

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XLVI:

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

NO. 102.

ALL-RED PROJECT STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

Campbell-Bannerman Tells the Commons They Will Have a Chance to Discuss the Matter

Sir Edward Grey Announces That Negotiations Are Still Continuing in Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute--Canada Making Good Progress in Tariff Negotiations With France.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Aug. 22--London cables say: In answer to a question in the house of commons the premier stated that the All-Red route was still under consideration. It is considered feasible but nothing binding will be done until the house of commons has an opportunity of discussing the matter.

lia, has given notice of a motion expressing the opinion that the proposed federal tariff bill will most injuriously affect the primary industries of Western Australia, and will subject the state to a period of depression fraught with the gravest danger to her existence.

BIG PRIZES FOR ARCHITECTS

Edward W. Maxwell of Montreal Awarded First, of \$8,000

TORONTO MEN SECOND

Landed \$4,000, and Others Got \$2,000 and \$1,000 Respectively--Given by Dominion Government for Designs for \$3,000,000 Ottawa Building.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Aug. 22--The results of the competition of Canadian architects for prizes totalling \$1,000 awarded by the government for the four best designs submitted for the proposed new \$3,000,000 departmental block and justice building to be erected opposite Majors Hill Park were announced this afternoon by Hon. Sydney Fisher, acting minister of public works. Edward W. S. Maxwell of Montreal, was awarded the first prize of \$8,000; Darling & Pearson, of Toronto, were given second prize, \$4,000; Saxe & Archibald, of Montreal, third prize, \$2,000; David R. Rowan and Hugh Ballance, of Montreal, were even for the fourth prize of \$1,000.

JULY A RECORD MONTH ON I. C. R.

Earnings the Largest in Its History, Says Deputy Minister Butler

Government Railways Never in Better Shape in His Conclusion, After a Three Weeks' Inspection--Speaks of Delay in Erecting New Car Shops and Shortage of Rolling Stock.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Aug. 22--"During the month of July the earnings of the Intercolonial were the largest in the history of the road. The system was never in better shape than it is today and was never before handling such a large volume of business."

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH CRIMINAL LUNATICS

Danemora Asylum Inmates Wreck Building and Are Only Subdued After One is Shot Dead.

Pittsburg, Aug. 22--For two hours last night a mob of criminally insane at the state hospital in Danemora, stood off their guards while other lunatics made a desperate attempt to force an exit from the building. Not until one of the rebellious mad men had been shot and killed and the guards reinforced by less violent inmates and villagers, was the outbreak put down.

WOULD PROHIBIT TRANSMISSION OF STOCK QUOTATIONS

Pittsburg Banker Writes Roosevelt They Should Be Stopped on Same Grounds as Lotteries.

Pittsburg, Aug. 22--Clarence V. Tiers, vice-president of the Dollar Savings Bank, today sent to President Roosevelt a letter of suggestion tending to the suppression of combinations of organized wealth to create panicky conditions, and thereby causing lack of confidence and hampering the prosperity of the country.

ITALIAN BANKER ENDS HIS LIFE

Missing Toronto Man Commits Suicide in a Hotel

POLICE MYSTIFIED Assistant Manager Disappears and Depositors Are Clamoring for Their Money--Another Big Gold Strike Reported in the Cobalt District.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Toronto, Aug. 22--The man found with his throat cut at the Cecil Hotel at midnight last night was A. Gianetti, missing agent of Banco Gianetti, Front street west. The body was identified this morning by several Italians, who crowded into the morgue where the body had been taken.

BORDEN SPEAKS AT GLACE BAY

Charges Liberal Government With Extravagant Expenditure

CORRUPT OFFICIALS Declares They Were Shielded in Their Wrongdoing and Afterwards, Promoted--Mentions the London Election Case as an Example.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Glace Bay, Aug. 22--R. L. Borden, J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., and C. E. Tanner, M. P., leader of the Conservative party in Nova Scotia, arrived here this afternoon on a special car, accompanied by Frank MacDonald, president of the Cape Breton Conservative Association; C. D. Livingston, secretary, and other prominent men of the party.

BAD SMASHUP ON INTERCOLONIAL

Freight Train Derailed and Eight Cars Off the Track

EXPRESSES DELAYED Ocean Limited and Another Held Several Hours Pending Repairs--Forty I. C. R. Employees to Be Superannuated Sept. 1--Hotel Fined for Liquor Selling.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Moncton, N. B., Aug. 22--The Ocean Limited and afternoon express from Campbellton were blocked five or six hours today by a run-off at Dalhousie Junction. The night freight was wrecked by a broken journal on a Grand Trunk car loaded with stone.

PUGSLEY AND GRAHAM LIKELY LAURIER'S CHOICE

General Opinion at Ottawa That These Will Be the New Cabinet Ministers

Several Others Mentioned for Public Works Department Besides the Ontario Liberal Leader, But He is the Probable One--Earl Grey to Be in the Capital Sunday, and Announcement Will Follow.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Ottawa, Aug. 22--While no definite announcement as to the two cabinet appointments to be made next week is yet available speculation here is rife as to who will be the successors to Hon. Mr. Hyman and Hon. Mr. Emmerson.

RAISULI DEFEATS SULTAN'S TROOPS

Tribesmen Marching on Alcazar--Reckless Courage of Arabs in Face of Withering Fire.

Tangier, Aug. 22--The government troops under the command of El Merani, the uncle of the Sultan, had been defeated by the Kmass tribesmen. El Merani retreated in the direction of Alcazar.

PLAINTIFF WON IN THIRD TRIAL OF SEERY CASE

Verdict for \$1,215 Against Federal Life Insurance Company

Jury Stood Three to Two, and Company Will Appeal--Fredrickton's New Assessment Law a Great Success--Other News of the Capital.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 22--The trial of the celebrated case of the executors of Dr. Seery vs. Federal Life Insurance Company, which has been going on in the circuit court here since Tuesday, was brought to a close at 10 o'clock this evening, when the jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,215.

CANADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES CUT RATES

It Only Applies to Third-Class Continental Business and Not to British Ports.

Mr. Borden's Speech

(Special to The Telegraph.) Montreal, Aug. 22--It has been decided by the Allan Line, the Dominion Line, and the C. P. B., Atlantic Line to lower the third class passenger rates on their vessels to continental ports. This has been brought about by the reductions in steamer rates made by the Hamburg-American, the Holland-American and the North German Lloyd lines, who had cut down the price to compete against the additional \$2 deduction in rate announced by the Russian Volunteer fleet and the Russian Steamship Company, whose fares are now \$23, against the \$25 charged by the conference lines.

WOMAN, WHO KILLED MAN DURING RAID, MAY GO FREE

Magistrate Declines to Acquit or Commit Agnes Thomas on the Evidence.

(Special to The Telegraph.) Wiarnton, Ont., Aug. 22--The coroner's inquest last night into the death of Philip Gilbert, who was shot to death by Agnes Thomas during a citizen's raid on her premises, resulted in the following verdict:

PROF. LOEB TELLS OF EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE LIFE

Doubts Success of Being Able to Make Living Matter Artificially Until We Know the Origin of It.

Boston, Aug. 22--Professor Jacques Loeb, of the University of California, was the principal speaker at today's sessions of the international zoological congress.

BAPTIST WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Sussex, Aug. 22--(Special)--At the Women's Baptist Missionary Union here today, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year--Mrs. David Hutchison, St. John, re-elected president; Miss Hume, corresponding secretary; Miss Fullerton, St. John, recording secretary; Mrs. Smith, treasurer; Miss Ida Grandall, Mission Band treasurer for N. B.; Mrs. W. E. McIntyre, St. John, superintendent of Mission Bands for N. B.

BIG FIRE RAGING IN CINCINNATI; \$1,000,000 LOSS SO FAR

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 22--Fire which broke out tonight caused a loss of over \$1,000,000. The fire, it is said, started in the Eagle White Lead plant and spread to adjoining buildings. At 1.30 the following buildings had been destroyed:

WOOLEN MILL BURNED

Norwich, Conn., Aug. 22--The Preston woolen mill, a branch plant for spinning, carding and weaving of the Reliance Woolen Company, was burned this afternoon. The loss is \$30,000. About fifty persons were employed in this mill.

CHARGES EXTRAVAGANANCE

Next compared the attitude of the Conservative Liberal party on who the problems of transportation, independent and non-partisan management of the railway, and the Liberal government's perfect self-control of the franchise, claiming how little the present administration had regard for the essentials of good government.

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FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

ST. MARTINS

St. Martins, Aug. 20—On Saturday evening a number of the officers of St. John County Orange Lodge paid a fraternal visit to Invincible Lodge, No. 16, of this place. Ten members were advanced a degree. After supper able addresses were delivered by J. King Kelley, D. McArthur, James Lannan and others, of St. John, and by James Bourke, J. B. Hodsmyth and others, of this place.

In the absence of Rev. C. W. Townsend, the Baptist pulpit was very acceptably filled Sunday morning, and evening by Rev. H. V. Davies, of New York.

On Monday evening the members of St. Martins Division of T. partook of a splendid tea served on the beach by the ladies of the order.

Miss Helen Carson entertained a number of friends at supper on the beach on Monday evening. All present had a most enjoyable time.

Harold and Louis Titus have returned home after having spent a most enjoyable and pleasant trip to St. John river.

Mrs. A. W. Fowles and Mrs. E. A. Titus left on Tuesday as delegates to the W. M. A. S. convention which meets in Sussex this week.

Mrs. Rommel, wife of Councillor William Rommel, of Alma, and son, Fred, who have been spending a few days here, left for home on Tuesday morning. Miss Annie Rommel, of Alma, will assume charge of the school in West Quaco at the beginning of next term.

Mrs. W. M. A. S. convention which meets in Sussex this week.

