP A PROVINCE

Ontario is losing too many of its farmers, and New Brunswick, which has long been losing too many, may well give attention to Ontario's efforts to develop its rural districts, make the people satisfied with country conditions by bettering those conditions, and promote more farming and the better tilling of small tracts. Several Toronto newspapers have seriously taken up the question of Ontario's needs, and one notes with interest their frequent mention of good roads as one of the aids to rural progress and contentment. This is one of the big questions of the day, here as in Ontario. It is time New Brunswick revolutionized its road policy, and some of its other policies.

The Mail and Empire says Ontario has 63,000 fewer farmers today than it had in 1901. Markets are better—but the farm is

not holding the people. "There is," says the Mail, "on this question need for action by the agricultural experts of the governments both at Toronto and at Ottawa. Something ought to be done to induce the people to remain on the land. The Ontario government is doing a great deal in its sphere. It is spreading agricultural education, and is thus making easier the path of those who are devoting themselves to the industry. The Ottawa government, which has the experimental feature of the case, and the transportation and cold storage facilities under its charge, ought to cooperate in the spirit that prevails at the provincial capital, and thus contribute within its jurisdiction to the solution of this problem. A large expenditure to meet the needs of the farmers would not be grudged. It would do more good than the expenditure of sixty millions on an unnecessary and useless war."

There, one notes, politics unnecessarily and uselessly gets into the digression. The Toronto World, which explains that it is not criticizing Premier Whitney, gets nearer the real question: "The World," it says, "believes that life can be made more endurable, more pleasant and more profitable in the country than it is in the city. But something must be done to bring this about; and that something must be done first of all by the people themselves, next by the municipality, and next by the government of the province; but the government must lead and provide the legislation, and must in a way supply expert knowledge and also provide some money. There must be, to begin with, good roads, and there must next be better service on the coast of taking full possession of the property and books of the company, or of the cancellation of its charter by the Attorney-General, at the demand of the commission."

Further, there must be a better policy of public hygiene. * * * Is the provincial treasury convinced that where we are spending money we are spending it to the best advantage; is it not time that we had a revision of the payments made out of the provincial treasury, with the view of seeing whether we cannot drop some of the more or less worthless and some of the more or less unnecessary payments, and pay the money into the absolute necessities for improving the country in the way of roads, traction, cheap power and better hygiene?"

NOT GOOD CANADIANISM

The habit of sneering at things Canadian—of promoting the idea that the people of the Dominion are somehow likely to prove unequal to the problems arising from the country's progress—is rebuked convincingly by a writer in the Winnipeg Saturday Post:

"Laughing at the Canadian navy and sneering at the bill that went through the House of Commons the other day to provide for its creation, may or may not be good party politics—but there can be no doubt that such tactics can do nothing to stimulate the spirit of patriotism in this country. A man may honestly think the Canadian people would be better advised if they contributed ships to the British navy—but that certainly would not justify his sneering at and ridiculing a navy that is to be our own, a navy that should command our respect, and that we should support with the enthusiasm that is necessary in this country, if Canada is ever to be a nation. Sneers are cheap—and they are worth just about as much as they cost. A man does not necessarily prove that his ideas are superior to the ideas of others when he ridicules those ideas—merely proves that he is displeased. Sometimes this is important. In most cases it is quite unimportant. In all cases where the sneer is repeated unduly it becomes a bore and is likely to give the face that wears it an expression more ill-bred than superior. Habitual dwelling in evil odors will produce the same facial expression that affected superiority is wont to stamp on the human face. It is unwise, therefore, to wear this look overmuch, lest it be attributed to the less pleasant cause. If Conservative newspapers cannot conscientiously boast the Canadian navy, they can at least stop knocking it. Their protest has been registered with sufficient frequency to insure that it will not be forgotten. The only effect of continuing this protest will be to cause bitterness, or at least an intense feeling of being bored."

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Manchester Guardian says of the ex-Premier of Australia: "Mr. Deakin's great powers as a platform orator, his skill in parliamentary debate, and his high literary ability, make him a unique figure among present-day politicians in the Commonwealth. Among our Colonial statesmen he ranks second in prestige only to Sir Wilfrid Laurier." The pre-eminence of Canada's statesman leader and great governing son is acknowledged everywhere, says the Halifax Chronicle. He stands foremost among the leaders of the Empire.

From the report of the Massachusetts commission on the cost of living:

"If Canada chances to profit by supplying our needs to some small extent, so much the better for Canada and ourselves. But there is no reason why we should restrict our new purchases to Canada, Mexico, Argentina or Australia. Let us help us, let us turn to them as well. "We submit that it is a wise economic policy to give the people free access to those articles of food that call for the bulk of the expenditure of the masses. For the purposes of revenue it may be wise to tax somewhat its comforts, and the heaviest duties should be levied on its luxuries, but the food necessities of life should be free."

