## IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

An Island That Dreamed-The Dream.

\*\*\*\* will be this:—It would increase the delaborers from manufactures in all these the utter abandonment of the old laws. Warned men that trade is an unproplaces. To pay for that corn more They said:

stand them, wherein was the undoubted cause of their great fortune. For while their galleys swept the seas no invader could reach them, and they were at peace within themselves and upon their own soil even while they ! waged war with their fleets. The nathe mainland were wasted one and all by the rayages of contending armies in conflicts without ceasing. But the islanders, leaving their ships to fight their battles upon the high seas without, enjoyed unmolested freedom and the secure pursuits of every manner of ingenious and profitable commerce from generation to generation, until their country became covered with busy cities and crowded with forges and looms, and they amassed such wealth and treasure as had never been known. Fugitives out of many ns came to that island, bringing their art and skill, and among them were cunning and delicate weavers in ollen stuffs, fine linens, and silks. Thus were all handicrafts extended and

Every man among this people, so that he was orderly in his actions and obedient to the laws, was free to think as his mind was led, and to speak his thought openly; wherefrom it happen-ed that a curious and earnest spirit being spread through the nation, they ined into all things, and made most strange and excellent discoveries. Coal and iron mines they had in the northresides in the steam of heated water amongst themselves while we constructed still other appliances, will have the evident mastery for ever which wrought with the skill of a million hands. Thus the vessels of their be admitted. This we see no less clearthe mainland countries some were in the throes of still more violent and exhaustive wars, and the further country of Atlantic was as yet scantily peopled, protection against the Titan until our so that well-nigh all their labor was strength also has come to full stature. that of shepherds and farmers, de-pending on the islanders more and toms barriers their manufacture will at more for all that comes from the forge and the loom, even to the clothing of its weak beginnings. They speak fine their persons and the implements of

It had been a saying of the wise up to that time that iron was the enemy of gold. But the islanders, at least, seeing that they had more gold and also more iron, more ships and engines and machines than all other men together, vaunted the riches and power they had, forgetting how come by them, and as well the favor of the gods as that no man knoweth what may bring forth for the changing of the world. They they said. 'Who can vie with us? Our land i superior to other lands and we to all men. No enemy remains upon the sea though weary of war, are poor and dejected. What hope can they have to establish manufacture? Neither coal, nor iron, nor treasure have they, nor settled peace and freedom in their lands to make merchants confident of their enterprises and commerce wax great. they dispute with us at any time again amongst themselves the nations of the power of the sea or the prosperity shepherds and farmers were agreed, of industry and trade, since we are and while the islanders dreamed that nanifest destiny that our island should be ever the workshop for the world. e appoint all men their tasks, and against the goods of the all men being serviceable to each other. live henceforth as brethren.

that the state should be strengthlaws are now of idle purport. them not be reformed or moderated, as some, who are over-cautious, contend. Let them be abolished quite. There is scarcity among the people. We require the corn and cattle of the near main and of the countries across the All these desire our articles of manufacture; and we the produce of their harvest and their pastures, their grain, There shall be no more rivairy between a steam inight draw vast weights. And nations in the world. The peoples shall be at peace, and all men, rendering be at peace, and all men, rendering service each to each, shall be as one looms; and began to have ships also, indignation, cried out all together,

"The effect of Free Trade in corn will be this:—It would increase the demand for agricultural produce in Poland, Germany, and America. That vehemence against the nobles for with the schools were the sum of the saction of the island, and especially one among the cotton masters, whose gold over all the public edifices. "Let us buy cheap." The little children in the schools were the public edifices. "Let us buy cheap." The little children in mand for agricultural produce in Poland, Germany, and America. That vehemence against the nobles for withincrease in the demand for agricultural holding corn had inflamed the masses the schools were taught it. "Let us produce would give rise to an increase of the people. The nobles, who knew demand for labor in these countries, which would tend to raise the wages of the agricultural laborers. The effect of their would be to draw away land in all things protested against the schools were taught it. Let us buy cheap," and that nation believed itself to possess the whole wisdom, while it repeated, "Let us buy cheap." They did not remember, or remember-ing helieved not the search of the transfer of the schools were taught it. Let us buy cheap," and that nation believed itself to possess the whole wisdom, while it repeated, "Let us buy cheap." They did not remember, or remember-ing helieved not the search of the fect of that would be to draw away land in all things, protested against ing believed not, the sage of old, who

