

## The Daily Mail

Published every afternoon (except Sunday) at No. 613 Queen Street, by THE MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited.

DONALD FRASER.....President

## SUBSCRIPTION

One month.....\$ .35  
Three months.....1.00  
Six months.....2.00  
One year.....4.00  
By mail.....2.00

Address all communications to The MAIL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Ltd., Fredericton, N. B.

Telephones.....No. 67

Fredericton, N. B., July 29, 1910

## HOW CANADA IS "GOING TO THE DOGS" UNDER LAURIER

Not the least important of the many signs of the growth and expansion of Canada's trade during the last few years are the periodical reports of Bank clearings. Those detractors of the Laurier government who are for ever trying to persuade the people that under Sir Wilfrid's regime, the country is going to the dogs, are given the lie direct by these reports and the folly of their utterances in this regard is shown. According to the latest report during the six months ending June 30th of this year, the bank clearings for the thirteen chief cities of Canada came to \$2,817,060,000 in round numbers. This represented an increase of about \$508,000,000 over the similar period for the previous year, a sum equal to five-sixths of our entire foreign commerce for the past fiscal year. Montreal came first with about \$995,000,000; Toronto followed with two hundred and thirty-five millions less, a gain of 19 and 12 per cent., respectively over the previous year. Winnipeg showed a gain of 30 per cent., while Vancouver put all the other cities in the shade by a gain of 75 per cent. Both in the aggregate and in the percentage gain, these bank clearings show us what an industrial country we are becoming. As there are thousands of transactions between neighbors and neighboring municipalities and provinces which do not involve any banking transactions whatever, the clearings, must always err on the side of under estimation.

## PEAT AS FUEL

The high and ever rising price of coal and wood for fuel purposes, and the fact that the supply of these in the one case is absolutely limited and in the other relatively limited, makes it necessary to look about for something else as a source of artificial heat. The development of the great water powers of the country will, no doubt, in time, supply heat and power for our great industries, and, to this extent relieve the demand for coal and wood. But it is not difficult to see that the domestic hearths throughout the land would not find it convenient to be lighted and warmed from the same, for there are too many isolated dwellings situated too far from any available water-course. We have one other resource to rely upon, namely, our peat beds. There are thousands of square miles of this vegetable deposit or growth, in the Dominion, and every province has its share, including New Brunswick. Heretofore there has been little attention given to these because of the absence of any necessity for it. Hence the experiments of drying and otherwise preparing the peat for burning, have not been pursued with much vigor or success. Now the value of the material is fully recognized, and the Dominion Government, ever alert to the people's needs, has established an experimental plant near Ottawa for the purpose of exemplifying the best and most economical methods of preparation. The result already shows that the product for all ordinary domestic purposes is as useful as bituminous coal. It is also excellent for gas-making purposes, and can be produced at the plant for \$1.60 a ton. The amount of peat which can be delivered for \$3.50 is equal in fuel value to a ton of coal delivered at the same place at a cost almost twice as great. Distance for distance and dollar for dollar, the peat fuel is thus but half as costly as coal. It is to be hoped that similar plants will soon be found successfully at work in connection with some of the bogs in our own province.

## THE DISTRESS IN CAMPBELLTON

(Toronto Globe.)

It is quite evident from recently published statements as to the serious condition of affairs in the fire-swept town of Campbellton, New Brunswick that help cannot be too soon given to its houseless and impoverished inhabitants by the rest of the Dominion. They started by making a brave struggle for the rebuilding of their town and the re-establishment of its industries; the effort has changed its character and it is rapidly becoming a struggle for existence.

The amount of callous indifference shown to this afflicted community is not creditable to the usually generous people of Canada. It is hard to explain why more has not been done in the way of sending contributions, especially of money for which there is the most urgent need. In a very few weeks the ordinarily cool summer weather of that part of the country will be replaced by the moist and cold winds of autumn, and comparatively little has yet been done in the way of rebuilding houses, to say nothing of finding work for the people to do. Naturally they cling to their home town site, and they should be encouraged and helped to do so.

Some of the other provinces might well come to the aid of New Brunswick at such a time, and so might the Dominion. Of course there is much for Ministers of the Crown to think about in these stirring times of labor troubles and other obsessions, but something must be done, and done quickly if discredit is not to be allowed to pass into scandal. In such a time of general prosperity private generosity should be found equal to doing something substantial for a ruined community.

While some opposition papers are assailing Sir Wilfrid Laurier for his refusal to accept the policy of Government ownership of railways, confining himself to the assurance that whoever owns the railway, the Government will control the rates, the Hamilton Spectator prudently remarks that 'It is not remarkable that a man who knows as much as Sir Wilfrid must know of the trials and troubles of government ownership and operation, as they have been disclosed in the case of the I. C. R. should hesitate long before committing himself to a Government ownership policy.'

