

There was very little change in the market prices in the local market during the week. The price of butter is getting lower and now stands at 15c wholesale. The following were the market prices yesterday:

COUNTRY MARKET. western market 0.10 to 0.12, butchers 0.10, country 0.08, etc.

FRUITS, ETC. can oranges 2.50, lemons 1.75, per crate 2.75, etc.

FLOUR, ETC. deal 5.00, oatmeal 6.00, tobs high grade 6.05, etc.

CANNED GOODS. corn, cobbed 7.25, red spring 7.00, etc.

SUGAR. ard granulated 5.90, d Empire granulated 5.40, etc.

PROVISIONS. domestic mose 24.00, American corn 23.75, etc.

GROCERIES. seeded raisins 0.09, do 0.09, etc.

GRAINS. dry cod 4.00, am dry cod 5.25, etc.

FISH. dry cod 4.00, am dry cod 5.25, etc.

WHOLE NOSE. Astral 0.90, Rose and Chester 0.90, etc.

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LIBERALS ARE SURE OF WESTMORLAND

Winners Nominated Monday. A. B. Copp, C. M. Leger, Fred Magee and I. N. Killam Chosen. Four Hundred Delegates from All Sections of the County at the Convention, Which Was the Most Enthusiastic Ever Held in Sackville—Hon. Mr. Sweeney Nominated But Declined.

ELECTION WRITS ARE ISSUED

Nomination June 13 and Polling Day a Week Later. THE GIBSON LUMBER Boom Company Asked to Raft 7,000,000 Feet for St. John—Organize in Force at Capital for Meeting of Sovereign Grand Lodge and Affiliated Societies.

Special to The Telegraph.

Sackville, N. B., May 27.—The Liberal convention held here this afternoon was by far the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Westmorland county.

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RUNNING PROVINCE INTO DEBT AT AN ALARMING RATE

Searching Criticism of the Government's Record Made by Hon. Wm. Pugsley, ex-Minister of Public Works. Highways Sadly Neglected and People Are Justified in Their Complaints About the Wretched Condition of the Roads—How the Province Has Lost by Mr. Flemming's Railway Policy—The Things the Premier Conceals in His Manifesto.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 27.—The minister of militia, Hon. Col. Hughes, is instituting an important change in connection with the annual training camps.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, May 27.—There is trouble already in the government ranks in Carleton county and as a result the youth of the county has been disappointed.

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BROKE ABOUT ALL THEIR PROMISES

Hazen Got Power on False Pretenses. Work-by-Tender Pledge Violated in a Bare-faced Manner. Fleming Government's Reckless Expenditure is How They Carried Out the Economy Plank—The No-Party-Cry Only Lasted Till the Votes Were Counted.

Special to The Telegraph.

Fredericton, May 27.—Premier Fleming was in opposition, his leader, Mr. Hazen, appealed to the people on a platform with eight planks in it.

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COLONEL SAM WILL MAKE THE MONEY FLY

Minister of Militia Negotiating for Two More Training Grounds for Artillery Like Petawawa—One in Maritime Provinces.

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ALLAN LINER LEFT 750 PASSENGERS IN QUARANTINE

The Tunisian Delayed Twenty Hours at Grosse Isle on Account of Smallpox Aboard.

Special to The Telegraph.

Quebec, May 27.—The steamer Tunisian, of the Allan line, reached Quebec at 5 a.m. today after a delay of twenty hours at Grosse Isle, where she left 750 of her passengers, all steaming in the quarantine station.

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WORLD'S GREATEST MANUFACTURER OF COTTON GOODS DEAD

M. C. D. Borden, Owner of Seven Big Fall River Mills, Dies at New York—Always Ran His Plants Independently.

Special to The Telegraph.

New York, May 27.—Matthew C. D. Borden, one of the most prominent cotton goods manufacturers in the country, died at his residence here this afternoon of intestinal trouble in his 74th year.

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FRENCH REPULSE MOORISH ATTACK WITH HEAVY LOSS

Fez, (by wireless to Tangier), May 27.—A strong body of Moors made another fierce attack on this city this morning, some got inside the walls, but were repulsed or killed.

