

## SEASONABLE SPORTS.

## A Peep Into the World of Base Ball Racing. of Bowling and Athletic Sports Generally

## BASE BALL

## BUFFALO FEARS TORONTO.

Carl W. Chester of Buffalo, in Sporting News, it will be no picnic to beat out several of the pennant contestants in the coming Eastern League race. That Toronto bunch, for one, is to be feared. It will be a strong aggressive aggregation that will cut out a pace which will cause the other teams to lumber up joints and settle down to real business. Toronto's outfield is great; it's in the field going to be of the stone wall order, with the addition of Jimmy Coakman at the hot corner, the flinging and receiving department loom up strong and the team can be marked as dangerous. President McCaffrey has had a taste of the sweets

of success and likes the brand. He is out for more. The Toronto Club must be stopped early in the race or trouble for the other teams may follow.

We are wondering here why George Stallings ever consented to part with Third Baseman Jimmy Coakman, who goes to the Toronto Club. Coakman is one of the star third-basemen of the Eastern League, and a player who is a credit to the game. Last season, when Mickey Cochrane pulled and refused to continue at his post of duty, President Potter wired an offer of \$1,000 for Coakman, which was turned down by the New York Club. It is conjectured in Bischoff town that Stallings is to get infielder Morlarity of the New York Americans to assume the place vacated by Coakman's departure.

## ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA

## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD COUNTRY IMMIGRANTS.

Are Canadians Unduly Prejudiced?—Reasons Why Former Become Unpopular—Unfitness For Farm Labor—Need to Learn Wisdom by Bitter Experience—Assimilation Is Not Always a Pleasant Process.

"Ever since I can remember there has been in Canada a semi-humorous grudge against the newly-arrived English 'blokes' as we used to call them from a favorite word of their own, or 'brunchos' as they are now called," said Capt. A. T. Hunter recently at Toronto.

Of late the number of English immigrants had very largely increased and part of this increase, notably the Cockney contingent, has shown neither desire nor fitness for farm labor. The result was that the market for unskilled labor in the cities and towns had been very much upset. It was therefore not surprising that the sight of our fellow Britons in peaked caps and bell-mouthed trousers going in twos and threes to look for a job, did not gladden the heart of the Canadian workman.

## The Letter Writer.

A type of Englishman that was apt to get on the nerves is the letter-writer. A really instructive sample of this letter-writing had been going the rounds of our press, being a letter written from Fort William, Ont., to The Manchester Evening News. Among other Britanic gems the author said:

"Canada is rotten to the core. Individualism is rank. Self-interest is written in every face and strangle everything that would allow democracy to assert itself. Were it not for the few British here nothing would be accomplished at all." And further, he adds: "I never did, in all my life, meet with such gross ignorance, combined with stupid bigotry and cast-iron prejudice to all that is English."

## Englishman's Tactics.

The beauty of such letters was the frankness with which they expressed what nearly every emigrant thought. Any man coming from an old settled land to a new country will miss very many things to which he has been accustomed, and he must feel for a while as if he had lost the necessities of civilized life. The difference between the Englishman and the others was that the others accept the situation and proceed to take their revenge according to their national talents. Thus the Scotchmen absorbed the finances and the Irishman the politics of the country, while the Dutchman led the way in dress reform. But the Englishman knowing as he does that the ways of England are not only

better, but are absolute best, proceeds to run up in succession against our gross ignorance, our stupid bigotry, and our cast-iron prejudice to all that is English.

## Superior or Inferior?

This would be sufficient to delay the popularity of the Englishman abroad without any further and greater handicap. This handicap was a mental process, to understand which one must have, like the speaker, a considerable dash of English blood in his veins. When a Canadian met a man in a business way he started figuring how much coin Mr. Man was worth and what business use he could make of him. If he thought about him at all outside of the business aspect it was to form an opinion as to whether the man is a "decent head" or the reverse. The newly-arrived Englishman's mental scales weigh a totally different matter. He figures the question of superiority and inferiority, whether he should take off his hat and bow-tie, or whether he can safely be insolent to the other fellow, or, as he terms it, "put him in his place." As Canadians are not jealous of their own superiority and never admit their inferiority, it becomes necessary to eradicate this peculiarity from the Englishman's mind. The process of eradication takes three years and upwards; and those who enjoy this eradicating process with most zest are other Englishmen who have been ten years in the country.

