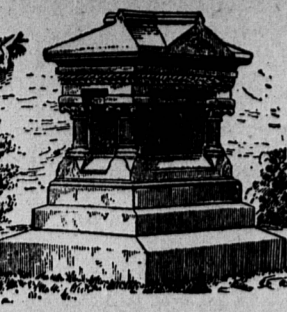


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Table with columns: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

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Table with columns: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with columns: P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M., P.M., A.M.

G. A. SHARP Suppl., P. E. I. Ry

Leading Editorials, Notes and Comments for Saturday Subscribers

TUESDAY

During the year ended with March last Canada imported nearly 11,000,000 tons of coal at a cost of over \$27,000,000. Three million tons of this was anthracite from the United States and cost \$14,800,000. The balance of 8,000,000 tons was soft coal and slack, also from the United States. In the same year Canada exported coal to the value of \$5,285,866, about four fifths of which was sent to the States. Thus the balance against Canada in a year's coal trading is about \$22,000,000.

Anthracite coal is admitted to Canada free of duty. On soft coal the duties collected in Canada are 4 cents per ton and 12 cents on slack. The duties collected last year were \$2,696,433. This was mainly paid by the big central provinces. Ontario and Quebec have no coal of their own. The coal within the Dominion is mostly located in Nova Scotia and British Columbia at the two extremes of the country. The coal duty is of little benefit to Nova Scotia which has never been able to make a market west of Montreal, but is able because of the duty to levy something higher prices on consumers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island than would otherwise be possible.

The logic of the conditions in regard to coal is strongly in favor of reciprocity which would give the Nova Scotia mines a free market in New England and the British Columbia mines a free market in the contiguous states of the Pacific coast. The big provinces of Ontario and Quebec would then get coal cheaper for their railways and factories, and coal consumers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would also be advantaged. It is easy to see that both the mine-owners and the consumers in Canada and the States would gain, because the coal would then find its way to the nearest market and the heavy transportation charges now incurred, as in trying to find a market for Nova Scotia coal in Central Canada, would be saved.

We have grown so used to hearing good reports from our artillery men at the annual camp in Petowags that the report of their latest success will carry little surprise. The report of the Fourth Battery of the Petowags is that the heavy artillery honors this year in the General Efficiency competition. The Eighth Battery of the Fourth Charlottetown Artillery took first place with 624 points and the Ninth Battery with 590 points. The report came second.

The late Senator George W. Fulford, born in 1852, made a fortune rapidly in manufacturing medicines. He was called to the Senate in 1900 and died a few years ago leaving a fortune of over two million dollars. This was inherited by his daughter and only child, who was the wife of Charles W. McLean. Mrs. McLean has since died leaving an infant child which also died a few hours after its mother. Then arose the question whether or not the valuable estate descended to Mr. McLean as he claimed or to other heirs. A friendly action was brought before Mr. Justice Middleton to determine the point and he decided in favor of the father.

Thus in a few brief years Mr. Fulford's fortune, so rapidly accumulated, passed from his hands to his daughter, from her to an unconcealed infant, and from the infant child to its father. This rapid transition of a big estate has been fruitful of succession duties to the benefit of the Ontario treasury. On the last succession Mr. McLean is called to pay \$217,500. So much for the romance of colored pills.

The British mint last year coined over eight million farthings. We have not yet felt the need of a coin in Canada of less value than a cent, but there is evidently some use for it in the Old Country for such coins or they would not be produced in such numbers. The farthing is worth about half as much as the Canadian cent.

A company for the manufacture of best root sugar is being organized in British Columbia, which will make it fourth in Canada. There are now two in Ontario and one in Alberta. This is a great industry in Europe where sixteen countries grow from four million acres about 41 million tons of beets from which is produced 17 million tons of sugar.

Emperor William has raised a storm in the Fatherland by an unimpeachable and raucous assertion of the Divine Right of Kings. Once before, two years ago, he spoke unadvisedly with his lips and was rebuked by his Chancellor, Prince Bulow in the Reichstag. On that occasion he was reminded that he must exercise more reserve in his public deliveries, or his Chancellor would not undertake the responsibility for his words. He went to the storm and it blew over.

No ruler in a civilized land has put forward such pretensions as are apparently so much afflicted with swelled head as the Kaiser. He began his reign by proclaiming himself a War Lord. Now he arrogates to himself something of the infallibility of the Pope along with the powers of an autocrat. If his high sounding phrases about the divine right of a self-crowned emperor mean anything they mean the right of personal rule without regard to the constitution or his constitutional advisers. That is the way the leading lights of the German press look at it. And hence the storm.

We regard the outbreak as simply temporary. William has simply had another of his egotistical tantrums, a paroxysm of his chronic megalomania. The crisis will probably be followed as before by a period of calm. There is unfortunately no hope of a permanent cure. There is more or less of method in his exalted delusions about himself, and an underlying vein of shrewdness in his mental attitude. He has said just now that he would have chosen to say at the time of the episode of 1908, but prudence then restrained him and he hid his time.