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MONTREAL BANK MANAGER DEAD

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C. R. on Sunday was un-... on motion of Rev. Mr. A. G. M. Gillis...

WOODSTOCK... May 21—Mrs. Medford... of St. Stephen, was the guest...

...Ketchum is home from the... at Fredericton, for vacation...

...Norman McIntosh and Ralph... students at St. Francis Xavier...

...Lollie Howard, of Fredericton, is... with Mrs. George Smith.

...ESTER BEACH... May 21—Mrs. M. G. Teed...

...Mrs. Charles McDonald and... Mrs. McDonald came out from...

...Mrs. Geo. McA. Blizard were... visitors at the Point.

...Mrs. Charles Leas, of the Bank... staff at St. John, spent the...

...DORCHESTER... May 22—Mrs. M. G. Teed...

...Mrs. E. B. Chandler left on Saturday... evening's Maritime express for Toronto...

...HAMPTON VILLAGE... May 22—Professor... of the U. N. B., has arrived...

...ANDOVER... N. B., May 22—Captain Glass... of Sumnerville (Mass.), arrived on Tuesday...

...and Baptist churches, singing a solo... at Hampton Village has an improvement...

...HAMPTON... May 22—The Rev. J. D. Wetmore... a former pastor of the Hampton...

...The Rev. H. S. Rice, of Moncton, took... the evening service last Sunday in the...

...The Rev. A. J. Crowfoot and Mr. Allen... a former teacher at Robbsey, visited...

...Professor W. S. Raymond, of the U. N. B... returned to town last Saturday for...

...A pleasant party assembled at the home... of Mrs. N. M. Barnes, Linden Heights, on...

...MONCTON... May 23—Mrs. H. G. Rolfe... has gone to Ottawa to spend a few weeks...

...Mrs. Charles Leas, of the Bank of Montreal... staff at St. John, spent the week-end...

...DORCHESTER... May 22—Mrs. M. G. Teed... left on Saturday evening for Toronto...

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...ANDOVER... N. B., May 22—Captain Glass... of Sumnerville (Mass.), arrived on Tuesday...

...of Miss Annie Armstrong, left on Wednesday... for Woodstock.

...SHELIAC... May 22—Miss G. Hanington... has been spending the winter with...

...Scholarships to the amount of \$50 will... be paid to teachers from Victoria county...

...William Matheson, of Cabano, was a... guest at his home in the village...

...Mr. Robert Dyant has returned to Boston... from spending some time at his old...

...SUSSEX... May 22—Mrs. M. G. Teed... was her last week with her...

...The "Fountain Fund" concert given in the... opera house Friday evening of last...

...The following appointments are gazetted:... Edouard Grouard, barrister, of Moncton...

...SACKVILLE... May 21—The graduating... class of Miss Christine Elizabeth McLeod...

...ST. ANDREWS... May 25—Mr. Fred Lee... has gone to Glace Bay, in the...

...YARMOUTH... N. S., May 22—Mr. Henry... Kilian has arrived from Vancouver (B. C.)...

...of New Germany, are visiting Mrs. Martell... parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Baker.

...Mr. G. D. Grimmer was hostess at a... three table bridge on Saturday evening...

...AMHERST... May 22—Mrs. R. C. MacPherson... has been spending the past three...

...PARRBORO... May 22—T. J. Locke... C. E. of Halifax, was in town the first...

...Mrs. J. M. G. Moss were in New Brunswick... on a few days last week.

...Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Ormond were the... guests of the Rev. Mr. H. G. Rolfe...

...HOPEWELL HILL... May 23—At the annual... meeting of the Hopewell Cemetery...

...CENTREVILLE... May 25—Miss Media... Hoyt is spending a few days at the...

...GAGETOWN... May 22—The concert... under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance...

...BABY'S OWN TABLETS... Once a mother has used Baby's Own... Tablets she will not be without them...

...New Jerusalem... May 21—The Hampstead... parish convention of the Sabbath...

...An invitation was extended from Jerusalem... to the executive of the county...

...FARCOURT... May 23—Dr. and Mrs. Fairbank... entertained very pleasantly a...

...PARRBORO... May 22—T. J. Locke... C. E. of Halifax, was in town the first...

...SALISBURY... N. B., May 25—Miss Lottie... Nichol, of the Moncton school teaching...