Ages ago, said the sage, there was an island inhabited by a hardy and sagacious people who became rich and powerful beyond all other men, by allour and diligence indeed, but no less by the favor of the gods that they lay apart in the sea. Their coasts were de-

know naught but of courts and talk vain politics. Leave us to know our trade. The nature of men is changed in the having. with much war, and they are become a Now, when the old laws had been brotherhood. Except by buying cheap- abolished quite the yeomen had mor-

porters one of another, were abolished all men, except those of China, for their dislike and mistrust of foreign-

ers. But they now opened their harbors and marts to all strangers without distinction and to their goods, whether it were food for the people or the raw matter of manufacture, or even the finished wares that might be created by rival skill and enterprise. For of these the islanders took no account, presuming on their power and forgetful of the favor of the gods and the reasons that had existed at one time for their old laws,

But the foreign nations marked it. ern parts of the island, lying so close and conveniently together that they

But the foreign nations marked it.

They said: "The islanders have kept were the first who worked with iron as us from the sea by their navigation familiarly as other peoples worked with laws and from their market by their wood, and turned it to all manner of customs laws. They have got half the potent uses. Then they found out at length how the singular power that own ands. They have been at peace might be imprisoned in iron machines been wasted by war, and have built up and set to labor in small compass with the strength of a thousand men, or to ations by these very protection laws draw vast weights through the land which they now discard. They produce at an incredible speed. For the weav- their manufactures in an overwhelming of their fabrics they furthermore ing quantity and cheapness, and they merchants sailed into the most distant ly than they. If they have free entry seas laden with wares and stuffs, and to our markets they will be the mastreturned wit hthe raw cotton and wool, ers of our markets. We shall be for the silk, the hides, the oils, and the ore ever confined to agriculture and we for a still enlarging industry. But of its weak beginnings. They speak fine words about the brotherhood of mankind, but they have the wealth of the world already, and we must have more, if we are ever to be equal to the island.

Council nouse and said to each other:

Neighbers, we are fallen on such days have no longer the wherewithal to buy aught? Restore the ancient laws, and keep at least for ourselves the markets we are the first, but we shall not be And why should we not? They ask us for a free trade in their interest, but we must refuse it in our own interest, and ruddy-faced men who liked not the est we be confined to agriculture always, and never grow rich by steam- of the streets, and sighed when they a storm of scorn. "Is not," they cried, well for us that strangers are hence- dren and shrunken frames. But others forth to have all freedom to sell among the proud islanders what poor things

come as yet from our hand. Yet the slanders do but seek their interest, and we cannot give them the freedom they sire to buy and sell among us, lest our own industry never come to full growth. Let us now adopt the protection laws which the islanders have discarded, and see if we in our turn annot gain wealth in like manner by strict ordinances to foster native manufacture." Thus after some years of hesitation

shepherds and farmers were agreed, past all measure beyond them? It is all men were become brothers and invited all strangers to sell all manner of wares without distinction among and that they should till their fields them, the mainland levied taxes against for us, that our cities be more abund- thr goods of the island no less grievantly fed. So shall the decrees of Na- ous than the island had formerly levied For the people of that nation forgot that they were members of one "The old laws of the island, by which monwealth, and no longer upheld the the work of every man within the idea of the bommon good, and it was commonwealth was fostered and en- now the law that every man should couraged, and foreign things forbid- pursue his self-interest regardless of den, that the state should be strength-ened to the utmost within itself—these ers, without heed of injury to islanders, bought more and more from the more and more from each other. From this followed the consequences forseen by those who remembered the uncertainty of fortune, and had mistrusted sea, that are as yet but thinly peopled, guards, without distinction, were cast