It will not be surprising if he shall be more sternly rebuked this time than before, and take it quite as meekly. He will submit rather than put his crown in danger. A period of religious activity followed his last outbreak and he preached quite frequently, appealing to the religious sentiment which is strong in the German people. This may be duplicated now, or he may find a field for more pernicious activity in disturbing the concord of Europe. But the time cannot be far distant when the German people will make him feel that the constitution is a very real thing and that no reaction in the direction of absolute and personal rule will be tolerated in Germany in this twentieth century.

THE CALL OF THE BOSS.

I'm folding up my hungalow, although I'd rather not. I've packed away my fishing kit, for I must leave this spot. I've passed my last farewells around to all my woodland mates. I've got to leave these surroundings where he built his nest. The rippling in your rocky brook must ripple all alone. I'll miss those happy, healthy days I splayed beside it prone. With joyful visions rising of a juicy, speckled "beauty". Oh, how I yelped with rapture when my highest hopes bore fruit.

I'd like to catch another trout before I take the train. I'd like to stay up here awhile and tempt them once again. Perhaps that big one in the pool might nibble pretty soon. But—dash it all—this message says, he back in town at noon. The rising sun gives promise of another splendid day. The birds are singing songs, but I must break away. All nature bids me linger, but the boss will not allow. I've got to leave these surroundings, for the office needs me now.

Each spark has been extinguished where my cheering camp-fire burned. My outfit's on my shoulder, and my back to freedom's turned. My briar pipe—the dearest pal I once camper ever had, I'll carry back to Boston town to cheer me when I'm sad; My head is full of wood-love but my pocket's short of cash. I'm dragging stubborn feet along as overland I dash— Back to the old typewriter for me. Back to the office high; Until my pocket book can heave another fishing sigh. —L. C. K., Hampshire, P. E. I.

GRAIN COMPETITION.

The Prize Winners in the Fields of Standing Grain Competition for East Prince are as follows:— WHEAT: Michael McCabe, Bedoue 91. Thos S. Waugh, Bedoue, 90 1/2. Jas Murphy, Aug. Cove 89. Horace Wright, Bedoue 88. Chas Leard, Fernwood 88 1/2. OATS: W. H. McGregor, Central Lot 16 92 1/2. Thos S. Waugh, Bedoue 92. Major Inman, Tryon 90 1/2. Austin Seas, St Eleanor's 89 1/2. Horace Wright, Bedoue 87. BARLEY: J. F. Henderson, Freetown 88. Jos A. Taylor, Freetown 87 1/2. Horace Wright, Bedoue 86 1/2. W. H. McGregor, Central Lot 16 86.

Special to The Guardian. WINNIPEG, Sept. 1—Owing to the fact he is due at Ottawa as quickly as possible, to get there on the present schedule, Sir Wilfred Laurier has notified the Winnipeg Reception Committee he will be unable to accept a banquet in his honor.

Important Telegraphic News of the week for Saturday Subscribers.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29—Prince Edward Island has again carried off the heavy artillery honors.

The Eighth Battery of the Fourth took first in the grand aggregate with 624 points and the ninth battery of the same regiment came second. The 10th of Coburg got third, the second of Montreal fourth, the 4th battery of New Brunswick was fifth with 533 points and other batteries of the same regiment were sixth and eighth.

Special to The Guardian. DOMINION CITY, Man., Sept. 1.—Ridgeville Hotel and two unoccupied stores adjoining were completely destroyed by fire, the occupants of the hotel barely escaping before the whole building was in flames. The loss is \$12,000 and is half insured.

Special to The Guardian. BYNG INLET, Ont., Sept. 1—Two little children a boy and a girl, were burned to death while playing in a small barn owned by John Long-laid, father of the boy.

The boy was four years old and the girl, a daughter of George Woods, was four years and five months. The little bodies, when discovered about an hour after the building was destroyed, were lying side by side.

VICTORIA, Aug. 31—About sixty members saw the close of the Methodist conference last night, and a tired lot of men fled out of church shortly before midnight.

The report on the Sociological question recommended that persons coming into Canada from foreign lands shall not be naturalized unless they have been in the country for five years, in order that more time be given for the requirement of the knowledge of institutions and ideas of our people. It is desirable that enfranchisement should not take place without some test being applied as to education and intelligence. The person seeking that privilege.

The Sunday School and Epworth League committee recommended that the work of the Epworth League be carried on in four departments: (1) Christian Endeavor; (2) Missionary; (3) Literary and Social; (4) Citizenship. The last named is a new departure, with the object of teaching love of country, encouraging the study of Canadian history, arranging for patriotic services, and investigating provincial and dominion questions. The active members pledge has been simplified and associate members pledge removed.