Mrs. W. A. Hickson has returned from Youghal, where she has been visiting her mother here, left Gibson to-day for his home in Plainfield (Ill.), accompanied by his wife and son, Howard Rogers, of New Brunswick.

In Southampton, Conn. Frank Brooks has announced his retirement, and is likely to be succeeded by Mr. W. R. Fawcett.

In Queensbury, Bright, New Maryland, North Lake and Manners Sutton there is no opposition yet offering to be returned to the present representatives.

In Kingsclere, there will be three and perhaps four candidates in the field. Mr. W. R. Fawcett will be one of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Phinney, of Sackville, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Crocker.

Miss Roberta Nicholson, who left on Monday for Moncton, where she will enter the hospital there to train for a nurse.

Miss Mollie Robinson is visiting in Green Bay, where she is being urged by her friends to accept a narrow margin.

Frederick, N. B., Aug. 21—George McKean, W. E. Golden, and G. K. Hill, of St. John, Hamilton, Benn and Edward G. Price, of London, England, are seeking incorporation as the George McKean Company, Ltd. The object is to take over and carry on the business of George McKean. The proposed capital stock is \$100,000 and St. John is to be the principal office.

Tenders for re-building Saw Mill Creek bridge, parish of Hopewell, Albert county, in Prince William, are invited to be received by Mr. J. H. Irving, W. T. Chesnut, and H. B. Bann, who are among those interested in the venture.

A number of local capitalists have organized a company to manufacture acetylene gas generators. The company is the Acetylene Manufacturing Co., and will be capitalized at \$24,000. John Kilburn, T. B. Kidner, Dr. W. H. Irvine, W. T. Chesnut, and H. B. Bann are among those interested in the venture.

Canterbury, N. B., Aug. 21—Miss Stella Carr, stewardess of a liner of her young friends Friday evening at the beautiful residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carr, in honor of her guest, Miss Phillis, who has been spending a few days here, and refreshments were served shortly after midnight and the company dispersed feeling that such evenings were too few and far between.

E. M. Cummings is building a large potato house on the station. The farm is in the potato planted about five times the number of former years and the crop is looking excellent.

A small tenement house owned by Mrs. Robinson of Hampton, has charge of the advanced, and Miss West, of Centreville, the primary.

Salisbury, N. B., Aug. 20—A. E. Kilman, of Moncton, inspector of government railway bridges, etc., called on some of his Salisbury friends on Monday. Seven young girls were baptized at Boundary Creek on Sunday last by Rev. H. I. Ferguson, of this place.

A small tenement house owned by Mrs. Lewis and occupied by Walter Lewis, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning.

G. A. Colpitts, B. A., left this morning for Nepeawa, Manitoba, where he has accepted the principalship of the High School.

Miss Ida Beverly, of Boston, who has been visiting Salisbury friends for a short time, went to St. John on Saturday en route to her home. She was accompanied by Miss Stammers and Mr. Addy, who were returning to the city after a visit with friends at this village.

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, Aug. 20—James Corbett, of Montreal, who has been spending the vacation at his home here, returned last night.

Miss Gertrude Harvey has returned to Boston after a vacation here.

Miss Flora Harvey, who has been home from Massachusetts a few days, left yesterday morning for Yarmouth (N. S.) to visit friends there.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Clay Adams are guests at the Miramichi of the Miller Electric, and Miss Nellie and Gertrude Doucet, of Bathurst, are visiting Mrs. Lawrence Comfort.

Mrs. P. P. Fugley, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Hickson.

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EDMUNDSTON

Edmundston, N. B., Aug. 19—Miss Sadie Taylor, Grand Falls (N. B.), who has been visiting Miss Doris Henderson, has returned home.

A. B. Phillips, of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to Amherst (N. S.).

Miss Quencie Richards, who has been visiting friends in St. John, returned home Saturday.

The annual bazaar and picnic in behalf of the Convalescent Home will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Miss Ethel Tomkins, Boston (Mass.), is visiting Miss Annie Phillips.

Miss Agnes Hebo, who is spending her vacation with her parents here, returns tomorrow to Hackensack Hospital, Hackensack (N. J.), where she is training for a nurse.

ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Aug. 21—Professor W. F. Vroom, of the Teachers' College, New York, having spent his vacation here with his mother, Mrs. Frances Vroom, has returned to New York to resume his duties.

The town schools will re-open on Monday next. The teaching staff will be the same as last term. The trustees of the school buildings, which have been thoroughly renovated on the inside and painted on the outside, will be ready to receive the members of Christ church Sunday school enjoyed their annual outing at Oak Bay today.

Miss Emma Yeazey, of the town teaching staff, is spending a few weeks at Wilson's Beach, Campbellton.

Miss Etta De Wolfe, who is spending part of her vacation at Wolville (N. S.), with her brother, Rev. H. T. De Wolfe, principal of the seminary.

Miss Kathleen Hill is enjoying a few days at Wilson's Beach, Campbellton.

Mr. and Mrs. Staples, of Marysville, are spending a few days with friends here, returned to their home last evening.

The many friends here of the Rev. Wm. Brewer, Maine, during his fourteen years' pastorate here he did much for his church, and is being remembered by the members of the Holy Rosary and rectory were built.

A large number went to St. Andrews tonight on the steamer Aurora to give a night excursion given by the "Lullaby" boys.

W. H. Keys, of Keys laundry, is having the building on C. W. Young, thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt and expects to occupy it as a laundry in a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. R. B. are spending a few days with friends.

The St. Stephen, Edmundston (N. B.) and St. John, are contemplating an excursion to the Holy Rosary Mission at the time of the annual picnic of that town.

A few evenings ago a number of ladies in Prince William, had the object of the cottage of George Gay, at the Lodge, in Hanwell.

It was a surprise party for the celebration of the marriage of Miss Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of the late Edward Fitzmaurice, of Calais. The young couple will be wedded on Monday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Purney, of Liverpool, are spending a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. Marks Mills.

Miss Jessie Henry, of the town teaching staff, is spending a few days at Bering Bay, and Miss Edith Chase, of Bering Bay, are spending a few days at Bering Bay, and Miss Edith Chase, of Bering Bay, are spending a few days at Bering Bay.

Misses Sadie Ewart and Muriel Dotson were the guests of Mrs. Marion Strang, at Rock Farm Cottage, at Oak Bay, last week.

Miss Bessie Whitlock has returned from Bangor, where she was the guest of Miss Bass.

St. Stephen, Aug. 21—Rev. J. H. King occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church last Sunday morning and evening.

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FLORENCE ROBINSON

Florence Robinson, of St. John, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James S. Second. Sherrill Blair, of Boston, is the guest of W. T. Burgess.

Miss Dora E. Sinnott, of Sussex, spent Sunday at her home here.

W. A. Jones is taking a week's vacation.

Miss Mabel Belding, of St. John, is visiting the Misses Versey.

Neil Johnson left Saturday to visit relatives in Nova Scotia.

Miss Hazel McFarlane, typewriter for Jones Bros., has been spending a week's vacation with friends and relatives in Moncton.

J. Robinson Byles, of Cambridge (N. B.), has been engaged to take charge of the advanced department in a school here which opens next month and Miss Mary Deacon, of Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, will take charge of the primary department.

A. B. Phillips, of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been transferred to Amherst (N. S.).

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OH BYE-ELECTION LIKELY SEPTEMBER 19

Government May Make It a Day Earlier at Saturday's Meeting

Three Other Commissions Will Be Filled on the Same Date, Including a Successor to Hon. C. S. Hyman in London—Balance of Trade Continues Heavily Against Canada in Four Months of Present Fiscal Year.

Ottawa, Aug. 21—Four by-elections of full gaps in the membership of the Canadian commons, will be held next month, probably on September 18 or 19.

The government will likely have a meeting on Saturday, when the question of fixing the date will be finally dealt with. There are three vacant seats in Ontario and one in New Brunswick. Three were occasioned by death and one by resignation.

London constituency was opened by the resignation of Hon. Charles Hyman; Wellington, by the death of Thomas Martin; Northumberland, by the death of Edward Cochrane, and St. John city and county by the death of Dr. A. A. Stockton.

Canada's foreign trade totalled \$214,156,015 in the first four months of the current fiscal period from the first of April to the first of August. This is an increase over the similar period the year before of \$22,000,000.

During the five months the imports totalled \$131,808,070, an increase of \$25,010,424. Imports of dutiable goods totalled \$77,706,121, an increase of \$15,470,748.

Free imports totalled \$54,081,949, an increase of \$8,539,700. The duty collected amounted to \$20,383,734, an increase of \$4,214,428.

During the four months there was a decrease of \$1,948,963 in the volume of exports, which were of the value of \$22,257,945. However, exports are now showing an increase and it is expected that the remaining months of the year will more than make up for the falling off of the first few months.

MILK LIKELY TO GO UP A CENT A QUART TO FIREMEN'S SPORTS

Board of Health Yesterday Ordered Milk Dealers to Sterilize Cans

Regulation Unnecessary—Says the Public Will Pay for It—Negotiations by Board for Plant at Depot Fell Through

In consequence of the failure of the committee of the board of health to secure a site at the I. C. R. depot for the proposed plant to sterilize milk cans, it was decided at a special meeting of the board Wednesday to put in force section 9 of the regulations which requires all milk vendors to sterilize and cleanse milk cans before returning them to be refilled.

When the new milk regulations were framed the vendors objected to section 17 which reads as follows: "Every licensed vendor of milk, before returning or delivering any can or other vessel for holding milk to any retailer or other person for the purpose of having the same refilled, shall sterilize such can, vessel or other receptacle with steam, and shall otherwise thoroughly cleanse the same."

They suggested that in order to save expense and centralize the work, the board should install a plant. This scheme commended itself to the members and a committee was appointed to arrange the purchase of the plant. The board was secured as to the best kind of plant for the purpose. It was felt that the best site was at the I. C. R. depot, where the milk, which is pumped to the depot, is made to secure a grant from the department, but without success.