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at the session of 1910 was not proclaimed, for reasons best known to the administration. Meantime, Mr. Fleming and his colleagues began to hear from the country.

forensic embroidery. Fortunately the Liberal policy seeks justice for all, and assault upon it has failed to prove otherwise.

not be worshipped as the supreme good, public opinion has become surcharged with the belief that wealth is the great thing to be desired and that success is in itself an answer to all criticisms as to the methods by which it has been attained.

of the general weal, brought back to herself the hearts of the people, and left to her successors a memorable example of the way in which it behoves a ruler to deal with public movements which he has not the means of resisting.

During the last ten years Canada's population increased by 1,921,023; Australia's by only 115,000. Or, as the London Express puts it, for every two persons added to the Australian aggregate Canada has added thirty-three. Yet Australia is as large as the United States, excluding Alaska.

DID HON. MR. FLEMMING SNUB HON. MR. McLEOD?

It is Reported that the Premier Curbed His Lieutenant's Desire to Speak at Stod Turning and a Wordy War Followed.

Woodstock, May 24—While a fight is typical of Tory post-war, the reported furious attack of Premier Fleming at Stod turning is somewhat out of the ordinary and the subject of much comment around town.

Mr. McLeod who was, or thought he was, billed to speak was bluntly told that his services were not required. In a rage he turned on the premier and reminded him that York had as much right in the so-called Curbed as Carleton, and that he did not come there to be snubbed and sneered at, and the premier had not a divine right to be chief actor at all the exhibitions.

Mr. Fleming's efforts to calm his excited colleague, it is reported, were fruitless. The local committee tried to smooth matters by inviting Mr. McLeod to address the convention in the evening. This he rather foreborely declined to do, and at once left for Fredericton by auto.

Mr. McLeod's speech was a masterpiece of invective, and was well received. It was a masterpiece of invective, and was well received. It was a masterpiece of invective, and was well received.

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INTERESTING HORTICULTURE POTATO AILMENTS

Early Blight and Late Blight—presence year in and out renders it easy to spray potatoes regularly year throughout the growing season.

Flies Beetle—This small, black beetle, which is abundant in the early of the development of the potato, beetles riddle the leaves with small holes, and eventually the leaves are killed.

Scab—This disease is very common in the potato, and is caused by a portion of some crop unmarketable potato plant on infested land and use possible means to secure healthy tubers.

Use of fresh stable manure still favors the development of scab. It should never be used on this.

WILL GIVE CONTROL Liberal Leader's Policy Not Wasted on Poling Government Not the Efficiency of

Sussex, N. B., May 25—As indicated in the Hampton speech, Mr. Cope, the position leader, places himself squarely in favor of the highways being managed by the people, for the people, without government interference in the shape of way secretaries appointed by it who really are dispensers of patronage and little or nothing about the roads.

The opposition began the fight for control by the people in 1908 Premier Hazen introduced his new bill failed to carry out his promise to the roads absolutely in the hands of county councils, and made the government responsible for the management of the secretary who handled affairs of the highway board of parish.

Mr. Robinson, then leader of opposition, on May 29, 1908, when highway act came up in the house of commons, moved the following amendment, which was voted down by the government and its supporters.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection honesty in public life measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft No deals! The Maple Leaf forever.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 29, 1912.

THE LIBERALS AND THE VALLEY RAILWAY

Thanks largely to the activities of Liberal leaders in New Brunswick, the Valley Railway, the actual construction of which the Fleming government now promises to begin, will, so far as it may be built, be a road capable of handling heavy traffic, instead of a cheaply constructed electric branch of the C. P. R., such as Mr. Fleming and his colleagues advocated strenuously when they first took up the project.

The Standard has marked the turning of the first sod at Woodstock by publishing an alleged history of the Valley Railway enterprise, beginning three or four generations ago and bringing the story up to date. The Standard recites many facts which are familiar to the public, and many other which are unfamiliar for the reason that they should exist only in the imagination of The Standard author.

