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THE EVENING TIMES, ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908.

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

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Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

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TUBERCULOSIS

In the city of Brooklyn there was a Committee on Tuberculosis, but for some reason it failed to accomplish very much. It has now been reorganized, with able and public spirited citizens on the executive, and will carry on a vigorous fight against the spread of the disease. Discussing the matter the Eagle says:

"They have realized that volunteer work is entirely inadequate to cope with the local situation and have engaged a paid secretary, who has been trained in this work in Manhattan, to take charge of the campaign here. Trained nurses will also be engaged and the co-operation of the physicians of the borough is sought, both as members of the committee and professionally. There are already 6,000 registered cases of consumption in this borough, and the registration of this disease is notoriously incomplete and imperfect, its classification as contagious and preventable being resented still by many otherwise intelligent people. The history of the disease since its germ origin was established shows that it yields to intelligent sanitation, that its extermination is possible and indeed that its reduction is well under way. So far as can be told from statistics, about 10,000 fewer deaths from consumption will be recorded in New York this year than twenty years ago, in spite of the great increase of population during that period. The specific fight against the microbe of tuberculosis is not twenty years old, but during that period the warfare against the unsanitary conditions which make for the spread of the disease has been organized and developed to a high state of efficiency.

"The thing that is needed now is to popularize the scientific knowledge of the contagious nature of the disease and of the methods by which it is communicated. The isolation of consumptives is impracticable in the present stage of public opinion. But the isolation of the germ of tuberculosis would be possible if every family into which the disease comes unscarlet fever, the disease would soon be reduced to the proportion of epidemic fevers. This creation of such a public conscience by popular education is the work of this committee. It is a work which every good citizen should aid."

INTERESTING HISTORY

An important memorandum was recently issued by the British Tariff Commission on the subject of "Colonial Preference and Imperial Reciprocity." The first part deals with the historical development of the idea of preference between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and in the second part an analysis is made of the trade relations between the Colonies and the United Kingdom and between the Colonies and foreign countries respectively. The following summary of the facts and figures which have been examined by the Tariff Commission is appended to the memorandum:

(1) Preference is not a new movement. It was the historic policy of England, and the old preferences were withdrawn in deference to the free trade ideal and in opposition to the wishes of the Colonies.

(2) The anticipations of Canadian statesmen in 1846 that the abolition of the English preferences would divert Canadian trade into United States channels were realized under the 1854-1856 reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, when the annual average interchange of commodities between the two countries rose from 11.4 to 84 million dollars.

(3) During the period of this treaty and after its termination at the instance of the United States in 1866 Canadian statesmen again and again pressed upon British governments the desirability of the re-adoption of preference adapted to modern conditions and arranged on a reciprocal basis as between the United Kingdom and the Colonies and as between Colony and Colony. Canada having adopted her protective tariff, Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues while in London in 1879

made a definite proposal for "a reciprocity treaty with England" which, however, went no further.

(4) At each of the five Colonial Conferences beginning with that of 1887 Colonial proposals for preferential trade within the Empire have been submitted to British ministers without result, and at the later conferences Colonial statesmen particularly urged the denunciation of the treaties with Belgium and Germany, which gave to these countries the benefit of any tariff concessions granted by the Colonies to the United Kingdom.

(5) In 1897 the Canadian parliament enacted a preference in favor of the United Kingdom and any reciprocating countries. In the same year Lord Salisbury denounced the treaties with Belgium and Germany, and upon their termination in 1898 the Canadian preference was confined to the United Kingdom and certain other parts of the Empire. New Zealand, South Africa and Australia have since followed the Canadian example, and the principle of preference is now embodied in their tariffs.

(6) In 1902 the Colonies asked, through the Colonial Conference, for British reciprocity, "either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed in the United Kingdom," and the Colonial ministers undertook to grant further preferences to the United Kingdom.

This Colonial desire was repeated at the conference of 1907. It was admitted by British ministers that great and increasing benefit had accrued to the industries of the United Kingdom from the Colonial preferences in force, but they refused to accede to the preferential resolutions of the conference in so far as they implied that it was "necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom."

(7) Colonial ministers have indicated the general lines upon which they would be prepared to move towards inter-Imperial reciprocity. Their tariffs must be so designed as to bring in the revenue needed for administration, and they must have regard for Colonial interests as British ministers must have regard for the economic interests of the United Kingdom. But beyond these primary objects Colonial governments are prepared in their tariff policy to go the fullest lengths to encourage importation from the United Kingdom rather than from foreign countries. The character of the trade of the Colonies and the structure of their tariffs provide a large margin for the extension of preference.