aside. As yet the nations of the mainland and the people of Atlantis were with- famed what man's interest shall be in the mines, the yeoman and the irontheir hides and out money wherewith to begin, and for fleeces, and bales of cotton. They have a little while the merchants of the is- and it is not yet true that all men are little while the cotton-makers disapthey need land grew richer and richer, until they that have we. As for their dream, had heaped up more wealth than they themselves to manufacture, instead of well knew how to employ. Then they buying from us, their attempts are said: "Let us lend our money to the poor and puny. When we are grown shepherds and farmers of the countries privilege, more free trade in the world shutting out of our cloth abroad we shield Titan from a pugmy? We will in a manner under tribute to us and make it more profitable for them till our trade shall be furthered still more their fields for the feeding of our citles, and they will renounce their feeble wealth in loans to the neighboring naambition to forge and weave. The old laws are idle laws. Let them not be reformed or moderated. Let them be might be, promising high interest. They abolished quite; for it is certain that made great borrowings three times we shall always be metal-workers and from those that had all the coal and weavers for the whole world, and no iron mines, the railways, and the country possesses coal and iron mines steam-machines, and all the manufaclike ours, or the number of our steam ture. But this is what the farmers and es. Let all strangers buy and shepherds did. With the first money sell amongst us as ourselves, and we they built the iron highways whereon shall surely do the like in their midst. the machine-imprisoned spirit of the There shall be no more rivalry between steam might draw vast weights. And

thing. But it was long before the islanders perceived what they had done, for since they had imagined their fortune to be for ever made, and had wn away the ancient safeguards, the foresight and vigor of mind for which they had been so long renowned began to depart from among them. had one word which became for

amongst themselves, while not allow-ing us that we shall share with them as they share with us, poor as they are today, they are like with time to wax richer than we!"

Indust be that we shall have in the end more riches, as well as more power, and more cheapness and abundance also." Thus they said, being now wiser But the rich burghers said: "You than the islanders, as it may be no-

We need no safeguards."

abolished quite the yeomen had mormured, but they were pacified when it was sworn unto them that no evil As it was spoken, so was it done. The people clamoring for corn at a moment of scarcity thought of no other thing. The origin of the old laws that fostered native handiwork and made where there were vast plains and riverse the variety plains and riverse there were vast plains and riverse the variety plains and riverse there were vast plains and riverse the variety against foreign handiwork, and made where there were vast plains and rivall members of the commonwealth supers, and in a while that region became quite. Then the world saw a most ing herds. Then they sent of their covered with seas of corn and swarmhospitable to fugitives willing to settle in the land, had been renowned above in the land, had been renowned above governor and rich burghers in the council house of the chief city, and

said: "Sirs, it is not as we were bidden to of our fathers, and were the backbone ruined by the cheapness of the foreign corn with which we are overwhelmed.

against strangers was an unenlightened thing, instead of which all men are now as brothers. The law is that the land shall be ruled henceforth by the voice of the greater number for the profit of the greater number, and every man shall be left unto himself to pursue his self-interest and to buy cheap where he may. The yeoman are now but a small part of this commonwealth beside the great cities. Go ve into the cities also and suit yourselves to new industries. For if we buy the cheap food from the nations round, it is evid-

the last." So they went away and keep the markets under their flag for chinery as they have done. It is saw around them so many pale chilnow began many of them to go to waste and to blow wide with thistledown; and they waited.

Now, among those who had been most merciless towards the yeomen were the iron masters, for the island had more forges than all the remaindr of the world together, and they feared nothing. But with the money they had borrowed from the island the nations round had now opened for themselves many and great mines in the earth, with vast stores of coal and iron, and around these they built hundreds of forges. Then not only foreign corn and cattle, but foreign iron and steel wares began to come into the island, which had never been known before. At first the ironmasters began whisper their doubts and then speak them openly; but no man re-garded them. But the nations round nade still more iron and steel and sent it into the island in ever-increasing nasses. Then the ironmasters saw clearly, since they were now forbidden by foreign laws to sell abroad, while the strangers sold freely against them in their own market, that they must soon be ruined, and they

the yeomen. But first they went up to the chief city and addressed the gov- complaint." ernors and the principal burghers assembled in the council house. embled in the council house.

"Sirs," said the ironmasters, "we cultivated in the island, their trade, clerk, "there are no more trades in this ure when all the ancient safe- withstood the yeomen, but we now see like a plant of rapid growth and quick the matter otherwise, for if the com- decay, died down in few years, as it monwealth lose the strength in iron had once risen, but as there was still do for a livelihood?" and steel for which it was anciently corn in the country, and coal and ore secure? We also have been deceived, masters, such as were left, survived a washing."

Pacific street, Brookiyn, they displayed they were, but take in each other's ed to the guests, among other presents, brothers in business. The foreign na- peared utterly, their trade having had tions allow us no more to sell amongst them, yet our markets are even as

than we have they sell more, and we shall sell less and less. When we inous and cheaper than before: but this increaseth their trade again, so that our wares are yet more numerous and yet more cheap, while we are prevented by the harsh treatment we receive in their markets from extending our trade in like fashion. All native industry in this island must be undersold by this means, and all wealth will decay. Restore such measure of the ancient laws as shall secure equal dealing."