But the outstanding weakness of the Standard's narrative is its concealment of the record of the present local government with respect to this much desired railway. The Standard is right in asserting that it was Dr. Pugsley who revived the movement for the construction of a railway down the valley, and first gave it practical form, by passing legislation guaranteeing bonds to the extent of \$15,000 a mile in order to assist the Canadian Northern Railway in building from Centreville to Westfield. Subsequently Mackenzie & Mann declined to proceed with the line on that basis, asserting that construction would not be undertaken unless the bond guarantee were made much larger.

When the Hazen-Fleming government came into power in 1908 it was pledged to build a railway that would serve all of the river counties. During its first session the new administration absolutely ignored its duty in this respect. The result was a series of public meetings in the river counties during the following summer, and the sending of a very numerous and influential delegation to Fredericton for the purpose of forcing the government's hand. As a result of that delegation, the government in the session of 1909 agreed to guarantee the bonds of the railway to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, provided the Dominion government would operate the road as a part of the Intercolonial and pay forty per cent of the gross earnings to the province as rental. Although the Dominion government, contrary to Mr. Hazen's expectations, agreed to the provision for Intercolonial operation, and also consented to give a Federal subsidy of \$8,400 a mile, the local government slept over the project, and nothing was done.

Then, after wasting two full years, the Fleming government introduced legislation, in 1910, consisting of a bill in three parts, one of which provided for a survey, one of which provided for a steam road to be operated by the Intercolonial, and the third of which provided for an electric road—a trolley line—from one point on the C. P. R. to another point on the C. P. R. Mr. Hazen, then Premier, devoted a long speech to warm advocacy of the trolley proposition, contending that it would best solve the problem in hand. Then came other months of inactivity. The act passed

at the session of 1910 was not proclaimed, for reasons best known to the administration. Meantime, Mr. Fleming and his colleagues began to hear from the country. The river counties did not like the idea of an electric road, and they wanted assurance that the railway would run all the way from St. John to Grand Falls and would be independent of the C. P. R. Having made up their minds that it would be fatal to attempt to force the electric tramway upon the province in place of the substantial steam railway that was desired, the local government finally decided to build a steam road but to have it run only as far as Centreville. The Liberals in the House who had fought against the electric project, stoutly insisted that the line must run to Grand Falls, and connect there with the Transcontinental. In every way possible the Conservatives contended against this policy, being determined, apparently, to pledge the credit of the province for the construction of a mere "adjunct" to the C. P. R.

The change of government at Ottawa had no material effect upon the Valley project, for the Laurier government had already consented to grant Liberal aid for the construction of the heavier bridges on the Valley road, and this policy was adopted by Mr. Borden. The Standard attempts, once more, to make it appear that Hon. Dr. Pugsley caused delay by insisting upon a low grade and high class construction all the way from St. John to Grand Falls. It is well that Dr. Pugsley did so insist. The road from St. John to Fredericton will be up to the standard of the Transcontinental, and Dr. Pugsley only consented to construction of lighter character from Fredericton to Grand Falls upon learning that the Grand Trunk Pacific had decided to build a branch from its main line at Napadogan to Fredericton and to use the Valley railroad from Fredericton to reach the port of St. John.

We have now come to the turning of the first sod of the Valley railroad. What have Mr. Fleming and his colleagues been doing since March, 1908, when they came into power? Have they done anything in these four years in connection with the Valley railroad which they could not have done during the first year after they came into power? In addition to this deliberate waste of time which has inflicted unnecessary injuries upon the river counties for several years, the Fleming government has not yet satisfied the people that the railroad is ever to reach Grand Falls; for the Minister of Railways has not yet approved of the route beyond Andover, the road has not been located beyond that point, and there is no specific financial provision for the building of the bridge at Andover which is necessary if the line is going to Grand Falls.

The Liberals can well afford to stand upon their record in connection with the Valley railway. For every beneficial feature of the project their efforts are responsible. They insisted upon a trunk line rather than a branch of the C. P. R., they favored from the first Intercolonial operation and reasonable rates; and, in season and out of season, they have contended that the line must serve the whole valley and provide for through traffic, instead of mortgaging New Brunswick's credit to build a merely local road of inferior character.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS Perhaps Lloyd George does not engage in controversies that he can avoid, but he certainly does not try hard to dodge them when they come his way. His retort to Lord Hugh Cecil, who complained regarding the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, that it was "sacrilege" to lay a hand upon the temporal possessions of the church, is not lacking in vigor.

