

The Daily Mail

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Fredericton, N. B., June 10, 1910.

"THERE'S MONEY IN IT"

What has happened to the Gibson & Minto Railway, the bill to permit of the construction of which was rushed through the legislature in the dying hours of the last session, when compliance with the standing rules of the House were dispensed with in order to permit of its introduction? From the apparent urgency which at that time surrounded the matter, it was thought that business was meant but it is now three months almost, since the House rose and so far nothing has been done towards furthering construction.

One gentleman intimately connected with the promoters of the bill, is said to have remarked with regard to the proposal that "there is money in it." Has the pleasant prospect which then appeared to unfold itself since disappeared and with it the desire to proceed with the matter? The public was told, too, that the C. P. R. had undertaken to take at least 100,000 tons of coal a year, which was thought to be an inducement for the early construction of the road. Has the company thought better of its repeated offer that steps are not being taken to enable this big contract to be carried into effect? Otherwise, why is nothing being done in the matter?

There can be no question that a road from this city to the Minto coal mines would be a tremendous advantage to the city and neighborhood. It would not only give much cheaper coal but it would also open up to the merchants of this city a district which is at present somewhat difficult of access. The people of Fredericton are anxious to see a move made in the matter, in the hope that there may be some "money in it" for them, as well as the promoters and their lawyers.

THE COST OF BUSINESS EXPANSION

The Gleaner is apparently very anxious to impress upon its readers that the expenditure of the Dominion per head and per family at the present time is rather more than it was in 1896 when the conservative government was in power. In this the Gleaner is doubtless correct, but that journal carefully avoids mentioning the fact that the trade and in consequence the revenue of the country has increased at a similar rate in the same period. Canada is now doing many times the amount of business, which was done in 1896. In the latter year according to governmental reports the aggregate trade of the country was \$239,000,000, whereas in 1908 it was \$650,793,000, nearly three times the amount of the former year. The total assets of Canada in 1896 were valued at \$67,000,000 only; today they are valued at \$154,600,000.

Business men usually expect their expenses to increase as their business operations expand; in fact it would be found somewhat difficult to extend these operations without the accompaniment of additional outlay. The Gleaner today is a much larger newspaper with a larger circulation than was the case in 1896. Is it now being produced at no greater expense than was required to produce the paper in that year? We imagine that matters are much the same in the case of the Gleaner as in those of the trade of Canada, the expenditure has grown in proportion to the business done.

TO TRY PERSUASION NOW

Mr. F. W. Sumner, the Colossus of Moncton, who was so ignominiously and unexpectedly turned down by the Hazen government in regard to his oil fields scheme during the last session of the Legislature, is now trying different tactics. Prior to the memorable occasion referred to whatever the Colossus said usually went, with the Hazen fraternity, and the sudden and startling variation in this order of affairs caused that gentleman something of a shock, which even the soothing attention of so patient a listener as the Lieuten-

ant Governor failed to counteract. Having found that the "Fortiter in re" methods which hitherto had usually obtained for him all that he desired at the hands of Mr. Hazen and his followers, were in this instance of no avail, he is now trying the "Suaviter in modo" form of attack, and in pursuance of these new tactics, he has invited the members of the government to inspect the oil properties with which he is connected, hoping thereby to enlist their interest towards softening the harshness of the treatment they have accorded to him.

In this he has our sympathy, for there can be no question that the government treated his application in a very unfair and cavalier manner.

DON'T OPPOSE

The following from the Richibucto Review contains a lot of wholesome truth, and there is a lesson in it which some people would do well to take to heart:

"An industry that furnishes employment to a number of men and represents an expenditure of many dollars deserves encouragement. It at least is entitled to such development as can be provided. It is sometimes puzzling to understand the do nothing policy of the people directly interested, when plans are formulated and important property improvements guaranteed by a practical plan of development. It matters not to the people who are backing improvements that will benefit the town, so long as the improvements are carried out to the benefit of the community as a whole. We can ill afford to be persistent in a policy of spite or resentment where development is carried on in the interests of any industry that is of general benefit. What does professed interest amount to, if, when practical plans of utilization comes along they are opposed through motives that are entirely selfish."

It is alleged that Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Lemieux are to spend a few days bracing up the Liberal organization in the Province of Quebec. Evidently they must be pretty well through with important business at Ottawa when ministers can find time for easy jobs like that—Montreal Herald.