But the burghers, and especially being no longer able to contain their

heard how ye answered the yeomen all islanders should wear woollen while here in this council house? Ye speak they lived, and be buried in woollen now of the commonwealth, forsooth, when they died. So was our trade rebut then ye spoke of the greatest good for the greatest number, which is, as for centuries, but now we are all poor all men know, to buy cheap and to en-courage all strangers who will sell "Tush, tush," said the governor, "this cheap. Ye are but a small portion of the comonwealth. Remember what ye said to the yeomen, and turn to new employments. According to all teaching, since the land was thrown open to strangers, if ye are undersold either it is due to your indolence and neglect, and ye are culpable; or if it is due to the laws of nature and cannot be avoided. If ye say that free trade is in itself not true, ye must be mad. away."

Then the ironmasters were driven places. To pay for that corn more manufactures would be required from this country."—(Richard Cobden, London, Feb. 8, 1844.)

don, Feb. 8, 1844.)

Ages ago, said the sage, there was set there be found more coal and iron in the world than we think. Beware lest when we bind set the nations of the main-land and the country of Atlantis take up our weapons as we throw them down. Beware, lest there be found more coal and iron in the world than we think. Beware lest when we bind set the nations of the main-land and the country of Atlantis take up our weapons as we throw them down. Beware, lest there be found war more dangerous than the open kind. But the surrounding nations and the said: "Pursuing every man his own self-interest, they advantage all strangers, but weaken the common wealth. How shall they continue to prosper. Let us rather forego a little it is all coming quicker now." But of ments, but they found that it was even of the remainder. Looking to the 'Study them,' he said. 'Pay them com-

> believe, but we who still till the fields But, besides the people of the island, of the land in old days, are like to be the spinning and weaving of cotton, It has never been known before that Then all the cotton masters saw that any man's fortune was in this island permitted to be destroyed that strang-

but we are compelled by law to share in their time upon far greater interests, all." it with others. The dominion that we like those of the yeomen and the ironthe sole security for the greatness of our cotton trade. But all cotton-making nations trade there upon equal of our manufacture. So shall the for the debts the commonwealth contheir own use and profit."

The burghers, who had heard him thus far with impatience, broke out in "is not this law for throwing open the country to strangers your own law? When the yeomen appeared before us, who so severe as ye? When the ironmasters appeared, why so unbelieving? When they made their complaints, did ye not talk to them of the 'Principle'the great Principle, that could not be nfringed for the interests of a few? shrewdly touched at last ye say nought your own? Ye reap as ye have sown. But what is that you ask us to do? council house, times out of number, that no class of citizens should ever be from buying cheap!" roared the govfavored over others? The yeomen and ernor. "Away rascal. Was there ever the ironmasters are now ruined, and it a more impudent attack upon the a more impudent attack upon the pronounced upon their case should be applied to your own. Why should you day, let what will come after me. We be favored above them. And it has must have proclamations made upon this matter, but it is long since we monwealth shall not interfere in matters of trade. You are but a small por- and it would be well to see in how tion of the commonwealth. The interest of the greatest number is that we people still thrive." The governor continue to buy cheap and encourage summoned the clerk. "How many are strangers to sell cheap. Content your- there," qouth he, "of these troublesome selves that ye suffer for the Principle. trades?" The clerk opened the register, With this answer be satisfied. Ye are and travelled with his finger down repented them of their dealings with dismissed; nor venture, ye of all men, to appear again before us with a like ginning with yeomen and ironmaster

So the cotton masters were sent away to the Guild of Crispin, which was also

no root in the land. The wollen-workers clamored round the council house, and cried, "By the were injured by the foreigners more than any of you. All doors were closed crease their trade their wares are more in our faces. It is unture that in business all men are brothers. It has always been unture, for every man strives to become richer than another. But now the foreigners crowd us out of our own markets throughout the island, for their nations being very numerous and having allowed us this many years to sell little or nothing among them, they now make larger quuntities than we at lower cost, as was to be foreseen if we did not keep our markets for ourselves, as they do. Are we not the oldest industry in the Were not all fugitives made land. welcome of old to improve our weaving