"Doesn't he know," queried the Chancellor, "that the very foundations of his fortunes were laid deep in sacrilege and built on desecrated shrines and pillaged altars?" These charges that we are robbing the church ought not to be brought by those whose family trees is laden with the fruits of sacrilege at the Reformation. Their ancestors robbed the Catholic church, the monasteries, the altars, the shrines, the dead. Then, when we try to recover some parts of this pillaged property for the poor, their descendants accuse us of theft, their hands are dripping with the fat of sacrilege. Which goes to show that it is not wise to chase some people for you may find out some thing you don't want to know.

Professor Pollard of Oxford followed in the press, with facts and figures showing items many and various in proof of the Chancellor's allegations. But it must be confessed that Lord Cecil's last word in the controversy is not without force. After declaring that it was absurd to hold that remote descendants are precluded from ensuring immorality which resembles those by which their ancestors benefited, he continued: "Suppose that Mr. Churchill denounced in the House of Commons some transaction as corrupt, would it be anything but childish and ill-mannered to reply that it was too late for him to talk about corruption because the great Duke of Marlborough made illicit profits on army contracts, and Lord Sunderland freely accepted bribes? I am surprised that a man of Professor Pollard's position should be so foolish. He might as well pick a pocket and then complain that the policeman who arrested him was descended from Robin Hood."

MESSAGES FROM BEYOND

Strange, is it not that of the myriads who Before us pass'd the door of Darkness through, Not one returns to tell us of the Road, Which to discover we must travel too? —The Rubaiyat

Following the death of W. T. Stead, who had spent much time in investigating spiritualism, and who professed belief in his ability to communicate with the spirit of his son who died some years ago, there was pretty certain to be "news from the other world." In Great Britain considerable publicity has been given to a séance at which a medium, in a trance, delivered what purported to be a message from Stead. Here is a portion of the good woman's report of what the spirit of Stead had to say:

"I am Stead. I know where I am. I was here before, but I was unable to make an appeal to all God-fearing men and women for help. I wish to break in this thought. It is easier to break in here than elsewhere. Could you see the misery of the lost; I saw it; your hearts would bleed for them; called to part with all their cherished hopes and plunge into the terrors of the unknown, you would weep and pray for them."

It is wonderful that honest belief in spiritualism can survive repeated incidents like this one, wherein the whole idea of communication with those who have passed on is so treated as to give it a futile and ridiculous aspect. A credulous public, and over anxiety to establish communication with the world beyond, have ever given much encouragement to impostors; they derive revenue and notoriety from the production of messages like that credited to the medium in this instance. No matter how intelligent may have been the persons who have passed from this life, the messages which purport to come back from them seem to suffer by taking on all the weaknesses of the poor channels through which they pass. Where there might be expected if messages could come at all—some deliverance marked by solemnity and super-human intelligence, the alleged messages that have come have been halting, disconnected and of trifling import.

Mr. Stead during the last years of his life frequently warned his acquaintances not to be quick to dismiss without knowledge the claim that communication with the other world was possible. He reminded them that but a few years ago they would have scoffed at wireless telegraphy. The coming development, he said, would be a demonstration of the power to communicate by thought waves over great distances, and with the spirits of those who had gone to another world. Mr. Stead's influence was perhaps weakened by the readiness with which he asserted that he conversed daily with his dead son, but a hurried and thoughtless word needed, and still needs, his grave reminder that it is foolish to discard as impossible things which we have always regarded as possible merely because they never have been done.

There has been, as yet, no message from the other world of recognized authenticity. It is easy, and even natural enough, to assert that there never will be any such message. But to say so is to disregard Mr. Stead's warning, and to disregard it from ignorance rather than from knowledge.

THE CHURCH'S TRIAL The American Presbyterian Church, North, reports 2,000 vacant congregations. The figures of the other churches would show probably a similar proportion. An investigation of the Bureau of the Church and Labor, in that denomination, in its conditions in seventy American cities containing more than twenty million inhabitants does not give much ground for the hope that this condition will be remedied speedily. Only one-half of one per cent of the total of men in the churches have gone into the mission field in the past ten years, and only one-fifth of one per cent of the men in the Protestant churches indicate their intention to become missionaries.