The Gleaner will surely put that "delighted graduate" on its free list or life.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S INDISCRETIONS

Telegraph.

General French has been guilty of another indiscretion. With an utter disregard for the feelings of members of the Conservative party in Canada, he recently described the Ross rifle as a splendid weapon, of great range and power. Now he has asserted with equal recklessness, in a speech at Halifax, that the Canadian militia has made great progress in the last few years. This is unpardonable. Every Conservative knows that the Ross rifle is no good and the Canadian militia is made up of high salaried officials at Ottawa. Or, can it be that, after all, General French is right. Is it possible that in spite of the perverted eloquence of Conservative orators, and the countless columns of space in Conservative papers devoted to ridicule of the Ross rifle, that it is really an effective weapon? Is it possible also that there is a real militia, living, breathing and visible to the naked eye? General French says so, and he ought to know.

WOODSTOCK BARS PERMANENT PAVING

Woodstock, N. B., June 9.—Today a personal and property vote of the ratepayers was taken on the question of issuing bonds for \$10,000 and expending that sum for permanent streets. Very little interest was taken in the contest, less than fifty ratepayers polling their votes, those representing property to the value of \$55,450 voting in favor and those against voting on \$176,400.

The principal argument against the scheme was that larger cities were as yet experimenting on the best material for permanent streets.

Al Rudolph of New York and Gus Murphy have been signed at the Armory A. A. for one of the preliminaries to the Schlossberg and McKinnon bout to be held next Tuesday night.

There is one sign that might be placed over every letter box in the city. What is that? 'Post no bills.'

TRADE AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED WITH ITALY AND BELGIUM

Rates Given to France are Extended to the Other Country--Negotiation With the United States Will be Taken up Later Says Mr. Fielding.

Ottawa, June 10.—The Cabinet Council today endorsed the trade agreements reached between Hon. Mr. Fielding acting on behalf of Canada and the Consuls of Italy and Belgium and the Netherlands, acting for their respective countries, whereby the Canadian intermediate rates on a specified list of items included in the Franco-Canadian trade treaty is extended to these countries, in return for the favored nation treatment of Canada by them.

The details of the agreement will not be made public until Friday, pending the final signature by the respective Consuls to the agreement as reached.

It is understood, however, that the new arrangement will affect only a very small percentage of Canada's total imports, and will not prejudicially affect any Canadian industry. As already announced, Canada will grant to these countries the intermediate tariff rates, or a reduction of 2½ per cent. of the present rate, on a specified list of items included in the concessions which France obtained in the Franco-Canadian trade treaty ratified by Parliament last session. These items are principally silks and light wines, the importation of which at the lower rate of duty will not materially affect any Canadian industry, since there is practically no competition in the shape of home manufacture.

THE NET RESULTS.

The net result will be to remove some of the disabilities under which Italy and Belgium labored by reason of the special favors accorded France and also to reduce the Customs taxation on these items by 2½ per cent. The total volume of trade affected will be comparatively small since the importations from Belgium and Italy on the list of items specified as being entitled to the intermediate rate at present do not enter largely in the trade returns. On the few items in the French Treaty list which are now admitted under a lower rate than the intermediate, Italy and Belgium will, of course, be still at a slight disadvantage since the Governor-in-Council is only empowered to grant the intermediate tariff rates. Any further reduction must be by the consent of Parliament.

BENEFIT TO CANADA.

In return for this lowering of tariffs Canada is assured of the most favored nation treatment by Italy and Belgium, and avoids any possible refusal by these countries by reason of the present discrimination in favor of France, of which they have made complaint.

WOLGAST TO MEET REDMOND IN 10 ROUNDS

Milwaukee, June 10.—Ad. Wolgast, will fight as a champion tonight when he meets Jack Redmond in a ten round. It will be a no decision battle before the Badger Club. Although Redmond has done little fighting out side of Milwaukee, his followers here are backing him to stay the limit with Wolgast.

MONTENEGRINS NOT WANTED

Washington, June 10.—The mayor of Cordova, Alaska, has telegraphed the state department, asking authority to transport to the United States two hundred and fifty laborers from Montenegro, stranded in the Alaskan town, threatening to cause disorder. The message stated that the men had been arrested as vagrants but subsequently had to be released because of lack of funds to support them as prison charges.

RAIN SAVES CROP

Brandon, June 10.—The rainfall yesterday puts the crop beyond fear of failure and is worth millions to the West.