Notices will immediately be served on the vendors that they must comply with the section or be proceeded against. The fact that the I. C. R. authorities could not see their way clear to grant a site for the purpose, especially as the plant would not take up much room and that the depot is the best place to have it.

THE MILK DEALERS' VIEW

A. E. Macaulay, secretary of the Milk Dealers' Association, when asked Wednesday what action would likely be taken by the vendors in view of the decision of the board of health, said that he thought the dealers would erect a plant to do the required work, since the board would not or could not do it. It was probable, however, that the milkmen would be obliged to charge a cent a quart more if that course were adopted. He questioned the wisdom of the section which required that all milk cans should be cleansed and sterilized here, and claimed that when the cans were emptied and returned, the farmers cleanse them thoroughly before refilling. As a man engaged in the business he was obliged to see that this was done, otherwise he could not retail his customers.

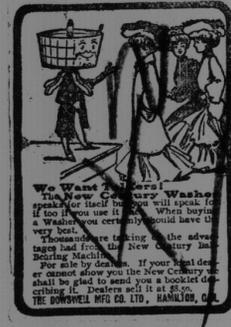
Mr. Macaulay also called in question the section which required dealers to have their cans inspected by a veterinary surgeon before a license could be issued. This inspection, he said, only took place once a year, and naturally a special effort was made to have everything in good shape for the ordeal. He advocated the appointment of a government inspector whose business it would be to make inspection several times a year, not only of the cans but the barns and other buildings where milk was kept.

In conclusion Mr. Macaulay said that the only thing he could see that the board of health could hope to do by making so many regulations, was to persuade the public they were doing something. The public, he added, paid the bills and if the board kept on they would force milk up to ten cents a quart, the price paid in Montreal.

—The W. Wise is an agnostic, isn't he? —Yes—The idea! What made you think that? —Yes—Miss Passy told me he didn't believe the Bible. —Yes—Oh, she means their family Bible in which the record of her birth is entered. He noticed that she had been tampering with the date.—Philadelphia Press.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking is not the children of this world. There is a constitutional law in the mind of every child that says "I will not be spanked." When a child is spanked he is spanked free to any other successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write for today to your children and you will be glad to see them. This treatment of children is not only better than spanking, but it is better than any other treatment. It is the only treatment that will cure a child of any habit, and it is the only treatment that will cure a child of any habit, and it is the only treatment that will cure a child of any habit.



Advertisement for a book or publication, mentioning 'The New Century' and 'The Doves'.

BORDEN PROCLAIMS THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

Opposition Leader, in Opening Speech of His Tour at Halifax, Outlines Progressive Reform Policy

Non-Partisan Commission for I. C. R., Public Ownership of Telephone and Telegraph Lines, Equipment of National Ports, Public Control of Franchises; Clean Elections and Honest Administration the Principal Features; A Big and Enthusiastic Audience Grets Conservative Leader.

Halifax, Aug. 23.—R. L. Borden, M. P., inaugurated his Canadian tour tonight by a splendid meeting in this city. That about 2,000 people should have assembled and that they should have remained for three hours is proof of the interest of the people of this city in R. L. Borden and in the issues he had to present to their attention.

The administration of criminal justice which rendered the criminals absolutely fearless. In 1908 the government of this country in its wisdom saw it to repeal the act providing for pensions to retired civil servants. In taking this course it set aside the example of every prudent business corporation which would have led it to extend and improve that act. But while abolishing pensions to retired civil servants the party in power did not fail to establish out of the secret fund at its command, a pension system for bricklayers and ballotters who upon discovery were forced to leave Canada and seek an asylum in the United States. The existence of this briber's pension fund has been demonstrated by affidavits of men who have enjoyed it; witness the affidavits of Pritchett some seven years ago, which rebuked a few months ago by his sworn testimony in the London conspiracy case, and the recent declaration of the deputy registrar officer, James Farr.

Fight Evil in Both Great Parties.

If I am right in asserting that untainted elections are essential to the success of democracy, am I not right in believing that the Conservative party has today an opportunity of performing a service to the country greater than any which it has rendered in the past? That service will include a determined and vigorous effort to reform and enforce our electoral laws; but it will chiefly consist in the future conduct and management of elections campaigns. Fight the ballot thief and

Advocates Many Reforms.

Mr. Borden's speech was mainly divided into two parts. The second of these, devoted to an enunciation of the Conservative policy and the proclamation of its features in it, evoked intense interest and loud applause. The statement that Mr. Borden stands for government control of public utilities was particularly well received. There was a continuous applause as he laid down the policy of management of the Intercolonial railway by an independent non-partisan commission, the establishment in due time of a national system of telegraph and telephones, of a civil service modeled to a large extent on that of Great Britain, and the principle that the people have a right to a share of the increment in value of public franchises when resuming his seat Mr. Borden was given an ovation.

Mr. Borden spoke for three-quarters of an hour and created a fine impression by his address, which lasted forty-five minutes. Mr. Borden upon being introduced by the chairman, and when the applause had subsided, spoke as follows: At this the first meeting of a series which will embrace every province in Canada except the fair province of Prince Edward Island the details of which are from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it is fitting that I should give to you some statement of the attitude and policy of the Conservative party in respect to the great questions. Time compels me to leave for future meetings any extended arguments in their favor. The same consideration obliges me to restrict to a few minutes necessary criticism of the misgovernment which has stained the record of this administration during the past three years.

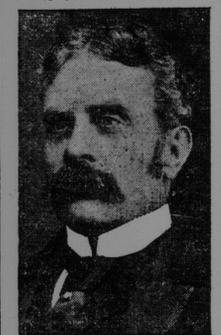
Three Essentials of Good Government.

There are three essential features of good government upon which all men should unite and in respect of which they should feel themselves absolutely unshackled by the ties of any political allegiance. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest—the appointment of public officials upon consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone—elections untainted by the corrupting influences of bribery and fraud. These essentials are not to be despised. They are a more significant and they involve the future of democracy. We boast of our representative institutions but these essential public services are in existence. Legislatures representing not the will of the people but the degradation of electoral corruption.

How brazenly the present administration has voted and expended public moneys for private and partisan purposes and has offered bribes to greedy followers and to the members of certain communities—all these are set forth in the records of parliament during the past three sessions and will be emphasized on due occasion. The same may be said of the outrageous abuse of patronage. A government holds the power of patronage for the benefit of the public and it is entitled to fill public offices solely in the public interest. The duties of those officials are for the public benefit and are fixed by the laws of the country; their salaries are paid out of the people's money. To use the power of filling such positions as a reward for party service and without regard to the character and capacity of the individual selected is a gross breach of a solemn public trust. A private trustee so dishonored his office would be subject to punishment by the criminal law, but the one who has dishonored a public trust is dismissed by the electorate.

He Charges Gross Electoral Corruption.

The present government came into power upon pledges of electoral purity; but since 1896 a series of electoral crimes have been brought to light from time to time which are a disgrace to our political history. The probabilities are that not one-tenth part of the iniquity has been revealed. Inquiry into the elections in West Huron and Brockville; the St. James division, Montreal, West Hastings, St. Antoine and St. Ann's divisions, Quebec; Sault Ste. Marie; Isle Albert; Montreal; Shelburne, and last but not least, London, has disclosed a conspiracy to retain power founded upon an unlimited command of money the source of which could be surmised, carried out by the most treacherous and audacious methods and supported in many cases by a control of



R. L. Borden, M. P., the Conservative Leader.

the briber of the Liberals machine. Strike not only at them but expose and send to the penitentiary if possible the respectable gentlemen who supply the funds and supplement the work from a safe distance. Fight also any influences within your own party which favor corrupt methods. Let there be no party fund the details of which may not be known and the expenditure of which cannot be made public. Let your elections be conducted according to honorable and decent and clean methods. A campaign of education to this end should be begun and persisted in. But above all these there should be an unflinching determination to pursue by every punishment known to the law the respectable conspirators and not alone their instruments employed and paid to subvert the will of the people by bribery, ballot switching and every other fraudulent and corrupt practice. At the opening of the past session the government pledged themselves in the speech from the throne to introduce a bill amending the electoral laws. No such bill was introduced. Criticism of the inaction and moved a resolution, which was voted down by the usual government majority. The substance of the resolution which I submit to you as an essential article of Conservative policy is as follows: "More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefor and to enforce the laws so amended."

Need for Reforming the Civil Service.

What I have said concerning appointments to public office leads me to submit to you another article which should find a place in the Conservative policy, and it is this: "A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the civil service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination." I need not dwell upon the importance of this. Of necessity some appointments must be left to the responsibility of the executive; the appointment of the judicial bench and certain other high public offices are of this character and the people have it in their power to compel an honorable and decent performance of this great public duty. There are also many minor appointments which could not for the present be brought within such a system. But, for the rest I prefer a competitive system of appointment to the present patronage system. Three-fourths of the time of members supporting a government is occupied in dealing with matters of patronage. Party pressure and party service have more weight than character and capacity. The public service is cumbered with useless officials. I am convinced we will perform a great public duty by establishing in this country that system which prevails in Great Britain, under which a member of

under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers."

Guard Public Domain And Big Franchises.

The people of a great undeveloped country like Canada have within their possession and control an opportunity of solving many difficult questions which have disturbed other communities where conditions have become so fixed as to admit little possibility of change. Canada has a vast public domain and in that term we

chise to certain gentlemen who had associated themselves as a corporation under the name of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. The Conservative opposition regards the contract as improvident but the people ratified it, probably in ignorance of its real effect, and it must be carried out in good faith according to its terms. This great railway is to be constructed very largely upon capital provided by the credit of this country under a guarantee of its bonds, but the company is also permitted to issue \$30,000,000 common stock which will not represent one dollar, actual cash invested. We demanded that three-fourths of that stock should be retained for and should belong to the people of Canada. The government refused and handed it all over to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company which had guaranteed one-fourth of the construction bonds. At the present moment that stock is worth nothing.