Statistics show that the churches are losing strength in the cities. In the last ten years the church as a whole increased in the United States by twenty-one per cent. The population of cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants increased in that time by fifty-five per cent, while the whole population of the country increased twenty-one per cent. The city will ultimately dominate the nation, but when the masses crowd into tenements and factories, the tendency on the part of the church is to move to uptown sections or to the suburbs. The church declares that she has the only solvent for the social problem, and glories in her "universal gospel," but when the foreigner moves in the church usually moves out. The belief is encouraged that her gospel is only effective for the foreigner when it is exported. The severity of men may be due to the fact that the church does not face all the facts. It does not confront the national and social problems that perplex the world, and other agencies are challenging the church for supremacy in the hearts of the people. Again and again it has been demonstrated that men respond to the call: "Come and suffer," in social service. Mazzini said that this was the strongest appeal to men. There is no question but Mazzini was right. It is impossible to assign one cause for the scarcity of men for the ministry, or to give one particular explanation of the phenomena. The enormous industrial expansion of recent years is in part responsible. Many young men who would enter the ministry are seduced by the appeal of science, engineering, law, and other professions, or by business careers. For the growth of wealth there is a greater seeking for the power and the enjoyments that wealth makes possible. While wealth may

not be worshipped as the supreme good, public opinion has become surcharged with the belief that wealth is the great thing to be desired and that success is in itself an answer to all criticisms as to the methods by which it has been attained. The process of readjustment that is taking place in the religious and theological world today is in part responsible for the phenomena. The entire field of religious thought is being traversed by thoughtful minds. Modifications are made with a freedom that is terrifying to the conservative and the naturally timid. Many stern ecclesiastics would rather keep the young man outside than admit him if he refused to assent to propositions he did not believe. This, with the influence of large benefactors upon the spirit of the churches and colleges, works more havoc than is generally imagined. It is not so long ago that one of the most prominent New Testament scholars in the United States was forced from his position in an eastern theological seminary because of his criticism of the methods adopted by a corporation represented by a man who was ready to make large gifts to the institution, provided the professor no longer taught within it. If this time-serving spirit, which enables a man of notoriously bad business ethics to silence a social message, creeps upon the colleges and churches, they are departing from their high functions, and the vacancies are not to be deplored. But fortunately that spirit shows no signs of triumphing; if it did we might despair of the finality of spiritual standards. There are many causes for the scarcity of men in the ministry, but they will gradually disappear, as the church approaches the philosophy of the teacher who once said: "He that would be great among you let him be the servant of all."

FREE TRADE AND AGRICULTURE Bonar Law and his friends are declaring that what Ireland needs is not a measure of self government but a tariff that will protect her natural products. Under protection, they say, she would have such a security in farming that she would be able to supply the British market in butter, eggs, bacon and other foods of animal origin which are now secured in enormous quantities from Denmark. Sixty per cent of Denmark's total for free trade is with Great Britain. She flourishes under free trade in agriculture. If free trade is adversely affecting the agricultural industries of Ireland, it is making those of Denmark to prosper exceedingly.

THE COMING ELECTIONS Newspapers friendly to the Fleming government make the semi-official announcement that the elections will take place on June 20, or about that date. Meantime, the local government party is calling a convention for this week in St. John to select candidates, having to fill up vacant places on the ticket caused by the illness of Dr. McInerney, the desire of Hon. Robert Maxwell to secure a public office, and the determination of Mr. Frank Hatheway to separate himself from his former associates by reason of dissatisfaction over their conduct.

So far as the city and county of St. John are concerned the local government finds itself in a position of great weakness and uncertainty. Of the original city ticket Mr. John E. Wilson alone remains, and it is known that he is not very heartily in sympathy with the administration, but that the removal of Hon. Mr. Maxwell will finally give him a place in the government forecast. So far as filling the vacant places on the ticket is concerned, the names thus far suggested cannot be said to add brightness to the Fleming party's prospects here. The old ticket was never a strong one, but the aspirants thus far mentioned indicate that the new ticket will be much weaker than the old.