nowned above all others in the world

They will alter their view of any prinby it. I have seen much of men." The governor went on, turning to the woollen-workers: "Children, reason and calmness are given to men that Have you not told us, as, indeed, we could not but be aware, that for ever! This is an old island, and the Peck, in a discussion the other day of

nold over the races of the east remains | masters, the cotton-people and the

greatest number of the commonwealth tracted in the winning of that domin- of the principle; and he marked not below-a bootmaker. "Ha," the governor, "this son of Crispin's is no doubt a pestilent fellow, complaining of foreign shoes coming in as cheap as Crispin's own when the angel furnished the leather." "Well," said his ex-

cellency, "how now?" "Sir," said the cobbler, "we poor men as is known, are so confined to our seat that we have more serious minds than those that gad about, and our thoughts are often valuable. While the ancient eighteen, was a protego laws prevailed this island had many J. Pierpont Morgan. and great manufactures where now is If changing our system we did as the foreigners do, and summoned years old. That was three years ago, all strangers to bring in leather freely, while restraining the import of boots and shoes, it would be better with us. But now that your own interest is When they bought the leather it was well, but since boots and shoes came to us of the Principle. But if ye are ruined by the Principle, was it not "Fellow" said the growner (mellow). 'Fellow," said the governor, "what of your neighbors, are they rich or poor?" But what is that you ask us to do? "Sir," said the cobbler, "they are few was recommended to the Shultz fam-

> The governor many long columns where trades bewere struck out, until he came at last clerk, "there are no more trades in this island." "What, then," said the gov-"What, then," said the governor, "do the vast majority of people "Sir." said the

Which proves, concluded the sage, had been sent them by Edward by the example of that which was once amongst the greatest nations in all history, that no people can be secura which surrenders the unity of the commonwealth to an anarchy of selfinterest, and forgets to hold together betimes against those who are as one. believes the pin was sent to mark aptrade is not a brotherhood, and the strife for wealth, as the ancients knew, is forever an unproclaimed wan

THE HOBOES WERE HAPPY. Three vestibuled electric cars were brought in from Montreal on flat cars esterday. They will be taken to Sydney for use on the new street railway there. At Fairville the conductor of the freight train had his attention called to three passengers who were enjoying the first ride in the new electrics. They proved to be hoboes from Montreal. They were quite comfortindignation, cried out all together, and above all things to the strength of estables and smoking material. They

nowned throughout the earth. But all HOW HE STUDIED WOMANKIND. Morgan Robertson, author of Sinful

turies your trade was great and rethings have their time, and how could you expect your prosperity to last for workers are but one interest. You are but a small portion of the commonwealth. We must have our chief care tor that I lacked knowledge of women. greatest good to the greatest number, pliments and attentions, and watch of the New Brunswick School for the ments against the strangers than to we cannot change the law." The chief their faces. Find out what pleases and Deaf was received today from Mrs. A. burghers sat silent, for they liked not what offends. Take note of their little M. MacLean and family for \$200, in Now the cotton masters brought to see the trade go down which for their bales across a vast distance of ages had been the pride of the island.

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Now the cotton masters brought to see the trade go down which for ages had been the pride of the island. sea from the country of Atlantis, where the growth covered a large territory. The people of that country being exceedingly ingenious and reso. That the foreign merchants were now ing exceedingly ingenious and reso. That the foreign merchants were now in the country being exceedingly ingenious and reso. That the foreign merchants were now in the country being exceedingly ingenious and reso. That the foreign merchants were now in the country being account of the price of the island. This words, I decided to experiment upon a young friend of my wife's—a pink-cheeked maiden, whose fluffy, yellow hair I had often praised (in my and sonfidentially informed the total subscription to date more ritory. The people of that country being exceedingly ingenious and resolute, said to each other, "Why should living in great state and spending her that once, unknown to her, I had living in great state and spending her that once, unknown to her, I had lis as follows:

lute, said to each other, "Why should we not spin and weave our cotton for ourselves?" Then they built their milks among the growing cotton, and they in the ironmasters and the cottonmasters and they were partly astronometed better machines than any hamed now, and, in truth, partly astronometed by the past, and they were partly astronometed by the past, and they were partly astronometed better machines than any hamed now, and, in truth, partly though she said nothing there was no live and partly as the past, and they were partly astronometed better machines than any hamed now, and, in truth, partly though she said nothing there was no live and partly as the past, and they were partly astronometers and the cottonmasters and the cottonmasters and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly astronometers are the past, and they were partly astronometers. In the past, and they were partly previously known, and drove them by hamed now, and, in truth, partly water power, and provided more strict- afraid to speak for the woollen-work- mistaking the fact that she was Robert Thomson Robert Robe previously known, and drove them by water power, and provided more strictian before that little or nothing should be brought in from the island. Thus they had to begin once more by foreign a little cheapness, but by the firm encouragement of their laws to native industry they overcame the difficulties and established a mighty manufacture. Then they made a water-way between two seas which brought is them much nearer to all the markets wherein the cotton masters of the island, all the nations of the mainland began the spinnings and weaving of cotton, and progressed in it just as they had done in the making of iron and steel. Then all the cotton masters saw that they were like to be ruined even more quickly than any other interest, unless, at like all other nations, they could have ers might thrive the faster. Thus far we have all prospered together. If we be the first to be sacrificed we shall not be the last, for the nations round are setting themselves to work, so that of iron and steel also, and woven stuffs, they may have as much or more than we. Restore the ancient laws."

"Your case is hard," said the governor, "but your words are foolishness."

Ilike all other nations, they could have some one market for themselves.

They went to the council house, where received with cold looks, since their words to the iron-masters was remembered: "Sirs," they said, "the laws now prevailing in this island are contrary to sense. With our words to the yeomen and ironmasters when they appeared before you in like all other nations, they could have some one market for themselves.

They went to the council house, that the principle is true." The line-workers went away, and took ship for Atlantis, begging all men that had care for their children to do likewise while it was time. For now in many parts, the island are contrary to sense. With our words to the yeomen and ironmasters when they appeared before you in like the first to be sacrificed we shall ackwards or forwards, that the principle is true." The line-workers went away, and took ship for Atlantis, begging all men that had care for their children to do likewise while it was time. For now in many parts, the island are contrary to sense. With our words to the yeomen and ironmasters when they appeared before you in like to the council house. But the governor giving intuitively good advice, and by F. A. Baird.

"A O. Skinner James V. Russell.

Fa. A Baird. case, we may not justly be reproached, for we spoke at that time in good faith, believing still that all men would soon be as brothers. But all the nations round have some markets that they keep for themselves, and we have none, the commonwealth than was bestowe? is in a class by herself—above them Jos

NEWS TOO GOOD TO KEEP. Persons who have used Dr. Chase's overly substitute the satisfing further Kidney-Liver Pills are usually so well aid on book or this worthy entering nations trade there upon equal they went to.

The governor being now stricken in driven out of the business of that many vears stirred little abroad and his mind. driven out of the business of that maryears stirred little abroad, and his mind bors. There is no medicine which so ent that they must buy in return more ket, although we still pay heavy taxes went back more than of old to the promptly awakens the action of the sacred year 1846 and the establishment liver, invigorates the kidneys and become richer than before and all men be sped."

The yeomen retired sadly from the council house and said to each other:

"Neighbors, we are fallen on such days."

The long of the winning of that dominion by war. This is not justice. We also have been deceived, and as for the council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was the form of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was the form of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was a proposition of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was a proposition of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was a proposition of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council. One day it was announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was a proposition of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council one was an announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited below—a bootmaker. "He was a proposition of the principle; and he marked not much the state of the land. None but a few poor and ancient burghers came to council one was an announced that a citizen of decayed aspect waited book, at all dealers.

KEPT BRIDE IN KITCHEN. Pierpont Morgan's Niece's Protege Sues for Damages.

FREEVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 81 .- Mrs. colo T. Shults, of this town, has sued the knot was tied under a pretty arch he grandfather and parents of her of sweet peas by the Rev. Dr. J. A. husband for \$10,000 for alienation of his Morison. The bride looked charming Mrs. Shultz, who is only in a dress of blue voile, with white affections. eighteen, was a protege of the niece of chiffon and lace trimmings.

J. Pierpont Morgan. Miss Morgan happy couple left on the Montrea happy couple left on the Montreal exfound the girl in the streets of New press for a trip to Toronto to visit the groom's home. They will visit other cities in Ontario, as well as Buffalo, York, where she was a waif fourteen and since then Miss Morgan caused Niagara and Montreal. Thhey will be ier to be placed in the George Junior accompanied on their trip by Mr. and Republic in Freeville, where she could Mrs. C. F. Robinson. eceive a proper education and be taught to earn a living.