## Canadians' Limitations.

When we added that the Englishman was not noticeably clever, was less scientifically educated than he should be, was not unreasonably industrious, was seldom afflicted with the gift of oratory and regarded with equal pride and veneration Magna Charta and Bass' ale, it was not surprising that unthinking persons should in their haste believe it improbable that the Englishman would make good in the Dominion beyond the seas. The speaker's conviction was that the prejudice was wrong and due to our own mental limitations.

Some men we took to at first sight, and a second class improved on acquaintance, but men of the third type came out brightly only when hampered on the anvil of circumstances. The real Englishman was very tough metal and only became malleable and useful when subjected to heavy pressure, and prolonged battering.

One result of this obstinacy of disposition was that, while he was a bad beginner, he was a strong finisher, and that collectively and nationally he was the most formidable type the world had produced. Another unexpected result was that the Englishman was the most tolerant in the world of other men's opinions. Although he was quite aware of your general ignorance and bad judgment and smiled with inward pity on your religious superstitions, he judged from his own disposition that any form of coercion would only more obstinately attach you to your views. Another favorable result of English stubborn-

things was the extraordinary spread of the English language. After stubbornly forcing others to trade with him he forced them to learn English in order to make themselves understood in the trade. This made English the language of commerce.

## CANADIANS WHO EMIGRATE.

## Protest Against Continual Drain of Dominion's Stalwart Sons.

A New York paper recently stated that there were as many Canadians living in the United States as in the Dominion, and deduced therefrom the conclusion that Canadians, judged by their actions, had as much love for Uncle Sam's country as for their own land. If true, this statement might seem to have a rather portentous significance—and, unfortunately, it contains rather too much truth.

At the last census, the Canadian-born population of the United States was 1,181,768, of which number 786,391 were of English-speaking origin, and 395,377 of French-speaking origin. But, as the census officials point out, these figures do not reveal the total number of persons that might properly be ranked as Canadians. On a conservative estimate, at least one-third of this number represents reads of families, and, taking five as the average family, we are driven to the rather disturbing conclusion that there are nearly 3,000,000 people properly belonging to Canada, yet living in the United States—or nearly one-half the present population of the home country. If we take account of the children and grand-children of the older generations of Canadians who emigrated to the States, it is probably not far from the truth to say that there are as many people in the States who ought to be Canadians as in the home country.

At the time of the last census, Canada was sending more people to the United States than any other country, except Germany; and, though some of our politicians have assured us that the exodus has ceased, convincing evidence of this is wanting. Ever since the consummation of Confederation, the migration to the States has increased at a much faster rate than the growth of our population; and, if the prosperity of the past few years has checked the tendency, there is still a large annual migration to the big republic.

In some respects, Canadians would seem to be a short-sighted people. While we declare that the greater need of the country is a larger population, we rear and educate at considerable expense large numbers of young men, and then let them go to the States. One might imagine that it would be better policy for our Governments to attempt to promote conditions calculated to keep our own people at home, than to spend millions bringing in foreigners. Certainly the Government would do well to appoint a royal commission to investigate the problem, and consider the possibility of a course of action calculated not only to stop the exodus, but to reclaim the Canadians living in the States. True, the Government has, by establishing immigration agencies in the States, attempted something in this direction; but a public commission might throw a large and much-needed light on the problem.

In any case, in a country like Canada, where political policies determine economic conditions to so large an extent, it is well within the sphere and duty of the political authorities to attempt to find a solution for a problem which in its last analysis is a problem of economics—or creating economic conditions offering opportunities as good as those in the United States.—Montreal Standard.

## EVER HAVE CRAMPS?

Kind of fierce to be tied up in a knot at midnight with cramps. Keep Nerviline handy. Ten drops quiets cramps instantly. Used occasionally Nerviline prevents this trouble entirely. From Stratford, Ont., Mr. Dee writes: "Nothing I know of will give such quick relief to cramps, colic or pain in the stomach as Nerviline. If you feel squeamish or sick, just ten drops of Nerviline in water and you're well next minute." Think of the protection and comfort contained in a 25c. bottle of Nerviline and get it today.