Hon. Mr. Fleming has evidently made up his mind to give the province as little time to prepare for the elections as the law will permit him to give. Fortunately the Liberal party expected the contest soon, and its preparations for the day of battle are well under way throughout New Brunswick. In several counties strong tickets are already in the field in the Liberal interest, and during the next week two candidates will be nominated in all the remaining constituencies. In many counties the opposition is sure of victory, and in many more reasonable preparation will give it the advantage, so deep and widespread is the public discontent over the Fleming government's failure to keep its promises and to give the country sound and economical administration. At this writing the indications are that Mr. Fleming will not be able to carry a single seat on the North Shore. Indeed, with the exception of one or two counties the administration faces a losing fight everywhere. Every day strengthens the opposition.

Such influence and support as the Conservative government at Ottawa can give Mr. Fleming will be forthcoming, and to some extent Conservatives are relying upon Federal prestige. It is well to remember, however, that the electors of New Brunswick have a way of making up their minds for themselves. After Mr. Hazen carried the province by an overwhelming majority in the provincial elections of 1908, Conservatives thought the Liberal forces in New Brunswick would not rally. To their astonishment and chagrin, when the Federal elections came a few months later, the Liberals carried every seat in New Brunswick except two. That is sufficient to show what the Liberals of New Brunswick all her better making, poultry-raising and raising of swine is co-operative today, and in butter, eggs and bacon, as well as many other articles, she is in a position to compete on equal terms with any country on earth. She has almost completely stopped emigration, and her rural population is increasing. In 1892 the number of immigrants to trans-Atlantic places rose to 10,422, but in 1900 it was only 3,570, and the number is continually diminishing. Instead of the full application of a false fiscal system, she eagerly joins with other nations in opening up new facilities for mutual intercourse; and her citizens have found it very profitable.

GRACEFUL CONCESSIONS President Taft might learn some lessons even from monarchs who were not generally considered as sensitive to the popular will. When a ruler has to surrender to the will of the people it is wise for him to do it heartily and completely. Though the years of his power he has been fighting the popular demand for tariff reform and protecting the forces of reaction. William might learn something from Elizabeth of England. When she and her ministers fell into a controversy with the House of Commons and the nation, over the question of monopolies, the Queen knew how to retreat gracefully. Macaulay describes the incident: "There seemed for a moment to be some danger that the long and glorious reign of Elizabeth would have a shameful and disastrous end. She, however, with admirable judgment and temper, declined the contest, put herself at the head of the reforming party, redressed the grievance, thanked the Commons, in touching and dignified language, for their tender case

of the general weal, brought back to herself the hearts of the people, and left to her successors a memorable example of the way in which it behoves a ruler to deal with public movements which he has not the means of resisting. Mr. Taft has persistently resisted the public demand for redress from tariff inequities; on flimsy pretext he vetoed the reduction in the iniquitous wool tariff, and he promptly came to the rescue of the sinister interests by vetoing the free list bill. He is receiving his reward. The people are opposing him in the primaries, not because of their love of his rival, "the bolter," but because of their thorough dissatisfaction with his attitude toward their desire for reform. It is for this reason that his short and somewhat inglorious reign threatens to come to a disastrous end. He would have been greeted with loyalty in his present campaign had he not been so grudging and ambiguous in his attitude toward the tariff which Mr. Hovey described so aptly as "the mother of the trusts."

THE HUNGER OF THE CONSERVATIVES FOR PATRONAGE leads the Montreal Witness to compare them with certain unpleasant denizens of the deep. In speaking of the recent disturbance over the loot in Halifax the Witness says: "With hungry man the sharks swarm open mouthed looking for bait. It is a horrid sight. They would tear at the very heart of their own party to obtain an easy and secure living."

The first trip of Hon. Frank Cochrane over the completed section of the National Transcontinental Railway in Quebec and New Brunswick has resulted in declarations by the party of expressions of gratification at the manner in which the road has been constructed. It is beginning to look as if the best vindication of the Laurier railway policy will come from the men who criticized and misrepresented it—Ottawa Free Press.