J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., for Beauharnois, Who Accompanies Mr. Borden.

should include not only lands and minerals but great franchises national in their character involving the ownership, development and operation of public utilities such as transportation, water, light and other necessary conveniences of the people. I will not do more than allude to the outrageous and scandalous transfer to particular persons of enormous areas of public lands, timber and minerals in the

In twenty years it will be worth one hundred and perhaps two hundred cents in the dollar. The increase in value will be due to the influx of settlers, the development and progress of the country and the expansion of commerce. In that increment of value the people of Canada will not participate to the extent of one dollar. How different is this from the progressive policy of the British government under Lord Brasfield, who secured for reasons of state a controlling interest in the shares of the Suez canal and accomplished not only a great political gain for the empire but a remarkable financial success as well. The tendency of the present day is to criticize and rail at corporations, especially those controlling or operating public utilities. Would it not be better both for the corporations and for the people that franchises of a public character should be granted under such conditions that while the capitalist will receive not only a fair but a generous reward for his enterprise, the people will also participate in the profits which arise through national development and progress. This can be accomplished by participation in the stock issue or by applying a principle frequently used upon in street railway franchises, Montreal and Toronto receive from their street railways what is virtually a rental

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

- 1. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
2. Appointment of public officials upon considerations of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.
3. More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite the hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices, and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer charged with that duty, to simplify the procedure therefor and to enforce the laws so amended.
4. A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
5. Such reform in the mode of selecting members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative legislative body.
6. A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
7. The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a reasonable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
8. The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission free from partisan control or interference.
9. The development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and consequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and the market whether at home or abroad and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
10. The reorganization of the present railway commission as a public utility commission with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.
11. The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
12. The improvement of existing postal facilities especially in newly developed portions of the country and the inauguration after proper inquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
13. A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles and commodities that can be advantageously produced or manufactured from our natural resources having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage earning population.
14. The promotion by negotiation, legislation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
15. The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
16. The unimpairment maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

Select Immigrants With Greater Care.

Not only in our great western heritage but in the eastern provinces as well are offered splendid homes to the best class of settlers that any country can produce. The attention of the world has been directed to Canada through the remarkable development of the west and through the world-wide industrial and commercial expansion of recent years for which the Laurier government has not failed to take entire credit. The watchword of the present administration in immigration has been quantity rather than quality. The splendid opportunities which we afford and the homes which we offer entitle us to the very best class of settlers from the British Islands, from the United States and from those selected areas of continental Europe. In future our watchword should be quality rather than quantity. Let us adopt as another article of our policy: "A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system except

Non-Partisan Commission For the Intercolonial.

Whether or not state ownership and operation of railways can be made successful in Canada remains to be determined. State ownership is repeatedly challenged because of incompetent or corrupt administration and there does not seem to be much other argument against it. Let us not forget that all private enterprises afford instances of failure or incapacity. The denial of our capacity to operate successfully a great public railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seems no less than the denial of our capacity for self-government. Shall all private enterprises be confounded because of Saskatchewan Valley land deals and grazing lease can-

dals? And last but not least are we to hand over our government railways to private corporations because their management has been very greatly discredited? Speaking for myself I believe that state ownership is no more to be condemned for errors of administration than is the general principle of self-government. The remedy is to amend the methods. Gross maladministration is rife today in many public departments in Canada. Outrageous election scandals have been disclosed during the past ten years, but we do not therefore propose to repeal our constitution, or to abandon altogether our system of responsible government. The Intercolonial Railway has suffered from lack of business management, from lack of discipline, from partisan use and from partisan interference. Let us place our government railways under an independent commission and select for that purpose the best available person or persons with the requisite knowledge and experience. The commission should be accorded a status similar to that of the general railway commission of Canada. It would demonstrate our satisfaction in a very few years, whether or not operation of government railways can be carried on honestly, efficiently, with proper discipline and by business methods. Personally I do not doubt the issue. A Canadian has made state ownership and operation successful in Australia. The Ontario government railway commission has a successful record of good business management and business results. I do not overlook the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the whole country by proper provision for the continuance of any existing rates which may be essential for the development and progress of certain portions of Canada.

We stand therefore for the operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission free from partisan control or interference. In 1903 and again in 1904 we advocated the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the shores of the Georgian Bay. We believed that policy sound and that the government of Canada should have acquired and developed the Canada Atlantic Railway as part of the Intercolonial instead of permitting it to pass into the hands of one of the great railway corporations. That opportunity having passed, I believe it better first to demonstrate the possibility of efficient and successful business management in the operation of the 1,700 miles of state railway which Canada now possesses. When that demonstration shall have been successfully made and when the interests of Canada and especially our great west shall render necessary the construction of another great transcontinental railway I do not doubt that the country will be ready and prepared to take a successful system of government railways to the great provinces of the west.

National Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones.

The establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises. The establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.

Would Have Powerful Public Utilities Commission.

When the present government in 1903 introduced the Railway Act providing for the establishment of a railway commission I at once declared that I would support the proposal and would give my best assistance toward making the measure as perfect as possible. It received the consideration of the house of commons for many weeks and hundreds of amendments were made before it was passed. Since that time it has been amended at various times and its powers and jurisdiction now extend to telephone companies and express companies. It is no reason why its jurisdiction should not be further extended to telegraph companies and indeed to all public utilities. It is true that the work of the commission has been severely upon its present members and especially upon its able and indefatigable chairman. We believe that it should be reorganized, that additional members should be appointed if necessary and that its powers and jurisdiction should be extended. It has outgrown its name and in future should be called the Public Utilities Commission of Canada. The Railway Commission of Canada is at present the most important judicial body in this country. Its work touches more closely the everyday life of our people than does that of any other court. It has power judicial, semi-judicial and administrative. It should probably be reorganized in two divisions, one dealing with matters of judicial or semi-judicial nature, and the other concerned more especially with matters of administration. On this point, however, I would be very much guided by the advice of the chairman of that commission for whose experience and ability I have every respect.

A commission so constituted is at once a safeguard to the capitalist and to the people. It safeguards the people against the oppression or greed of any public corporation. It protects their lives, their property and their general interests. For the capitalist it affords a safeguard against harsh or unjust legislation based upon impulsive and unreasonable demands. Let one cardinal principle of the Conservative party be never forgotten—the sanctity of public contracts must always be respected. Any legislative action which in effect amounts to confiscation of private property must be carefully avoided. Canada requires for the development of its enormous resources a vast amount of money which can be thus profitably invested. It must therefore remain for many years a borrowing country. To sanction or enact legislation of a confiscatory character would be the worst possible service that any government or parliament could render. A commission such as I have outlined would constitute a sufficient safeguard of public rights and interests and at the same time would stand as a bulwark against unjust or hasty legislative action.

I submit as another article of our policy: "The reorganization of the present Railway Commission as a public utilities commission with wider powers and more extended jurisdiction so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character."

National Ownership of Telegraphs and Telephones.

It has been demonstrated in Great Britain that telegraphs and telephones can be successfully operated in connection with the post office department. I see no reason why a similar system should not be inaugurated and carried out successfully in Canada. Few people realize that at the present time Canada owns and operates 6,286 miles of telegraph line. These lines have not been remunerative for the reason that they have been established in thinly settled portions of the country where private enterprise could find no adequate return. If we are prepared to invest national capital in thinly populated and unremunerative localities why should we hesitate in those portions of the country where operations can be carried on at a profit? I do not forget the necessity that our great railways must be equipped with telegraph and telephone lines, nor do I forget the principle of justice to invested capital which I have already invoked. Having regard to these considerations our policy includes: The establishment, after due investigation, of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.

In its desire to make an annual announcement of surplus in the post office department the government has failed to keep up with legitimate demands for increased postal facilities. Postal facilities in the west have not kept pace with railway development in that country. Consequently there is great ground for complaint and that complaint should be remedied as rapidly as possible. We must not forget that in the more progressive countries of the world the system of free rural mail delivery has been adopted. In the United States one sees before every farmer's house on each free delivery route a mailbox which is visited daily by a government carrier who delivers and collects mail, gives receipts for registered letters, takes money for postal orders and stamps, post cards and stamps of various denominations. The system has been attended with considerable outlay in the United States. I have not examined any report later than 1904 and in that year the postal routes numbered 25,000 and the expense of maintaining them was no less than \$12,500,000. Since then I believe that there has been considerable increase. There is of course some compensation in the reduction of the number of post offices and ordinary stage routes. The cost of a system of rural mail delivery depends altogether upon the standard. In the United States each route must comprise at least 100 families and the length must not exceed 20 miles. We begin in Canada. It must be preceded with proper inquiry as to cost and as to the standard which should be adopted. I submit therefore as another article: "The improvement of existing postal facilities especially in newly developed portions of the country and the inauguration after proper inquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery."

A Canada-for-Canadians Fiscal Policy Advocated.

The fiscal policy of the Conservative party has been announced on many occasions since 1878, and while consistently adhering to the principles then laid down it necessarily has given consideration to new conditions arising out of the development and progress of the country. While recognizing the prime importance of agriculture in a country like Canada, where diversified areas of richly fertile soils suit the cultivation of every product of the farm, we realize also that the boundless undeveloped wealth of our forests, our mines, and our fisheries, and we do not forget that Providence has endowed our country with every resource necessary for the development and support of great manufacturing industries. Our policy is based upon considerations of national interest, not upon particular class or section, but to the people and the country as a whole; thus it necessarily takes account of the interests of the consumer, but it aims at the maintenance within our borders of a large industrial population who shall receive a fair living wage and who shall not be reduced to the low standard of living to the hard, fierce struggle for existence which prevails in many countries. In short our policy firmly maintains the advantage of the home market and strongly maintains that the labor necessary to convert our natural resources into products suitable for the use and convenience of the people should as far as possible be performed in Canada and not in a foreign country. That our own working men, not those of other countries, may find employment in that work. We therefore stand for: A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles and commodities that can be advantageously produced or manufactured from our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage earning population."