Auto Causes Moncton Horse's Death

Moncton, May 8 (Special)—Rev. H. S. B. Strohhard, pastor of St. Anne's Methodist church, lost a valuable horse this afternoon in rather a peculiar way. The horse was hitched to an iron post in Central Methodist church yard when an auto passed up the street, frightening it. The horse reared and came down on its post, dismembering it so it had to be immediately shot.

"My goods speak for themselves." "What are you selling?" "Grainphones."—Louisville Courier.

CREW RESCUED IN WRECK OF TINE

Captain Doucette and Men of Schri. H. L. Berry, of New Glasgow Mills P. E. I., Driven Ashore at Tabusintac, Were Fourteen Hours Washed by Terrific Seas.

Chatham, N. B., May 8.—The vessel that went ashore at Tabusintac during the snowstorm and gale of Thursday night is the H. L. Berry, Captain Doucette, of New Glasgow Mills (P. E. I.). The captain and crew of two men were saved. The Berry was bound from Bay Chaleur port to Tignish (P. E. I.), with a cargo of gasoline and coal. She was between 30 and 40 miles out of her course and struck at Tabusintac Beach at 2 o'clock Thursday morning.

The captain and crew took refuge in the rigging and clung there for fourteen hours with sea and wind ever sweeping over them. A boat from shore made several attempts to reach them but was unable to until one manned by William Wishard, Charles McWilliams and George Davidson at length succeeded. One man was unconscious and the other two were helpless from exposure.

The rescue was a most hazardous one and the residents of that section give great praise to the men who accomplished it. Captain Doucette and his men were taken care of at A. R. Loggie's factory at Tabusintac and at last reports had improved considerably. The schooner was a total wreck. She is full of water and lies in a precarious position. She is owned by Frank Andrews, of New Glasgow Mills.

SCHOONER H. L. BERRY, WRECKED AT TABUSINTAC, MAY YET BE FLOATED

Men Who Rescued Crew from Rigging Had Their Boat Fill Ten Times Before They Reached the Vessel.

Chatham, May 8.—Schooner H. L. Berry, which went ashore at Tabusintac on Thursday morning, is still in a precarious position. She is lying on a sandy bottom in seven feet of water with her deck awash. She lost her foresail and jib before she was rescued. Both masts are standing. She also lost twenty-five barrels of gasoline.

Captain Doucette and his men have quite recovered from their exposure. They got out to the vessel Saturday and it is thought she may be floated without much damage to the hull.

The men who rescued the crew did so with great peril. It was four hours from when they started until they got on board the vessel. Their boat filled ten times, and one man was obliged to jump in the water and swim to the boat. The captain and his crew are still at Tabusintac.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER MAY NOT VISIT CANADA AGAIN

States This in Letter to Amherst Pastor, to Whom He Sent \$500 Towards Hospital Fund.

Amherst, N. S., May 8.—Some months ago a number of ladies of the town started a scheme that had for its object the raising of the sum of \$20,000 as an endowment fund for the Highland View Hospital, and they have already raised several hundred dollars.

Rev. Dr. A. Steele became interested in the movement and wrote to Sir Charles Tupper, who practices as a physician here, before he entered public life. On Saturday Dr. Steele received a letter from Sir Charles enclosing a check for \$500 for this fund.

Sir Charles writes that Lady Tupper's health, although somewhat improved, will probably prevent him from again coming to Canada.

MOMENTS WITH MARCUS AURELIUS

Adapt thyself to the things amidst which thy lot has been cast and love in sincerity the fellow creatures with whom destiny has ordained thou shalt live.

When force of circumstance has jarred and broken the ties which bind thee to thyself, and suffer not the bells to ring out of tune longer than that force constrains. For the surest path to perfect harmony is to recur to it ever and again.

That which harms not the state harms not the subject. In every case of apparent injury apply the following canon: If the state has received no hurt by this, neither have I; if the state has received hurt, it is my part, not to wish indignant with the author, but to admonish him of his error.

All that befalls the individual is to the interest of the universal. This is itself observable that, as a general rule, whatever profits one man profits others as well as himself. In this case, however, the term "profit" must be taken in that popular sense, in which it is applicable to things indifferent.

Let thy thoughts turn again and again to the connection of all objects in the universe and their mutual relationship. For, in a sense, all things involved one with another, and in virtue of this involvement united by ties of friendship, in that they follow each other as members of a series, in consequence of the centripetal and centrifugal motion and conspiracy of the universe and the unification of substance.

When thou wilt rejoice thy soul, think of the virtues of thy fellow men—here, again, some modesty or generosity, here, again, some other notable trait. For there is no keener pleasure than to observe these patterns of the virtues displayed in the characters of those around us, and exhibited as frankly as possible. Let us therefore keep them ever before our eyes.