The road is well built, but why let it rest? It is ready for the trains. How long will Mr. Cochrane let this \$15,000,000 lie idle? In his recent address at the dinner of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights in London, Mr. Winston Churchill referred briefly to the Titanic catastrophe, saying: "I cannot omit a reference to the good and seamanship behavior which was displayed on the occasion of the sinking of the Titanic by the officers and seamen of the British merchant service, on whom the Royal Navy will count so much and draw so largely in time of war. It is not for us to prejudice the findings of the Court which is now investigating the causes of the catastrophe and endeavoring to assign responsibility so far as human responsibility for it can be said to lie. But I venture to think that I am expressing the opinion and sentiment of this distinguished gathering if I say that the story of what happened after the accident had occurred is one to which the men and women of our stock will often be content to recur. It is a story which shows that even in these modern times, when we are so well developed before its presence is recognized, our countrymen do not abandon women in danger or pursue a man in adversity." (Cheers.)

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD A Common and a Dangerous Trouble—You Must Enrich the Blood to Escape Danger Anemia is simply a lack of blood. It is one of the most common ailments at the same time most dangerous diseases with which growing girls suffer. It is common because the blood so often becomes impoverished during development, when girls are too frequently allowed to over-study, overwork and suffer from a lack of exercise. It is dangerous because of the stealthiness of its approach, often being well developed before its presence is recognized, and because of its tendency to grow so steadily worse, if not promptly checked, that it may run into consumption.

The value of the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be known to every mother in the land. These Pills make new, rich blood, tone the organs and nerves, bring a glow of health to pale, sickly cheeks, and drive away the weakness, headaches, faintness, head palpitation and loss of energy so noticeable in young girls who are suffering from anemia. To all such Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an actual life saver. Miss Mabel McTavish, Prince Albert, Sask., says: "In my case I can only say that I had lost my magic; all work was a trial, and I had pleasure only a task. When I discovered a flight of stairs I was ready to drop from sheer weakness, and I had begun to think life would be a continued burden. But all this is now changed, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These were recommended to me, and after taking them for about a month I found my health renewed. I could sleep better, my appetite returned, and I was so strong and well that housework was no longer a burden to me. My sister seemed to be going the same way last summer and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were at once sent for and two boxes made her as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now the prized medicine in our home, and doctor bills have been fewer since we discovered the virtues of this great medicine."

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. GETTING EVEN. Ere long the city people who in winter entertain Their rural cousins, John and Sue and Rubie and Cy and Jane, Will journey to the country where they'll stay a month or more, For that's the only way they have to even up the score. So country people soon may look for relatives from town; They're sure to be remembered clear from second cousins down. Of course the city people might to Bath or Newport go. But then, the farm is most as good and cheeper, don't you know? —Christian Science Monitor.

Everybody is invited to visit this Special Instruction in Dairy and Poultry Study and Insect Lessons will be given for Teachers and School Children. Excursion rates from nearby stations to the various points above mentioned. H. P. TIMMERMAN, Industrial Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway. D. V. LANDRY, Commissioner for Agriculture.

During the last ten years Canada's population increased by 1,921,023; Australia's by only 115,000. Or, as the London Express puts it, for every two persons added to the Australian aggregate Canada has added thirty-three. Yet Australia is as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. That very excellent institution, the Old Ladies' Home, is unable to accommodate a long list of deserving applicants for admission. The need for money to enlarge the institution is one which demands immediate attention. This is true also of other institutions. The whole question presses for solution.

In discussing the comparatively small risk of ocean travel, a contemporary note that only ten passengers had been lost on British ships crossing the Atlantic in ten years, out of a total of 6,033,382, up to the time of the Titanic disaster. It remains a fact that the passenger on an ocean steamer occupies about the safest place in the world.

The by-law against forestalling in the market, which has long been violated, ought to be either enforced strictly or repealed. Enforcement will serve to show whether or not there is any good reason for repeal. There is no doubt that the violation of this law has worked injustice to the public which built the market and has paid for maintaining it.

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ABE MARTIN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1912

Table with columns for day, location, and time. Includes entries for Saturday, 8th, Monday, 10th, Tuesday, 11th, Wednesday, 12th, Thursday, 13th, Friday, 14th, Saturday, 15th, Sunday, 16th, Monday, 17th, Tuesday, 18th, Wednesday, 19th, Thursday, 20th.