Preferential Trade Within the Empire.

The Conservative party has always stood, and still stands for a policy of preferential trade within the empire. The attitude of the present government has been almost purely negative. There has been a half-hearted reaffirmation of desire for better trade relations with the mother country, based on preferences given and received; but the prime minister and the ministers of agriculture have repeatedly assured the British public that the people of Canada have no desire for a preference in the markets of Great Britain. It is not by such means nor by such attitude that we can expect success. The recent change of government in the British Islands has been regarded as the postponement of a hope that this great imperial scheme propounded by a farseeing and patriotic imperial statesman can be consummated in the early future. It is nevertheless true that the British government was returned to power not upon that issue but upon a dozen issues which had various effects in different constituencies throughout the British Islands.

The Cause of Mutual Preferential Trade.

The cause of mutual preferential trade received a great stimulus not from the prime minister of Canada, but by the efforts of Australia, New Zealand and South African representatives at the recent Colonial Conference. The Canadian representative adopted a policy of comparative indifference. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, with the exception of the Transvaal, urged upon the British people the infinite importance of cementing Great Britain and the great dependencies of the empire by a system of mutual trade preferences. Our prime minister is quite ready to interfere in the domestic affairs of Great Britain when he considers that his political interests call upon him.

(Continued on page 3, third column.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at two Dollars a year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Authorized Agent The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1907

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 Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE CONTRACTORS AND THE CITY The aldermen naturally are reluctant to establish a precedent by paying to any of the contractors on the Loch Lomond work

Therefore, he argues, it will not suffice to say that the great sum at present held on call in foreign countries is kept there as a ready reserve to be drawn upon when it is necessary to move the crops, for the records indicate that these foreign call loans—the extent of which amounts to a country in the grip of "tight money"—are a regular feature of our bank policy.

At a time when the engineering staff directing the Loch Lomond work was subjected to considerable criticism by some of the contractors and their allies, the Telegraph remarked with care, and that the city would be able to show not only how much money each contractor had spent on any part of the work, but how much he should have spent.

"MANUFACTURER" AND THE BANKS A searching review of the tight money situation, the relation of the banks to it, and the effect of their policy upon the business interests of Canada, are features of a letter in the Montreal Star over the signature "Manufacturer."

AS THE LONDON TIMES SEES IT The London Times gives somewhat guarded support to the All-Red steamship project. It notes the very important fact that the interests of Imperial trade demand a satisfactory freight service—an express freight service with rates low enough not only to accommodate but to develop business, as well as a fast mail and passenger service.

What is tight money? The only explanation that can be given of the term is, that the banks and the great financial corporations of the country, which represent the country's available banking capital—who hold in their coffers the great bulk of the individual deposits of the people—who, in fact, the storehouses of the dollars and cents of the people of Canada, decline to allow any more of their funds to go into the channels of legitimate business in Canada.

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pathy with the project has got beyond the merely theoretical stage. We hear now from Ottawa of a syndicate with Lord Strathcona's name at the head of it—assuredly the best guarantee for the stability of any enterprise of the kind. It is not only a fast passenger service that Canada is anxious for. She wants also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the Canadian Opposition, has pointed out, a thorough and effective freight service at the lowest possible price. These suggestions, apparently, are being adopted by those actively interested in the scheme. It is estimated that the cost of the Atlantic section of an all red route would be £225,000 for both the British and Canadian Governments. There is every precedent for the serious consideration of such a subsidy by the Imperial Government. We joined with Canada and the Australian governments in subsidizing the Pacific cable; on the motion of a Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we financed the Uganda Railway; and only five years ago, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier reminded the Conference, we gave a subsidy to the Cunard Company for the service to New York. The scheme of an all-red route has, perhaps, a stronger claim on Imperial support than any former plan of inter-communication. It will require careful thought, and it may have to be done piecemeal, but most certainly it is not a project to be unceremoniously set aside.

MR. BORDEN AT HALIFAX The Conservative leader spoke to the country Tuesday in Halifax, and throughout the several provinces through which he is presently to proceed, the essential portions of his address will be studied by all thoughtful men who desire to occupy an intelligent position with regard to public affairs. By certain elements in both political parties—the elements thriving upon graft or living in the hope of succeeding to a share of it—much of the speech will be condemned as unduly middle-class and Puritanic in tone and in promise. In so far as at least as it is the duty of a public spirited leader to offend and alarm these elements, Mr. Borden must be credited at the outset with no small measure of success. On the other hand, good Canadians, meaning thereby those who have always, and thereby the great majority of the people, thereby the Conservative leader's platform occasion for neither offence nor alarm. Mr. Borden's professions and proposals with energy, and perhaps with earnestness; but it is true also that if the platform he advocates were freed from the party label the greater portion of it would command the support of all men who realize that Canada is more important than the parties and the politicians and that the first essential duty is absolutely clean and smartly progressive administration of public affairs.

By examining fairly the text of the address we have always, and thereby the great majority of the people, thereby the Conservative leader's platform occasion for neither offence nor alarm. Mr. Borden's professions and proposals with energy, and perhaps with earnestness; but it is true also that if the platform he advocates were freed from the party label the greater portion of it would command the support of all men who realize that Canada is more important than the parties and the politicians and that the first essential duty is absolutely clean and smartly progressive administration of public affairs.

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colonial out of politics would be to give the taxpayer an honest return for their every dollar year by year. It would represent a transportation policy based absolutely upon strict regard for the public interest. If such a commission, free and progressive, were in control, few will doubt that the experiment would not only justify the retention of the Intercolonial as a state road but also its gradual expansion into a transcontinental system of great and constantly increasing value to the country.

Along the same lines are the advocacy of such control of the great public franchises as would give the people a share in the earnings they alone make possible; the management of the public domain in the public interest; the expansion of the Railway Commission into a Public Utilities Commission with extended power over public service corporations; and the investigation of the telegraph and telephone companies looking to their nationalization. It will not be surprising if Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who was nominated last spring by the Liberals, is made a cabinet minister within a few days, in which case he will be a more than ordinarily formidable candidate. For all that, it is probable enough that he will be opposed, both because the bye-elections are a sort of skirmish preliminary to a general election, and because Dr. Stockton's majority here was a heavy one. The situation here will be a somewhat peculiar one until it is known whether or not Dr. Pugsley will be Minister of Railways, since undoubtedly his advancement to that important portfolio, or his failure to secure it, would very materially affect his strength at this time. It is now quite generally anticipated that the country will hear by Monday next who Mr. Emmerson's successor is to be, and many who are thought to be in touch with affairs at Ottawa predict with some confidence that Dr. Pugsley will be the man.

The London seat, vacant because of Hon. Mr. Hyman's resignation under circumstances with which the country is tolerably familiar, gave the ex-minister a majority of twenty-four in 1904 on a re-count. The constituency was Conservative from Confederation down to 1901, when Mr. Hyman carried it. He was beaten in 1906, but was again successful in 1907, and had a majority of 547. This, as has been said, was reduced to twenty-four in 1904, and there were damaging allegations of electoral corruption.

Wellington, North, vacant through the death of Mr. Thomas Martin, gave that member a majority of 308 in 1904. In 1900 it went Conservative by thirty-one. The Liberals held it from 1882 to 1900. Northumberland, East, where an election is necessary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edward Cochrane, Conservative, gave the Opposition a majority of 208 in 1904. The history of this constituency is mainly Conservative, Mr. Cochrane having held it with substantial majorities from 1882 to the time of his death.

We are told from time to time that the Canadian militia should be made to profit by Switzerland's example, but though our expenditures increase we do not eliminate the furs and feathers in the interest of efficiency. A contemporary gives an account of the Swiss system which should be very interesting as showing how national spirit and economy unite to provide an army of citizens. If we require a military force—and we do—there is no reason why we should hesitate to profit by the work done in the little republic.

The Swiss army, the Boston Transcript points out, is theoretically 600,000 strong, yet it is practically invisible except at some afternoon of rifle-shooting or target-shooting on the rifle ranges of the commons. Guaranteed in its neutrality, and land-bound by the guarantors, Switzerland has really no enemies from whom military invasion is to be apprehended. But the whole population is liable to military duty all the same, and duly performs it, first and last, in all classes of society. The elementary military drill is taken in by boys at ten years of age as play and gymnastics at school. At seventeen all the youth of Switzerland are taken bodily into the army, every one of them, and from that age to fifty each is liable for service in defence of his country, and, in fact, does give up of his time from study, business or pleasure, as the case may be, for his forty-five days per year when he is twenty, to his sixteen days every other year till he is thirty-two, after which the demand of the army upon him is but for nine days' service in every four years until he is forty-four. The basic principle is that every able-bodied man should accustom himself to the use of arms, and thus the home of democracy claims, at the same time, to be the first of the European nations to introduce universal military service.

Yet we seldom see a soldier in Switzerland, where all the civilians are by turns soldiers; it is another case of not being able to see the forest for the trees. The general staff is the only permanent and visible part of the half-million military host. It consists of the commander-in-chief, who receives a salary of ten dollars a day, and his staff. Yet the Toll legend persists in the enthusiasm with which the Swiss citizen-soldier take up their tours of duty as they arrive to each, and all. The wealthy taxpayer stands in the ranks side by side with the mechanic, the broker from the city and the peasant from the mountains share the same quarters and equal hardships. There are no cracks in the career is open to talents; each is assigned tasks according to abilities; the son of a groom may graduate from the army a groom, tending the barracks. It is said that the Swiss enlisted men perform feats of mountain-climbing with their mule-borne artillery that make available points of vantage which to the ordinary military eye would seem inaccessible. The army that makes the smallest possible draft on the public purse and on the labor supply of the country, and yet includes in its personnel all callings and every man who is physically fit, and not more urgently demanded, say as railroad man or telegrapher, is the ideal military establishment for a democratic age.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Our Ottawa despatches indicate that the government has finally decided to hold bye-elections in the four constituencies which are vacant, and that the date for the contests will be announced at once. It is seemingly as good as settled that September 18 or 19 will be election day in St. John City and County, London, Wellington North, and Northumberland East. In three of these four cases dead removed the representatives, and in the fourth, London, Mr. Hyman resigned and has evidently abandoned public life.