## ASSESSORS' OFFICE,

City Hall, Fredericton, N. B.

The Board of Assessors of Taxes of the City of Fredericton in the recent year, hereby require all persons liable to be rated, forthwith to furnish to the Assessors true statements of all their real estate, personal estate and income; and hereby give notice that blank forms on which statements may be furnished under the City Assessment Law can be obtained at the office of the Assessors and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed in the office of the Assessors, within thirty days of the date of this notice.

Taxpayers who fail to comply with the terms of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1907, as above set forth are not entitled to appeal from the ratings which may be made by the Board of Assessors in the Assessment Roll of 1908.

The Assessors Office will be open from 9.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m., on every lawful day of the ensuing thirty days; copies of the Act and blank forms will be given out there and will be mailed to applicants upon request. Information furnished and oaths administered without charge.

Dated this 8th day of April, A. D. 1908.

LEONARD W. JOHNSTON, Principal Assessor.

Apr. 8, 1908.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender for spur line Surrey" will be received up to and including THURSDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1908, for the construction of a spur line to badast pit at Surrey, P. E. I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the office of the Resident Engineer, Charlottetown, P. E. I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.  
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., April 6th, 1908.  
pr.10-16i.

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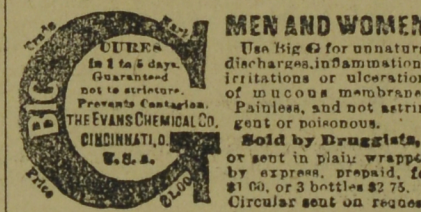
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## NOTICE OF LEGISLATION

THE CITY OF FREDERICTON will apply at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for an Act to authorize the said City to issue \$21,000 of debentures to provide for the completion of recent improvements to the City Water System, \$8,000, Debentures for completion of the Sewerage System and \$6,000 of City Debt Debentures, all payable by instalments. ALSO for an Act to provide for the appointment by the City Council of a Constable to attend and execute all writs issued out of the City of Fredericton Civil Court.

J. W. McCREADY,

City Clerk  
City Hall, April 2nd, 1908.  
Apr. 3 & 1 mo.

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## SALE OF PRINTS

This Saturday and next week we will put on sale all the Prints in our stock at the following reduced prices.

Regular 9c Print, 85 Patterns,  
Choice 7c yd.  
Regular 10c Print, 40 Patterns,  
Choice 8c yd.  
Regular 12c Print, 68 Patterns,  
Choice 9c yd.  
Regular 14c Print, 72 Patterns,  
Choice 10c yd.  
Regular 15c Satins, Dark Navy's  
and Black, 9c yd.

## DRESS MUSLINS NEW DRESS MUSLINS

Just in one case of New Muslins, in all the latest weaves, white and colors, on sale Saturday, from 8c, 10c, 12c, and 14c per yd. They are extra good values.

\$2.50 WHITE WAISTS FOR \$1.00

We will offer another lot of only 5 dozen Fine, Stylish, Perfect Fitting Waists, that should sell at \$2.50 for \$1.00. Come early and get your sizes.

## WHITE OUTSIDE SKIRTS

83 Very Nice Duck and P. K. Dress Skirts will be on sale with above at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

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and

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We will offer 180 pairs of fine Silk hose in black and tan at 25c pair, reg. 50c.

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Just in, a large assortment of Ladies and Misses Gloves, in Silk Lisle and Taffetas. Every shade that gloves are made in are in this lot, 15c to 50c pair.

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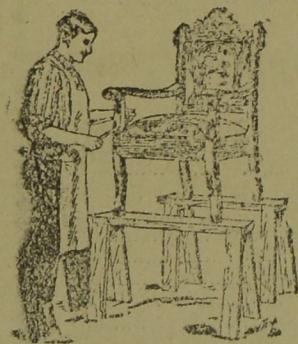
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