It seems thou art not cast down if thy weight be so many times, instead of three hundred. Why, then, could it trouble thee that thy life extends to so many years, and no farther? Thou art content with the portion of matter allotted thee; then why not with thy time?

In our legislation we want wisdom as well as enthusiasm for ideals.—Justice Park.

Ready for the Emergency Call First aid to the sick and injured is most important. It may check otherwise serious results. That is why every home should contain a liberal supply of

JOHNSON'S Anodyne LINIMENT Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Colds, and many other ordinary troubles are quickly relieved and the patient made well by internal use of this 99-year-old remedy. For Sprains, Scalds, Bruises, Cuts, Neuralgia, etc., Johnson's Anodyne Liniment gives quick relief when affected parts are thoroughly bathed with it. Parsons' Pills Sold in 25c and 50c Bottles. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

FEELING REMARKS IN PROVINCIAL PULPITS

Fredericton, Woodstock and Other Pastors Dwell on the King's Death

Capital City Hall Draped and Council Decides to Send Telegram of Condolence to George V.—Tributes of Rev. Mr. Alder and Father McMurray.

Fredericton, May 8.—The city council, at a special meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to drape the council chamber and front of the city hall on account of the king's death. A committee was also appointed to draft a telegram expressing the sorrow of Fredericton on account of the death of the sovereign. The telegram will be forwarded to the governor-general and by him to London.

Today in all the churches references to the death of King Edward were made and special services were held in several. Prayers for King George were offered. The chimes of Christ church cathedral rang a muffled peal.

Woodstock Pulpit References.—Woodstock, N. B., May 8.—(Special)—When the news of the late King's death was confirmed, there were expressions of grief and sorrow on all sides. Yesterday many farmers were in town and the sad news was the main topic of conversation.

Bells were tolled yesterday morning and all flags were immediately placed at half mast. The town hall was draped in black and purple mourning with the portrait of the King suspended in the midst. Another portrait of the King in the council chamber was surrounded with a similar mourning decoration.

A special meeting of the council was held last evening when a resolution of sympathy and regret to the new ruler was passed and the council then adjourned. This morning in all the churches there were references to the death of the King. In St. Luke's church the altar, pulpit and prayer desks were draped in purple and black. The pastor, Rev. H. Goring Alder, feelingly referred to the loss of the nation and world had sustained and stated that the day of the funeral there would be a special memorial service. The National Anthem was sung. In the other churches suitable allusions were made to the sad event.

At St. Gertrude's church today Rev. Father McMurray paid an eloquent tribute to the lamented sovereign. He wished to place on record his profound sense of the loss not only of the empire and Canada, but as well as the world at large in the death of a ruler who had exercised the greatest influence for good during a short but memorable reign. The deceased was indeed a father to all his people, regardless of race or creed. On many occasions the King had shown his friendliness to his Roman Catholic subjects; on the occasion of the marriage of the King of Spain; on his frequent attendance at Catholic services during his visit to the Vatican; and on his visits to sovereigns of that faith; by his visits to the Pope where he conformed to the usual etiquette required on such occasions, and only a few weeks ago when he sent a most sympathetic message to the clergy assembled at the Ecumenical Council in session in Quebec.

The reverend gentleman joined in tendering his heartfelt sympathy to the widowed Queen, and to him upon whose shoulders had so suddenly been thrown the burden of empire, trusting that he would be long spared to rule over a glorious, contented and united empire.

In Moncton Churches.—Moncton, May 8.—(Special)—In all the city churches today the morning services were of a memorial character. The pastors of the different churches paid touching tributes to the late King Edward, referring to his peaceful reign and his well-earned title of "Edward the Peacemaker."

Nearly all the churches were decorated in black and purple and the music was appropriate in character. The services were largely attended.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Editor. E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

SUDDEN DEATH OF KINGSTON PUBLISHER

Kingston, Ont., May 8.—(Special)—Edward J. B. Pense, proprietor of the Kingston Whig and formerly member for the city in the Ontario legislature, died suddenly Saturday afternoon.

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Editor. E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

I used to stand up for my rights, like every dead game sport, and I was always mixed in fights, and paying fines in court. "No man," I used to fiercely cry, "on me can wipe his shoes;" and then, with fiercely glaring eye, I'd hunt for bugaboos. The man who lived across the yard would view me with a frown; he had his sacred rights to guard, and did the job up brown. Between us we had painted red the figtree and the vine; one day I punched that neighbor's head, the next day he punched mine. The neighbors wearied of our fights, which were becoming stale, and they ignored our sacred rights, and rode us on a rail. And then we both acquired some sense; the hint was understood; and now we lean upon the fence, and chat, as neighbors should. My martial character is gone, and I have no regret; I'd rather be imposed upon, than storm, and fuss, and fret. But since I ceased to worry o'er those blooming rights of mine, there's no demand for strife or gore, and life seems quite benign. I find, in this queer worldly game, that if I yield my share, the other chap will do the same, and likely beat me there.