The notice given is short enough—about four weeks—though it may be supposed that both parties have already made some preparation. There will be a rush to get ready from today, and political interest throughout the country will be keen, since in several cases the results will be regarded as an indication of the temper of the people toward the administration. It will not be surprising if Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who was nominated last spring by the Liberals, is made a cabinet minister within a few days, in which case he will be a more than ordinarily formidable candidate. For all that, it is probable enough that he will be opposed, both because the bye-elections are a sort of skirmish preliminary to a general election, and because Dr. Stockton's majority here was a heavy one. The situation here will be a somewhat peculiar one until it is known whether or not Dr. Pugsley will be Minister of Railways, since undoubtedly his advancement to that important portfolio, or his failure to secure it, would very materially affect his strength at this time. It is now quite generally anticipated that the country will hear by Monday next who Mr. Emmerson's successor is to be, and many who are thought to be in touch with affairs at Ottawa predict with some confidence that Dr. Pugsley will be the man.

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NOTE AND COMMENT

Report has it that Ottawa is about to name Mr. Emmerson's successor. Monday next is named as the day for the news.

The province has raised about a million and a half. The public will be asking how long it will be before more will be required.

Newfoundland should be content to have its case go to The Hague. Canada would willingly have had the Alaska dispute so settled, and must regret that it fell to a weaker tribunal.

Kaid Sir Harry Maclean occupies an exceedingly delicate position just now. No doubt he hopes the Arabs will be defeated by the French; yet the worse they are beaten the greater his danger becomes.

A contributor to the Fortnightly Review suggests that Great Britain exchange the West Indies for the Philippines. What leads him to suppose that the British would make so extensive a borrowing of trouble is not clear.

Rev. Father Burke is among the Island Board of Trade delegates. He is firmly convinced that the tunnel will be built. It must be built if the Islanders are to get fair play. They should drop party lines and form a solid tunnel party.

Mr. Roosevelt has issued a new challenge to the gentlemen whom he describes as "predatory rich." He informs them that their efforts to intimidate his administration will be useless. Mr. Rockefeller will soon begin to regard the President's case as hopeless.

The Arabs continue to resist the policy of "peaceful penetration" at Casablanca. Peaceful penetration is marked by rapid fire and high muzzle velocity. It is bloody and it will be quickly effective on the coast. In the desert resistance may be stubborn and prolonged.

The Telegraph was visited by a correspondent to give the present status of the development of power and industries at Grand Falls. This journal would be glad to enlighten its questioner, but the requisite information is not in hand. There appears to be a long wait at Grand Falls.

A question arises as to the Ottawa Journal whether our banks could not help themselves and the situation a little by increasing the rate of interest allowed by them on savings or deposits.

Some years ago the Dominion Government used to pay 4 per cent on savings. Money was plentiful, and looking for safe holes without too much regard for profit, so the banks, which wanted to pay less interest, induced the government to reduce its rate to 3 per cent. The banks, of course, did the same. This probably did not make a great deal of difference at the time. But at the present period, when safe stocks can be bought by the public at figures upon which the return is equivalent to 5, 6 or 7 per cent, anybody who keeps money on deposit at 3 per cent either has some special reason for doing it, or does not know any better. It seems to us that the banks might for their own sake do well to put up the rate of interest on deposits. They can always make more than three per cent out of all the money they can control. We might be safe in saying more than double that.

Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present season. To play well you need the best materials, such as— Slazenger's Doherty Rackets, \$2.00; Spalding's Gold Medal Rackets, \$1.00; Slazenger's Contract Rackets, \$1.00; Spalding's Vantage Rackets, \$1.00; Slazenger's Demon Rackets, \$1.00; Spalding's Grand Rackets, \$1.00; Slazenger's Champion Rackets, \$1.00; Slazenger's Labelle Rackets, \$1.00; Slazenger's Championship Balls, per doz. \$4.50; Racket Presses, Centre Straps, Nets, Marking Tapes, Out Preserver and Ball Carriers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair.

W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Triffles Light as Air A Chicago professor has discovered that sea gulls possess reasoning and perceptive powers. He is convinced that the birds think. Would it not be a good plan to catch some of the thousands which are to be seen on the Thames between Westminster and London Bridge and train them to work in government offices?

At the home office their perceptive powers would come in handy. The war department is badly in need of thinkers. In the admiralty the birds would be specially welcome. We just throw the suggestion out—London Mirror.

Ella—She is a decided blonde, isn't she? Dora—Yes, but she also decided recently—Ally Sloper.

Gen—Is Miss Maude in? Servant—Yes, sir, but at present she is in her bath. Gen (glancing at his watch)—Oh, thank you, tell her I should like to see her—Ally Sloper.

"Is Mr. Lovejoy still paying attention to your daughter?" "Indeed, he isn't paying any attention to her at all." "Why did he jilt her?" "No; he married her."—Pick-Me-Up.

"And you saw Murell?" "I did." "Tell me, is she married?" "Yes." "Was she ever married?" "No; she was never married."—Washington Herald.

"Ally" said Harvey, "isn't drinking so much champagne having a bad effect on your system?" "It's having a bad effect all right," answered Ally, exhibiting a bundle of pawn tickets. "As for the system, though, I dropped that long ago, dear boy. There's nothing in it."

They were trying to explain to the Australian bushman the principle of the curved ball. "That's all rot," he said. "It's easy enough to throw a bouncing ball so it will turn around and come back to you, but nobody can make me believe you can throw a round ball so it will describe a curve. These nature fakirs make me tired!"

"Ever been in Siberia?" asked the reporter. "Yes," answered the distinguished Russian refugee; "I took a knouting there one summer."

Miss Blue—Father, did you give that young man any encouragement when he called to ask for my hand? Colonel Blue—Encouragement? Well, I should say so. I let him know that I whisker three times—Pick-Me-Up.

One of the contractors in Panama was much annoyed by the meddling laziness of the 60 native workmen under him. He resolved to try to make them ashamed of their indolence, so one day he lined them up, and said: "Now, I've got a nice easy job for the laziest man in this company. Will the laziest man please step forward?" The fifty-nine of them stepped forward. The contractor turned to the other, who stood still, looking almost too indolent to stand, and said: "You didn't come forward with the others?"

And the answer came in a weary voice: "I'm too lazy."—Judge's Library.

Our Canada (By Rev. J. Schofield, in Toronto Globe) Oh, my Canada! We sing in praise of thee, For to the stars and gables Like ships across the sea; For to the stars and gables In mercy guided thee, From man's weakness and poverty To wealth and liberty.

Oh Canada! We sing with pride of thee, Thy land of salt and heroes, Where thought and speech are free; A land which has no master, And right and knowledge dear, Where children are taught to worship And the Sabbath to revere.

WANTED - second class female teacher for District No. 2, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

WANTED - second or third class female teacher for District No. 3, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

WANTED - first or second class female teacher for District No. 4, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

WANTED - second class male or female teacher for District No. 5, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

WANTED - second or third class female teacher for District No. 6, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

WANTED - first class male or female teacher for District No. 7, Parish of Kingsland, Kings County, N. B.

FOR SALE - Farm on Grand Lake, near Young's Creek, about 20 acres.

WANTED AT ONCE - a cook and a housemaid, good wages, references required.

MEN wanted for automobile driving and repair business, in St. John.

WANTED - Reliable and energetic men for sale of "GALVANIZED" iron.

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates.

MEN WANTED - Reliable men to enter in our goods, take up shovels of work.

WANTED - Superior Teacher, District No. 2, Lancaster, St. John Co. Apply J. H. Gray, Secretary of trustees.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents.

MONEY TO LOAN - On City or Country property at low rate of interest.

FOR SALE - FACTORY BUILDING FOR SALE ON LEASE - 10 Frederick, a two story wooden factory.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, June 16th, 1907, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted).

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY - TRAINS LEAVE ST. JOHN.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

It is Grand - To live in a time of such great opportunity.

S. Kerr & Son - Odd Fellows Hall

DEATHS - HARDING - At St. John, Aug. 21, Jane, wife of W. Harding, of Westford.

DEATHS - CAMPBELL - At Thimbleville, Aug. 22, 1897, of pneumonia, Mrs. McLeod, widow of John McLeod, M. P. P.

DEATHS - A young daughter of Harry W. and Ida M. Taylor, aged 11 months, died at St. John, Aug. 22.

DEATHS - At Thimbleville, Aug. 22, 1897, of pneumonia, Mrs. McLeod, widow of John McLeod, M. P. P.

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THAT ANTHRAX CASE AT UPPER GAGETOWN - Young Randall Cut Hand While Skinning Diseased Cow

Prompt Ouzeration of Wound Saved His Life - The Board of Health in a Quandy How to Dispose of Two of the Dead Cows Lying in the Woods.

Upper Gageton, N. B., Aug. 21 - Dr. E. H. Fisher, secretary of the provincial board of health, drove here today from Fredericton, in connection with the recent cases of anthrax which killed four cows belonging to Solomon Randall here.

Dr. Fisher said today that he believed this saved the young man's life. He is in the hospital at Fredericton, but is improving and will be able to return home soon.

Dr. Fisher today secured the opinion of a number of residents, and he will communicate with Dr. Casswell with the idea of the Queens County Board of Health.