The Halifax Echo says: If Premier Hazen, of New Brunswick, is going to speak in Nova Scotia he might explain how it was that a year after his Government attained power in that province the Liberals carried two provincial bye-elections and swept the Province in the Federal campaign.

## DANGERS FROM LIGHTNING

(Halifax Echo)

A subscriber wants to know what is the actual amount of danger from lightning. Almost inconsiderable. If statistics mean anything, you take more chances of death every time you go out for a walk, or go on the street cars or on the train.

Canadian statistics are not available but the American statistics for the year 1908 are probably approximately correct for Canada, weather and other conditions averaging much the same for the two countries.

The American census shows that in the year 30 people were killed in American cities and 139 in American rural parts through being struck by lightning. Five times as many people were frozen to death, twenty-eight times as many people were drowned while swimming. Indeed, causes never thought of are far more dangerous to men. For instance man runs double the chance of being killed by building material falling into the street as he walks along it, than he does through death by lightning.

Some of the housewife's usual precaution during a thunder storm is rather unnecessary. Donald Shafer, in the current, "Country Life in America" in an article on this subject, says,

There is absolutely no record that I know of where a discharge of lightning from the sky struck the side of the house and came into an open window or an open door. Houses are always struck on the roof and generally at the highest point of the roof.

Thus those who enjoy the disturbance of the elements may sit at an open window free from fear and the great majority who with the beasts, and birds, and most living things, fear the electric storms may stay there also, and work up their courage, by the memory of the assurance of science, that the open window in a thunder storm is a safer place so far as lightning is concerned than an ordinary walk along a city street during the finest of weather.

## METHODIST PICNIC.

At a congregational meeting, held in the vestry of the Methodist church last evening, it was decided to hold the annual Sunday School picnic on Tuesday, August 16th, at Willow Bank.

## DEMAND FOR RELIEF FROM TARIFF BURDENS NOW GOES UP FROM NEW ENGLAND

Enquiry into the Causes for the Increased Cost of Living Shows that the Tariff Prevents Purchasing in Canada Many Supplies that can be Obtained More Cheaply than at Home.

(Toronto Globe)

Another demand for relief from tariff burdens has succeeded in making itself heard. This time it comes from New England and there a few of the people have learned who pays the duty. At one time those who saw clearly through current economic delusions made the hopeful prediction that the people would soon be looking back in amused surprise at the time when they were deceived and deluded by protection theories. But the recent credence given to protection arguments in Britain, where the folly of the system has been demonstrated not only in theory but in practice has tended to modify hopeful predictions. The State of Massachusetts has instituted an inquiry as to the relative cost of living in the United States and in Canada, and the result shows in a general way that it is relatively higher south of the line, as the American tariff is relatively higher than the Canadian with a slight counteracting influence due to the larger free trade area enjoyed by the Americans. Many articles of clothing were considered in the report with varying differences, due to local and special causes, the balance of advantage being generally on the Canadian side.

The chief matter considered was the food supply, and the results of the investigation show how the tariff renders any people the easy prey of a multitude of more or less organized extortions. The State does not produce more than a small part of its food supply. The tariff prevents purchasing in Canada, and the result is a helpless dependence on railway companies, steamship companies and the various combines that naturally come into existence in handling and transporting a forced trade.

The prices are unduly advanced, while but little of the relative increase reaches the farmers either in the State or elsewhere. The people are commercially tied up, and the result is a heavy burden, under which they are becoming decidedly restive. They cannot definitely state what increases are due to the tariff, but they appreciate the fact more or less clearly that relief would come if there was greater freedom. It is quite probable, as in other experiments in the removal of protection, that the supplies of the State would continue to come from present sources. But the mere fact that the people were in a position to look elsewhere would make a material change in existing commercial and transportation methods. The greater possibilities would relieve them of many impositions for which there is now no redress.

It is known that in Canada much of the protection thought to be collected by eastern manufacturers is really collected by the railways in higher rates. The same is true of much of the protection which is prompting and forcing the demand of the eastern States for relief. It is urged that the tariff was never intended to increase the price of food, and that there should be relief whenever it has this effect. Through all the arguments and special pleadings there are signs of an awakening to the fact that the tariff is a gigantic humbug played by the crafty few on the deluded many. The average American does not like to stand forth as the easy victim of a clever piece of organized deception. His awakening is due more to difficulties over the food supply than to keener economic insight. Whatever the cause, there are many demands for relief. Fortunately the people have the matter in their own hands and need not wait.

## KING'S DECLARATION BILL HAS NOW PASSED THE COMMONS

And is Expected to Go Through the Lords with as Little Trouble--London Paper Predicts a Lowering of Canada's Tariff by the Next Parliament.