(8) Meanwhile negotiations have taken place between Canada and foreign countries, and a treaty of commerce between Canada and France was concluded in the autumn of 1907, but awaits ratification, and is, therefore, not in force. This treaty, by bringing into operation certain rates of duty of the Canadian intermediate tariff, and by special concessions, reduces the British preference on competitive goods.

Commenting on the report as a whole, the London Standard says:

"So far as commerce and trade are concerned, the statistics demonstrate the indisputable facts that, were it not for the measure of preference granted by the Overseas States, British goods would by this time have been largely superseded in their markets by foreign commodities; and that, in the absence of any reciprocal agreement, foreign trade has increased on the whole in a larger proportion than British trade. In other words, the maintenance and the increase of British trade in Imperial markets depends ultimately upon a preference for which the Overseas States receive no corresponding advantage in the market of the United Kingdom. They compete here on equal terms with the foreigner. Such a position is regarded with complacency by the advocates of free trade, who find no difficulty in proving that, taking all things into consideration, it is quite equitable as regards the Overseas States. It is not, however, worth while to discuss that point, for two reasons. The first is that the Overseas States themselves do not consider the arrangement to be fair; and the second, that it is impossible that it should continue. There are two ways in which the change may be brought about. One is by means of the institution of reciprocity. The other is by means of the conclusion on the part of the Overseas States of commercial treaties with foreign countries. The United Kingdom has rejected the policy of reciprocal preference. The Overseas States are, therefore, beginning to follow the only course left to them. Should the Franco-Canadian treaty be ratified, and should that agreement be followed by others, the preference now granted to the United Kingdom will gradually be diminished, until it practically ceases to exist. In that event, were the United Kingdom to reconsider the rejection of reciprocity announced last year by his Majesty's government, the decision might come too late, for in order to institute reciprocal preference within the Empire it would be necessary to deal not with the Overseas States alone, but with the foreign countries which had concluded treaties with them. The United Kingdom would then be circumvented by hostile tariffs, against which she would be powerless."

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White English Longcloths 36 inch wide, 9c yard and up
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Madapolam the Soft Finish Lawn, 12c yard
White Muslins, Navy Blue Ducks, &c.

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THE PRAYING OF A CHILD

Pray, little child, for me tonight,
That from thy lips like petals white,
Thy words may fall and at his feet
Bloom for his path the fragrance sweet!

Pray, little child, that I may be,
Childlike in innocence like thee,
And simple in my faith and trust
Through all the battle's heat and dust!

Pray, little child, in thy white gown,
Beside thy wee bed kneeling down;
Pray for me, for I do know
Thy white words on soft wings will go
Unto his heart, and on his breast
Light as brown doves that seek for rest
Up the pale twilight path that gleams
Under the spell of starry dreams!

Pray, little child, for me, and say:
"Please, Father, keep me firm today
Against the shadow and the care,
For Christ's sake!" Ask it in thy prayer.
For well I know that thy pure words
Against louder tongues will have been heard
When the great moment comes that He
Shall listen through His love for me!

O, little child, if I could feel
One atom of thy faith so real,
Then might I bow and be as one
In whose heart no currents run
Of joyful confidence and cheer,
Making each earthly moment dear,
With sunshine and the sound of bells
On the green hills and in the dells!

Pray, little child, for me tonight,
That from thy lips in sunward flight
One word may fall with all its sweet
Upon the velvet at his feet.
That He may lift it to his ear,
His tender plea of love to hear,
And lay it, granted, on the pile
Signed with the signet of His smile!

—Baltimore Sun.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A NEW ONE.

"Smith tells me he has been graduated from an automobile school."

"Yes," he feelingly refers to it as 'alma mater.'"

—Duck

HIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

She—"Darling, would you lay down your life for me?"

He—"Gladly, dearest."

She—"Then suppose you start right in by making me your first engagement to father."

—Philadelphia Record.

THE NEW GUIDE TO PROSPERITY.

She—"What book has helped you most in your career, Mr. Splosh?"

Millionaire—"My wife's first cookery book. You see, I got so used to it I soon worked that out, and the habit has clung to me."

—Duck

CAUGHT RED HANDED.

"What's the matter, old chap?"

"Just been 'round to the pawnbroker's to pop an umbrella, and met Smith there."

"Well, what about it?"

"Nothing—only the gamp was Smith's."

—Duck

A BAD HABIT.

"What brought you here, my poor man?"

Inquired the prison visitor.

"Well, lady," replied the prisoner, "I reckon my trouble started in attendin' too many weddin's."

"Ah! You learned to drink there, or steal, perhaps?"