Asked about anthrax, Dr. Fisher said he had never encountered a case, but he had read from Dr. Montzambert of Ottawa, chief medical officer of the dominion, that some time ago cattle skins were imported into Ontario from South America, and that five men who handled them in Ontario died from anthrax.

There is a good deal of sympathy here for Solomon Randall in the loss of his cattle, and the danger attendant upon his skin.

At the stroke of noon Charles B. Clark, of New Brunswick, and Clarence M. Gertrude, of Philadelphia, were married at the Trinity Church.

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ST JOHN MARKETS - Business in the local market has been very good the past week.

Beef, western, per 100 lbs. 10.00 to 10.10. Beef, butchers, per 100 lbs. 9.00 to 9.10.

FRUITS, ETC. - New walnuts, per 100 lbs. 1.10 to 1.15. Grenoble walnuts, per 100 lbs. 1.10 to 1.15.

CANNED GOODS. - Four crown loose muscatels, 0.11 to 0.12. Three crown loose muscatels, 0.11 to 0.12.

PROVISIONS. - Pork, domestic, clear, 11.00 to 11.10. American pig, 10.00 to 10.10.

GROCERIES. - Three crown loose muscatels, 0.11 to 0.12. Four crown loose muscatels, 0.11 to 0.12.

FISH. - Large dry cod, 4.00 to 4.50. Small dry cod, 3.50 to 4.00.

GRAINS, ETC. - Middlings, small lots, bagged, 28.00 to 28.50. Middlings, car load, 27.00 to 27.50.

OLDS. - Fratt's Astral, 0.90 to 0.95. High grade Sarnia and Arc, 0.90 to 0.95.

TIGHT MONEY - To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir - Tight money in the country is caused by the excessive imports over exports.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR - Unfortunately They Fall to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

WIVES AND MOTHERS SUFFER WITH BACKACHE - Unfortunately They Fall to Recognize the Dangerous Cause of the Trouble.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE - HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 1867.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. REST, 5,000,000. TOTAL ASSETS, 113,000,000.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - It is one of the most economical lights there is.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - It gives more and better light, at smaller cost, than coal-gas, or electricity.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - Light for light quality considered, it's much less expensive than kerosene, without its unpleasant features.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - It's a better light, because it more nearly resembles sunlight than any other known commercial illuminant.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - You read without the slightest effort, in any corner of a room, where acetylene is used.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - The cost of installing an acetylene plant is moderate when you realize all the advantages it possesses over all other lights - no increased cost of insurance.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - Acetylene is absolutely safe. Owing to the pungent odor of acetylene, a leak in the pipes is immediately noticed.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - The best carbide for use in acetylene plants is Calcium Carbide.

Advantages of Acetylene Over All Other Lights - You would like to know more about acetylene, wouldn't you? why not write to-day for particulars and price list?

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UNANIMOUSLY IN FAVOR OF BRANCH LINES BEING PURCHASED BY I. C. R.

Maritime Board of Trade Discussed Important Question of Provincial Railroads at Closing Session Thursday—Committee Appointed to Interview Governments Interested—Recommended Government Bonus for Steel Shipbuilding—Other Important Matters Dealt With—A. M. Bell of Halifax Elected President.

The annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade for 1907 is now a thing of the past. The business sessions of the board were brought to a close Thursday about 1.30 p. m. Considerable business of importance was dealt with at the several sessions and yesterday's meeting saw a number of important resolutions adopted. The board pronounced itself in favor of the I. C. R. taking over the branch lines of the maritime provinces, the double tracking of the I. C. R. at several points, the granting of running rights for the C. P. R. over the government road to Sydney and the landing of mails at that port, the granting of a bonus for steel shipbuilding, calling upon the coal and steel companies of Sydney to settle their differences or have their concessions from the dominion and provincial governments cancelled, and many other matters of interest to the provinces.

On the recommendation of the nominating committee the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, A. M. Bell, Halifax; first vice-president, Hon. G. E. Hughes, P. E. I.; second vice-president, W. B. Snowball, Chatham; secretary, E. A. Saunders, Nova Scotia; permanent secretary, C. M. Creed, Halifax; auditor, M. G. DeWolfe, Kentville.

It was also decided that \$25 be added to the salary of Secretary Creed. It was decided the next annual meeting should be held at Halifax. A vote of thanks was tendered to the St. John board of trade for courtesies extended to the visiting committee. Rev. Father Burke paid a high tribute of praise to the retiring president, W. S. Fisher, who, he said, was one of the most capable officers the board ever had. He moved a vote of thanks to him for his efforts, which was seconded and carried by an unanimous vote, and he thought, no more than that, the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should have their subsidies to these branch lines returned to them.

The I. C. R. and Branch Lines. On the meeting being called to order E. H. Armstrong presented the resolution on the matter of the I. C. R. taking over branch lines in the maritime provinces. The committee appointed yesterday had reported the resolution and he thought it would be now satisfactory to all.

Hon. Wm. Pugsley said he thought there was no resolution which had come before the board that was more important than the one which they were now discussing. He thought a strong representative committee should be appointed to see the local governments and urge this upon them as well as upon the federal government. It was thought, however, no more than that the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should have their subsidies to these branch lines returned to them.

C. A. Duff-Miller, agent-general for New Brunswick in London, was called on to read the report of his committee. He said that he had detailed reports sent over to London prepared by committees in the chief towns of the maritime provinces as to the labor required and arms for sale. It was time that the maritime provinces should ask the dominion government to vote a small grant for the immigration for the benefit of these provinces.

He thought also some advertising should be done in some of the old country papers. There was no difficulty in persuading the people that the provinces were desirable. Referring to the Anglo-French exhibition to take place in London next year, he thought the maritime provinces should be represented there. A large panoramic painting of the Annapolis Valley or the St. John river had been suggested.

Mr. Miller referred to the Ellinor Home Farm estate, and said he thought it would not be very long before many of these homes would be distributed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. With regard to the pulp industry, he suggested that an export duty should be placed on hemlock as well as on pulp wood.

A. M. Bell, of Halifax, moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered Mr. Miller for his address, which was seconded by Mr. DeWolfe and carried. H. B. Schofield, St. John, spoke on the development of trade between Canada and the West Indies. He told the delegates that he visited the West Indies last winter and referred to the opportunities for promoting trade there with Canada.

West Indian Trade. Mr. Schofield presented the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, that the exchange of natural products between Canada and the British West Indies and British Guiana should be encouraged in every possible way by preferential tariff in both countries, by the establishment of a seaboard of jobbing houses to handle export and import traffic, and by a more frequent steamship connection as soon as possible."

Mr. Schofield also submitted the following resolution which was seconded by A. M. Bell, of Halifax, and carried: "Resolved that the Maritime Board of Trade approve of the exchange of visits between boards of trade in Canada and the various provinces and Agricultural Societies in the West Indies and British Guiana and extend a hearty invitation to these bodies in the various communities of the West Indies and British Guiana to visit Canada at the earliest opportunity."

On motion of Rev. F. Burke a vote of thanks was tendered to the West India delegates. Hon. G. E. Hughes, of Charlottetown, presented a resolution asking that the government be requested to equalize the three short hauls system of transportation of P. E. Island with the continuous haul of the other provinces, with which it is in competition; and further resolved that Prince Edward Island be placed on the same basis as to import and export rates and from ports outside of Canada as are accorded to the other provinces of the dominion; and from the province of Prince Edward Island are excessive.

"Therefore Resolved that this Maritime Board of Trade respectfully urge upon the government the necessity of adjusting such steamship rates, whether on government boats or those subsidized, by the government, so as to permit the island provinces the minimum rates, mile per mile, charged by the dominion of railways." This was seconded by J. E. Birch of Alberton and carried.

More I. C. R. Rolling Stock Wanted. H. J. Logan, M. P., moved that: "Whereas the lack of sufficient rolling stock on the I. C. R. is the cause of great inconvenience and loss to patrons of that road and seriously impairs its earning power."

"Therefore resolved that this board strongly urge the railway department to purchase as soon as possible sufficient additional rolling stock to meet the rapidly increasing traffic along the line. E. B. Elderkin seconded this resolution which was carried. Mr. Logan also submitted the following resolution which was seconded by J. M. Bell of Halifax and adopted: "Whereas the portions of the I. C. R. between Moncton and Halifax and between Moncton and St. John are under the N. T. Ry. contract to form part of a transcontinental railway system."

"And whereas the curves and grades on these portions of the line owing to the location of the road in many cases are severe and excessive and by reason of the fact that the rolling stock is not adapted to the line, it is hereby resolved that the I. C. R. in a proper condition to become part of a great transcontinental railway system."

Banks Should Cash Checks at Par. J. L. Stewart, of Chatham, submitted the following resolution which was adopted: "Resolved, that the banks of the Maritime Board of Trade, the banks of Canada, should be required to cash at par the checks of their customers within reasonable large boundaries."

The P. E. Island Tunnel. Rev. Father Burke, of P. E. I., was the next speaker. He presented a paper on the subject of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. He said that at several previous meetings of the board he had handled on this occasion by the speaker.

He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Hon. G. E. Hughes, and carried unanimously: "Resolved, that this board does hereby reaffirm its resolution, passed unanimously at Yarmouth in 1905, and reaffirmed at Amherst in 1906, asking for the speedy construction of a tunnel between Prince Edward Island and the mainland."

H. J. Logan, M. P., spoke in favor of the project, and said the only thing that stood in the way was the cost. "If I could build for \$10,000,000," said Mr. Logan, "Father Burke—'It can.'"

E. B. Elderkin, of Amherst, moved that the following be a committee on technical education in the maritime provinces, and submitted by Prof. Andrews at last night's meeting: W. S. Fisher and W. B. Snowball, New Brunswick; A. M. Bell and H. J. Logan, Nova Scotia; G. E. Hughes, P. E. I.; A. E. Burke, Prince Edward Island. The motion was carried.