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FROM

Although a perverse has upset the plans of these some persons have situation with equanimity needing to make as enjoy the dull cold days of the more venturesome ones establishing themselves in residences, but the outfit and Wednesday, when a few attractions even at a beautiful resorts as Rothesay. At the former Bullock and family, Dr. Misses Peters and Mrs. Oly have opened their cottage adjoining the Golf. Mr. Joseph Allison and William Allison are guests. Nearer home Mr. U. Thomas has moved to E. A. Steeves has been Beach for the last two tending additions which accommodation for guests. Among the students of the University of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Haycock, and Mrs. James Jack and Miss Le and Mrs. Andrew. They few weeks longer, the Mr. Alfred Morrissey; W. Daniel will spend Duck Cove; Mr. Gordon pating a trip to the West month. They will continue until soon the of the city will have as forbidding aspect, and shuttered windows will it is useless to seek ad hospitals; houses, frequent winter that is past.

TWO EDMUNDSTON BUILDINGS GUTTED BY FIRE SUNDAY

Damage About \$3,500, With Insurance of \$1,700; Hand Brigade did Good Work.

Edmundston, May 8.—Fire which broke out this morning in a store occupied by a Jew named Rockstein, did considerable damage to it and the residence of George Mosher adjoining.

Both buildings were destroyed. Mosher and wife were about half past eight. Rockstein, who had no insurance, and his wife, and his girl, most of his property.

A blacksmith shop near caught fire but the flames were put out by the aid of hand pumps. About ninety feet of the New Brunswick Telephone Company's wire was burned, with one pole.

A family by the name of Clarke, who lived in the basement underneath the store, lost all their household effects in the fire. They had no insurance.

The concert last Friday, held by Mrs. M. B. Edw. her residence in Queen St. a society function, so numerous and varied, the programme was an success. Especially was this holds' case, his selection poetic. His attire was pal and in keeping with his

J. Vernon, Mrs. Fr Miss Ena McLaren, A Jean, Mrs. Fred Caveri Simeon Jones, Mrs. Geor Haycock, Miss Winifred Mary L. Harrison, Miss the Misses Blair, Miss Travers, Miss Gilchrist, Hannah, Miss Olive S. Miss Leslie Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. the engagement of their Mary L. Vroom, to Mr. of Fruitville (B. C.). I take place in October. Mr. and Mrs. Charles street, where they are to be gone three month time will be spent in Ne Mrs. Easson's mother, Master Jack Easson and Mrs. W. M. Easson for New turn with his bride. Mr. Ernest Alward, board the Empress of B. Bee.

Miss Fanny Smith, sis day Robinson, leaves nee Virginian, to spend ec land. Mrs. Charles Weldon v bridge next Tuesday at residence, Chippewa Hill. Miss Edith Skinner ent lightfully at Luncheon, of the Golf Club. The decorative prettily, consisting painted the same of vases held the same of painted daffodil place cr formed. Afterwards bridg formed, the prize winner A. S. and Mrs. Herbe guests were M. G. W. Pery Thomson, Mrs. E. B. Robinson, Mrs. H. Be Mrs. James U. Thomas, MacMillan, Mrs. Harry B. Robinson, Mrs. James J. Robinson, Miss Ada B. Armstrong, Miss Mary E. Miss Scammell.

Miss Elsie McLean ha Mrs. Cameron, of Lon the guest of her parents Beverly Macaulay, Charle McAvoy, last week. Mrs. McAvoy entertained the Bungalow Club at dinner

Kingston, Ont., May 8.—(Special)—Edward J. B. Pense, proprietor of the Kingston Whig and formerly member for the city in the Ontario legislature, died suddenly Saturday afternoon.

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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Editor. E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

I used to stand up for my rights, like every dead game sport, and I was always mixed in fights, and paying fines in court. "No man," I used to fiercely cry, "on me can wipe his shoes;" and then, with fiercely glaring eye, I'd hunt for bugaboos. The man who lived across the yard would view me with a frown; he had his sacred rights to guard, and did the job up brown. Between us we had painted red the figtree and the vine; one day I punched that neighbor's head, the next day he punched mine. The neighbors wearied of our fights, which were becoming stale, and they ignored our sacred rights, and rode us on a rail. And then we both acquired some sense; the hint was understood; and now we lean upon the fence, and chat, as neighbors should. My martial character is gone, and I have no regret; I'd rather be imposed upon, than storm, and fuss, and fret. But since I ceased to worry o'er those blooming rights of mine, there's no demand for strife or gore, and life seems quite benign. I find, in this queer worldly game, that if I yield my share, the other chap will do the same, and likely beat me there.

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