London, Ont., June 10.—The synod of Huron has passed a resolution protesting against change in the coronation oath.

Seattle, Wash., June 10.—Zbyszko, the polish wrestler, defeated Dr. B. F. Roller, the wrestler of this city, in two straight falls in their match here tonight. The time of the first fall was one hour and fifty-two minutes and of the second nineteen minutes.

Bertha—Mr. Brown is marrying you for your money, not for your beauty. Bella—Sensible man.

It is understood that a similar arrangement will be made with the Netherlands, Later on commercial treaties involving probably larger reciprocal favors will be undertaken. Negotiations to this end may be entered into during the next two months, while Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson are in Europe. They will sail by Friday negotiations with the United States, day next by the steamer Virginian.

In respect to the prospective tariff Mr. Fielding says that they were only postponed for a short time, owing to the engagements of Canadian ministers in other affairs. He had not failed to observe, he said, that there was considerable manifestation in Canada of opposition to reciprocity with the United States. Some of this was natural and inevitable. Much of it however, was he thought due to a misunderstanding of the situation, and was at least premature. The opponents of reciprocity appeared to assume that no satisfactory concessions would be made by the United States. This feeling might perhaps be explained by the experience of Canada in previous negotiations with the United States, but there was no need for any body to worry along these lines. He did not expect the Americans to be willing to make a bargain entirely for the benefit of Canada. Any treaty worth while should be advantageous to both countries. If the anticipations of the Canadian opponents of reciprocity proved correct, if the Americans would not make reasonable concessions then of course there would be no treaty, but it would be quite unfair to the United States to assume that the attitude of former years was to be continued.

The president and secretary Knox had given the most cordial assurance of the desire of the United States government to bring about better relations between the two countries. The position of the Canadian government, Mr. Fielding said, was that they were bound to receive the assurance of the American government in the good spirit which they had been offered and to hope for a satisfactory arrangement. It would certainly be a foolish and indefensible attitude for the Canadian government to act for the Canadian government to which they had been invited in such a friendly manner. Even if, as some people on both sides of the boundary seemed to believe, it should be found impossible to bring about satisfactory tariff readjustment to carrying on of these negotiations next autumn would undoubtedly tend to more friendly relations between the two countries.

KIRK BROWN CO. PLAYED TO CROWDED HOUSE

In "Brown of Harvard" at the Opera House last night Mr. Kirk Brown and his excellent company scored a great success. This is the first engagement this company has played in Fredericton but the hearty reception accorded him last night shows that the theatre goes of this city have already given it a prominent position. As Tom Brown, Mr. Kirk Brown was everything that could be wished. Messrs. Crosby and Fey, who have been with him before on his tours of the Maritime Provinces, were also well received. As Evelyn Kenyon, Miss Lillian Seymour played a difficult part well. The other members of the company also acted excellently. The scenery carried by this company is superior to that of the great majority of companies. Last night's play was magnificently staged.

"Classmates" is the bill for tonight. Another crowded house is expected.

HON. DR. PUGSLEY AT ST. JOHN

St. John, June 10.—Hon. Dr. Pugsley arrived here today. The local government will meet here on Monday afternoon.

A "peeping Tom" at a Carleton home last night got a warm reception in the shape of a charge of shot from a shot gun.

When adding butter and flour to soup to bind it, to insure that it will be perfectly smooth, melt the butter and then add the flour, stirring it until perfectly smooth. Then add the soup to this, stirring constantly as it is slowly poured in.

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June 7, 1910

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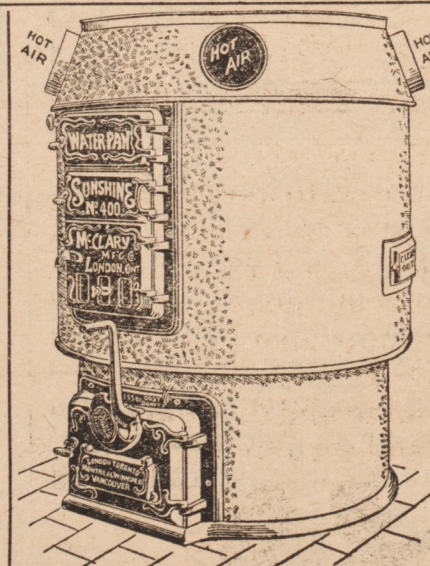
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