To Control Steamship Rates. Mr. McMahon, of Kings Co., N. S., submitted the following resolution, which was adopted: "Whereas, certain steamship companies are receiving subsidies from the dominion government to aid them in conducting a legitimate business; and whereas, it is known that said steamship companies have made, and are still making private arrangements with speculators and agents at home or abroad, the same being detrimental to the interest of the growers and legitimate dealers in the maritime provinces."

"Therefore, Resolved, that all steamship companies receiving subsidies from the dominion government shall advertise rates for carriage of goods to foreign ports, and that said rates shall be subject to and under control of the railway commission, and that any steamship company departing from the maritime provinces shall be deprived of said subsidy by the government."

Mr. Kinsman, of Kings County, N. S., introduced the following resolution which was seconded by M. G. DeWolfe and carried: "Whereas arsenic of lead is taking the place of Paris green in the extermination of pests, it is therefore resolved that the attention of the government be called to the fact that arsenic of lead is being used on arsenic of lead abolished."

Hector McDougall of Sydney introduced a resolution calling upon the Dominion government to take possession of the coal lands in the maritime provinces, and that any steamship company departing from the maritime provinces shall be deprived of said subsidy by the government. The resolution was passed.

Bonus for Steel Shipbuilding. J. E. De Wolfe of Halifax, moved a resolution favoring the giving of a bonus for steel shipbuilding, which was seconded by George Robertson, M. P., and carried unanimously. The resolution was as follows: "Resolved, that the substitution of steel for wood in the construction of ships has reduced Canada from her position as one of the four shipbuilding and ship-repairing nations of the world to a place among the most unimportant."

"And whereas, her coast line on two oceans of over two thousand miles, and her position as a maritime country, lead to the interior of the continent, has provided not only a great coastwise and foreign trade but a large population skilled in maritime affairs."

"And whereas, Canada possesses all the natural facilities and materials for the production of steel vessels, but is prevented from utilizing them by reason of the skill and capital employed in British yards, which have established England's supremacy in this industry, the products of which are admitted free to our coastwise as well as foreign trade."

"Therefore Resolved that this Maritime Board of Trade hereby endorse and approve the principle of a bonus to steel shipbuilding, and that the government be urged to the utilization of our steel products, the employment of skilled labor, and more than all, in the creation of a new mercantile marine, which was formerly a great source of wealth to our country."

MILLIONAIRES ON WATER EXTENSION

Judge McLeod Surprised at Value Placed on Land by Witness

Edward Nelson Said Farm Was Worth \$1500 an Acre—Whole Property of 80 Acres Sold for \$400 Ten Years Ago—Other Suits to Come Up Soon.

An astonishing increase in the value of land in the neighborhood of the pipe line of the water extension project at Lunenburg would seem to indicate that until recently the extreme fertility of the soil in this section had been overlooked.

The plaintiff claims damages not only for the land through which the pipe line runs but also because of damage alleged to have been done to the machinery of the drainage by the pipe line.

The farm in question, which consists of eighty acres and a portion of the Margaret Hazen estate, is said to have changed hands ten years ago for \$400. The strip of land over which the city had an easement for the purpose of controlling the pipe line, is 710 feet in length and 60 feet wide and is about one and one-tenth of an acre in extent.

The plaintiff claims damages not only for the land through which the pipe line runs but also because of damage alleged to have been done to the machinery of the drainage by the pipe line.

The suit is the first of several to be brought by owners of land on No. 1 road, which is situated on the east side of the city. The only suit arising out of water extension to Loch Lomond which has been decided by the court was brought by Robert Chittick on No. 3 section. His claim, which amounted to \$800, was settled for \$250. Other suits arising out of the extension which will be tried in the early part of the next month are those of William Johnson for eight acres at Loch Lomond on which \$2,000 is claimed, and Robert B. Douglas on section 3, who asks \$1,500 compensation.

LOCAL NEWS

The new steamer Premier to run as a ferry at Gondola Point and Rothesay is being fitted up on the west side. She will be under steam next week and will go on her regular route at an early date. Capt. McClary will be in command.

Flood & Dates have secured the contract for the erection of the new I. C. R. four warehouse at York Point. The work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. Ground was being made on the cold storage and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

Among recent patents secured through Marion of Montreal are the following: George C. Ferguson, Fredericton (N. B.), wrench; John McNeil, Roserve Mines (C. B.), spike; George W. Robertson, Marysville (N. B.), churn.

The new consolidated school at Hampton is nearing completion and the contractors expected to be finished Friday. It is the intention to open the school on Monday, 29th, and Mr. Perry, value of the land in question, is acknowledged to be the finest school buildings in the maritime provinces.

The prize winners in the special extra series shot in connection with the County match at the P. R. A. meet at Sussex have been announced as follows: Sergt. D. H. Frenze, 74th, 85, 47; Maj. O. W. Wetmore, 74th, 85, 46; H. H. Bartlett, St. Andrews, 84, 48; Capt. W. E. Forbes, 2nd, 84, 46; Sergt. E. W. Smith, 74th, 85, 47; Capt. W. M. Jones, 74th, 85, 45; Capt. H. Perley, 62nd, 82, 50, 45; Capt. J. Manning, R. L., 82, 45; Lieut. L. A. Langford, 62nd, 82, 45; R. C. McInnes, Florenceville, 82, 45; Lieut. D. R. Chandler, 74th, 82, 44; Maj. J. T. Hart, R. O., 82, 44; F. A. Dutton, St. Stephen, 82, 44.

Edinburgh. A city wrapped in mantle of tradition, and ancient beyond the mind of man to tell; Grim, as with brooding loom or deeds un-faithful. Gray by the secrets she has hoarded well. A city set on high beyond all hiding. Beautiful with the solemn light of age: A volume, to the traveler's search revealing Her gleams of history on every page. For ever are the fringes of her garment Woven by the silver waters of the North. For ever her to guard the lion couch. Turning his kindly head towards the North. For ever from the chilly eastern ocean Creep up the silent mist and her entold. For ever her like some dreamy fairy Shining unseen in anethy and gold.

O. City, so unkind to outward seeming, So often so kind, so colorful and gay. And yet to all beloved, so full of weeping, Of strange alluring charm for those away. Although our path lies distant from thy border, And far away thy castled spire doth rise, Ever to me to be in love with thee! O. City, so unkind to outward seeming, So often so kind, so colorful and gay. And yet to all beloved, so full of weeping, Of strange alluring charm for those away. Although our path lies distant from thy border, And far away thy castled spire doth rise, Ever to me to be in love with thee! O. City, so unkind to outward seeming, So often so kind, so colorful and gay. And yet to all beloved, so full of weeping, Of strange alluring charm for those away. Although our path lies distant from thy border, And far away thy castled spire doth rise, Ever to me to be in love with thee!

Biggs-Bifkins is a man who is never at a loss when it comes to choosing a word. Diggs-No, but he chooses so many words that are only printed in dashes.—Chicago News.

Special Bargains

Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, reg. \$10 values, now \$6.43. Men's Pants, regular \$1.50 values, now 91 cts. Men's Hats, regular \$1.35 values, now 98 cts.

UNION CLOTHING COMPANY

26-28 Charlotte Street, Old Y. M. C. A. Building. ALEX. CORBET, Manager.

MERRY DEL VAL'S FIGHT

Papal Secretary Attacked by Anti-Clericals. Followed in Streets of Marino, Mooked, Insulted and Felted With Stones—Might Have Been Killed But for Timely Arrival of Police.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Cardinal Merry Del Val, papal secretary of state, was the victim of an outrageous attack at the hands of anti-clericals while passing through Marino on his way to Castel Gandolfo last week.

The papal villa in Castel Gandolfo has been used for many years by the cardinal as a summer residence. He is in poor health, and had decided to take a few days' rest in the villa. He was passing through one of the chief streets of Marino, which is a small village, when several men lounging about a wine shop began to jeer at him, made some insulting remarks and then proceeded to follow him.

The cardinal paid no attention to the jeers or insults, which angered the men, who renewed their insults in a more brutal manner, and who were joined as they walked along by numerous other men, the mob becoming thicker and thicker as the cardinal proceeded on his way. Suddenly one of the mob shouted "Kill him!" The cry was taken up by others, and a dash was made for the cardinal. The mob was most brutal. The cardinal was beaten, kicked and cursed, while a shower of stones fell on his head. As he was one man against a mob, and he was soon overpowered.

A man who had witnessed the outrage and was shocked by it ran to the police station and summoned a number of men, headed by an inspector, hurried to the scene of the assault, and beat back the mob from their victim.

His Limit. (St. Louis Star.) In a western Kentucky town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill. She Underhill had been overturned in a creek with a swift current, and the act of young Watson was a very heroic one. He had saved the life of the girl after she was sinking for the third time, and had barely strength to pull himself and the young woman to shallow water.

The news soon spread, and Ben Watson was hailed as the real hero of the village. Aunt Tabby Wilson, the oldest woman in the village, the mother of the little colony, was loud in praise of the heroism of the young man, and at once declared that Ben and Myra must get married. "Ben saved Myra's life," she said, "and now they must marry and be happy ever after, just as they do it in the story-books."

Mr. Borden at Halifax. (Montreal Star.) Mr. Borden has begun his tour at Halifax with a speech of studied moderation. He deals in hints rather than in dramatically positive assertions—an indication that he feels his responsibilities rather more than the leader of a party of office usually does. His platform contains several very good ideas; but it is not too much to say that it appears to be a trifle afraid of handling them with the force of an independent commission is a good idea, for instance; but it is a little disappointing to find the leader of the Opposition abandoning the avowed party policy in favor of the extension of that road at least to the Georgian Bay. The only requirement for a successful railway. The turning of the Intercolonial over to an independent commission is a good idea, for instance; but it is a little disappointing to find the leader of the Opposition abandoning the avowed party policy in favor of the extension of that road at least to the Georgian Bay. 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