"No, lady; I was always the bridegroom."

—Duck

NO' THE KIND.

A novice of the royal and ancient game of "gowd" having been sent to a large sized tree was preparing to drive. In taking his stroke, he duffed his drive, and the tree was hurled in to the face of the caddie. The caddie, after removing sundry grains of sand from his mouth, was heard to exclaim:

"Ay, sur, maybe I'm the caddie, but I'm no' the kind ye pit yer 'tee' in."

—Duck

WHAT FIRST?

A drawing master in Glasgow, who had been worrying a pupil with contemptible remarks about his deficiency of skill in the use of the pencil, ended by saying—"If you were to draw me, for example, tell me what part you would draw first?" The pupil, with a significant meaning in his eye, looked up in his master's face and quietly said—"Your neck, sir."

—Duck

MISSING BIRD AFTER BIRD.

Sportsman (to Archie Wallace, the Scotch keeper, after missing bird after bird)—"It's most extraordinary, Archie, how I keep on missing!"

Keeper (after ten minutes' ineffective silence and commotion with his "wee bit cutty")—"I'm thinkin' it's nae sae very extraordinary, for there's muckle mair room for miss nor for hit."

—Duck

HIS ORDERS.

A half-witted fellow who lived in a small town in the West of Scotland, entered the doctor's shop carrying under his arm a rusty gun. "Well, Alexander," said the doctor, "who gave you the gun?"

"Master Tamson, the publican, gied me it, an' he said the only kind o' poother 't wud shoot wi' was seelitz poother, sae gie me tuppence-worth."

—Duck

THE CITY STREET SIGNS

Engineer Peters Says There Will be 2100 of Them Required.

Hurd Peters, director of public works prepared, yesterday, a specification showing that 2,110 new street signs will be required to meet the city's presentable in this respect. J. N. Warmington, the representative of the Thomas Davidson Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, the concern who make a specialty of enamelled signs, left last evening with a copy of the specifications. The firm will submit an estimate in a few days.

The specification provides for four signs at each cross of two streets which form a square, and for three signs at the "T" shaped intersections. The number given does not exhaust the places where the signs might be placed with advantage but in view of the expense is regarded as sufficient to meet the case.

As there is no local firm making enamelled signs of the kind required, and as this style has been favorably considered by the committee it is probable that the Thomas Davidson Company will get the contract.

The committee are hopeful of having the work completed by the exhibition week but the labor of placing so many signs will be considerable. The signs are attached by brass screws with india rubber washers to protect the enamel, and placing them in position all over the city will involve considerable delay even provided they can be delivered in time.

A NEW DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WORK

Though established but a few days, the Mesopole and Salvage Department of the Salvation Army here has already demonstrated its usefulness and the results under the energetic direction of Adjt. Cornish, are very satisfactory.

The plan was explained in the Telegraph several days ago. At that time it was stated that cards had been sent to householders asking for cast-off clothing and other articles mentioned and stating that a team would call in response to notification. A good deal has already been received at the army's building, 233 Prince William street and Adjt. Cornish said yesterday that there was no scarcity of men to work at sorting what is sent in. Every bed has been occupied by poor hard-up callers, he said, and the men are found willing to work in return for the care given them.

A great deal more than has been received can be handled and the adjutant hopes to receive many more notifications either by cards or telephone to Main 1861.

Miss Elizabeth White, an old lady of 84, who committed suicide by throwing herself from a window at her residence at Bath, suffered from delusions, and said she had to marry "a common man."

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FEES LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.



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Better than any \$5 set elsewhere

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DR. EDSON M. WILSON. Prop.

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—AT—

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Wood's Phosphorine,

The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Dependence, Sexual Weakness, Emissions, Spermatocystitis, and Effects of Abuse or Excess. Price 41 per box, six for \$1. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. The Wood Institute Co., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor)

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It will pay you to buy now rather than wait till the rush in the fall.

Come in and see us or write for prices.

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For either, call at D. BOYANER, Optician, 28 Dock street, the only exclusive optical store in St. John.

Glass Fruit Jars

We sell the Schram Automatic Sealer—Pints, 7c.; quarts, 8c. each.
Fruit Jar Rings, 5c. doz.
Tin Top Jelly Tumblers, 40c. doz.
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Thin Glass Tumblers, 5c. each.
Cut Glass Tumblers, \$1.10 to \$6.00 doz.
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Tan Calif, all sizes, \$4.00 and \$4.50 shoes, Now \$3.50
Velour Calif, all sizes, \$4 and \$5 shoes, Now \$3.50
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Supt. for Maritime Provinces.