London, July 28—The News says Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour of the west is one long demonstration against protection and it anticipates a lowering of the tariff by the next parliament when the west will give forty representatives.

In the commons today the government's new form of the king's declaration was adopted without division in committee, and a smooth passage of the bill in the house of lords next week is anticipated.

In the commons, answering Kinlock Cooke, who enquired how the order admitting railway laborers into Canada affected the regulation prohibiting assisted emigrants other than agriculturists, Mr. Seeley thought the order did not apply to assisted emigrants.

Baden Powell states that the boy scouts who accompany him to Canada tomorrow, include all classes, from the guttersnipe to the Eton swell. There is no snobbishness among the boys.

## REV. MR. McCAGHAN'S HEROISM

Fuller reports from the Belfast fire, appearing in the Irish papers, make it plain that Rev. W. J. McCaughan displayed splendid heroism in spending precious minutes after discovering the fire in waking other inmates. Many lives were thus saved, and the deepest sympathy is felt for the courageous minister. The moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly called at the hospital wherein the injured lay to express his deep sympathy.

Rev. Mr. McCaughan is still unconscious, but his pulse is improving and he is able to take a fair amount of nourishment. His progress is doubtful, but it is more hopeful today. His wife's condition is very fairly good. She suffers much pain from spinal concussions, but the case is hopeful on the whole.

## FARMERS UNITE TO DEFEAT CONGRESSMEN DEAF TO THEIR INTERESTS

Raleigh, N. C., July 28—Three million farmers of the United States are to be banded together to attempt the defeat of such members of congress and other public officials as are deaf to the demands of agriculturists for laws advancing their interests. The announcement was made here last night by Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union, who said the organization was working on a list of such legislators which will be known as the "Doomsday Book." The book, Mr. Barrett added, will be issued before November.

## ORIGIN OF BLUE PAPER

Blue-tinted paper was discovered by mistake, and a woman is responsible. The wife of an English papermaker let a blue cloth rag fall into a vat of pulp by mistake one day, and it colored all the pulp. Her husband was so angry over the seeming loss that she did not confess her carelessness, and the paper was stored for years. Finally he sent it to London and told his agent to sell it at any price. It made a hit and more was ordered, but the papermaker didn't know how to make it. Then the wife confessed, more paper was made, and they lived happily ever after.

## ANOTHER GOOD PROGRAM

The Bijou have another one of those extra fine programs today including a "western feature" and "an Indian picture," "Davy Jones' Parrot" a screaming comedy.

## PROCEEDINGS AT THE HAGUE

At the Hague today in accordance with the wish of the court the representatives of Great Britain and the United States handed in statements of legislative and executive acts of which they respectively complain and on which they desire an expression of opinion from the tribunal.

Mr. Robson dealt with the claim of the United States to rights of servient states in the North Atlantic with great force and telling effect and concluded his argument on this claim by showing from authorities put forward by the United States themselves that the doctrine of a servient state was unknown when the treaty was made in 1818 and since that date had been mentioned by some international law writers as a doctrine only appropriate for a museum of antiquities.

July 28, 1910

## John J. Weddall &amp; Son

SPECIAL SALE OF

## Black Voile and Lustre Skirts

On SATURDAY, JULY 30th.

## VOILE SKIRTS

1	Only Voile Skirt	Reg. \$ 6.50 for \$4.50
2	" " " "	7.50 " 5.25
3	" " " "	9.50 " 6.00
1	" " " "	10.50 " 7.00
2	" " " "	10.75 " 7.50
8	" " " "	12.00 " 8.00

## LUSTRE SKIRTS

7	Only Lustre Skirts	Reg. \$5.50 for \$4.00
3	" " " "	5.25 " 3.75
5	" " " "	5.75 " 4.00
2	" " " "	7.85 " 5.25

Goods to be sold for CASH and none on approval.

## JOHN J. WEDDALL &amp; SON

Nemo Corsets in Stock

A Few Years Ago the

## ICE CREAM FREEZER

was considered a Luxury but today it is a necessity in every home  
We have several different kinds of Freezers at Prices to suit any Pocket Book.

## JUST THINK

A Freezer that will make a quart of Delicious Ice Cream for

ONLY 75 Cts.

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE ?

Tweeddale & Co.

THE UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE.

AS GOOD AS EVER

--- AND ---

AS CHEAP AS EVER

Paris Green is scarce and high in price.

Bug Death has not advanced in price.

## BUG DEATH

## PRICES

	1 Pound Packages			
3	"	-	-	.15
5	"	-	-	.35
12	1-2	"	-	.50
50	"	-	-	1.00
100	"	-	-	3.75
		-	-	7.00

Kill the Bugs, Feeds the Plants.

Give it a trial.

R. Chestnut & Sons.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.