The conference expressed approval of the Lord's Day Act, and declared that the very life of the church depends upon the maintenance of a Christian Sabbath in all its sacred relations. It decided to make earnest effort to raise \$100,000 for church and parsonage aid society. Dr. Carman closed the conference with prayer.

MONCTON, August 31—In the maritime ladies' golf championships of Halifax, won from Miss Faulkner, of Truro, 4 up and 2 to go.

Miss Uniacke, of Halifax, won from Mrs. Hyndman, of Charlottetown, 5 up and 3 to go. Miss Thompson, of St. John, won from Miss Faulkner, of Truro, 3 up and 5 to go. Mrs. Maddison, of Moncton, won from Mrs. Mitchell, of Halifax, 6 up and 5 to go.

In the third round Miss Uniacke won from Miss Faulkner, 7 up and 6 to go. Miss Thompson won from Mrs. Maddison, 4 up and 4 to go. In the consolation, second round, Mrs. Jones, Moncton, won from Mrs. Somers, Moncton, 1 up.

Miss Stairs, of Halifax, won from Mrs. Ferguson, Moncton, 4 up and 3 to go. Miss Bartlett, of Charlottetown, won from Miss Hewson, Moncton, 4 up. Mrs. Stanfield, of Truro, won from Miss Mary Robertson, 6 up and 4 to go.

The final round of the tournament will be played tomorrow and on Friday the winner will play Mrs. Hand-somebody, last year's champion. In the semi-finals today Mrs. Maddison broke the record of the Moncton links for local players, making two rounds in 92, giving Miss Thompson a very interesting contest.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 30—The conference ordered that Dr. Chowan entered upon his duties forth with, and that he continue to supervise the department of temperance and moral reform until Dr. Moore is released from the Lord's Day Alliance. Dr. Chowan occupied the chair at the first morning's session for the first time.

For the next general conference invitations were received from Ottawa, Soo and Saskatoon. The selection was left to the general conference of special committee. The minimum salaries of ministers and probationers was decided as follows:— Per annum. Ordained married men in the east, not less than \$900. Unmarried men 700. Ordained married men in the west 1000. Unmarried men 800. Probationers 600.

Special to The Guardian. EDMONTON, Sept. 1—Bert Wendell, employed at Anderson & Co's Brick Yards, was caught in the shafting today and was whirled around at a fearful velocity. The force of his body broke a two inch plank.

Wendell was removed to a hospital where he died. The coroner's jury found death was due to his being caught in an improperly guarded shaft. Special to The Guardian. TORONTO, Sept. 1—An assessment of the population of the city shows the population to be 351,000, an increase of 28,000 during the past year.

HALIFAX, Aug. 30—Principal Fearon, of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, is in receipt of letter from Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist, in which he says in part:— "As yet the Tussock moth does not appear to have inflicted serious damage in Halifax, but it would be a great pity if many of the fine shade trees in your city were to suffer the same fate as a number of the shade trees in Toronto are doing. The best substance with which to smother the trees to prevent the wingless females from climbing the tree is 'Tanglefoot.' This is used entirely in the gipsy moth work in the New England states, and when a band, three or four inches wide, has been painted around the tree, all that is necessary is to occasionally pass a very coarse wooden comb through the substance and round the tree, and in this manner the sticky surface is renewed. Once a tree has been thoroughly cleared of the egg masses for the destruction of which I would recommend the creosote treatment, as it can be more quickly executed than the collection of the egg masses, the caterpillars are kept off the tree if a band of Tanglefoot is painted around it. Tall brushwood and other things that are likely to harbor the caterpillars should be kept off the tree if a band of Tanglefoot is applied by means of tall brushes around the tree. The committee which was appointed at the public meeting on Friday evening of last week, met yesterday. Before making any recommendations to the City Council it will communicate with the Massachusetts Tanglefoot Commission in order to get more information as to costs. Meantime, the caterpillars have done as much actual damage as they are likely to do this year. They are now forming cocoons and the egg masses are beginning to appear. The danger will be next summer when the caterpillars will take possession of things and strip our trees bare. That this might easily be so may be understood when it is known that the egg mass of each female caterpillar contains about 300 eggs. Think of some number of caterpillars that are about now, and estimate, if it can be done, how many caterpillars there will be here next summer if there isn't some activity among the citizens in the meantime. The work of the egg destruction is something with which city authorities only can adequately cope. But in the meantime every citizen should destroy as many caterpillars and cocoons as possible. Cocoons should be painted with the creosote preparation or else burned; do not simply detach them and throw them around, for they are just as likely to hatch out there in the spring as anywhere else. Some people are confounding the caterpillar with the tussock. The latter does not spin a web in the bushes, but only a cocoon in some number of shingles. The inch worm, however, is a serious pest. On whatever part of the tree he operates the leaves will not appear again. Such affected branches should be cut off.

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