After three years at the Republi where she won the regard of every body connected with the institution

there to work.

The family consisted of Theophilu. Shults, and grandfather; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shults and Rolo T. Shults, the twenty-one-year-old son. ment was formed between the son and the new maid, and last November they were secretly young Shults broke the news to his father. The young wife says she was time in the kitchen and was not per mitted to see her husband. She slept dead, living, unborn, native, foreign, in the attic, she says, and in the spring she left the house.

MADE BOOTS FOR PRINCE; KING SENDS HIM GOLD PIN.

Gift Has Just Arrived, but Footwear Was Ordered Forty-three · Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.- When Mr and Mrs. Andrew Hanitsch celebrated Island, Long Island Sound, during a last night the fiftieth anniversary clerk, "the people of this island are their marriage at their home, No. 483 scarce a hundredth part as many as Pacific street Brooklyn they sided." heavy northwest squall, has been raised and towed to New York for repairs. Her hull appears to be unin-Jured. a handsome gold pin and card tha in honor of their golden wedding. The said the friend. "It is," said the owngift arrived Saturday. Hanitsch, who is a shoemaker, says der if the machine that when King Edward, then Pri when you are ready."-Brooklyn Life. of Wales, was in this country in 1860, he made a pair of boots for him. He

> preciation of the boots. MACARONI WITH SAUCE.

Put into a stew pan 1 pint can of tomatoes, 1 onion cut fine, butter siz of egg. Season with salt and pepper, cook 1 hour over a slow fire and stir often. When done add a teacup of hot water. In another pan cook 1-2 package of macaroni until tender, drain add to this 1 tablespoon of grated cheese, then turn the tomatoes over it and serve hot. Very good.

Clergyman-Does the groom take ably situated, being well supplied with this woman for better or worse? ond imitated the islanders in every- "Are ye not ashamed? Have ye not the commonwealth, passed laws that are now waiting for the next train. for better, sin. He's out of work! Bride (speaking up)-He takes me



OVER \$2,000

Already Subscribed to the New Brunswick School for the Deaf.

Sir-The largest subscription in aid

\$2.060 citing further

NOTHING FOR THE WATTSES.

A lantern-jawed young man stopped

at the county post office one Saturday,

The polite postmaster replied: "No, here is not."

"No, nor Dick Watts, nor Jim Watts,

for Sweet Watts, nor any other Watts,

civilized, or uncivilized, gentle or bar-

barous, male or female, white or black.

ized or otherwise. No, there is posi-

either individually, severally, jointly,

ow and for ever, one and insepar-

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 4 .- The Ban-

gor, Maine, sch Willie L. Newton.

which capsized Aug. 25 off Norwalk

Running an auto must be exciting,"

"Every time you stop you won-

franchised or disfranchised, natural-

tively nothing for any of the Wattses

"Anything for the Wattses?"

"Anything for Jane Watts?"

"Anything for Ace Watts?"

"Anything for Bill Watts?"

"Anything for Tom Watts?

"Anything for Joe Watts?"

nd cried out:

"Nothing.

"No. sir."

able."

"No, nothing."

In Provide the

ON ARBITRATION . BALLENTINE-CAMPBELL.

**but Gives Preference to Trades** ter, Miss Alberta, was united in mar-Agreement riage to George Ballentine, an employe f the Massey-Harris Company. The wedding was a quiet one, only the members of the family and a few friends being present. The house was prettily decorated with flowers, and dispute about anything."

the satisfactory adjustment of all labor difficulties.

probation of all organized labor.

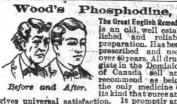
advantage of all concerned. "But when it comes to the point

where there is no hope of a settlement

ment of the subject was a necessity. But, as I have heretofore remarked, if my idea of the trades agreement settlement had prevailed at the outset there would have been no necessity for

of the struggle between capital and labor is along lines of humanity, com-

The Great English Remedy, is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and nsed over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of the first of the control of the c ests.' greeted one hundred and fifty competi-



gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatornhea, Impotency, and allefacts of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Bratin Worry, all of which-lead to Infirmity, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave, Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, siz will cure. Mailed prompty on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor. Out. Canada,

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John

JEWS FROM KISHENEFI

Reach Here

(St. John Star.)

Among a party of 200 immigrants passed through St. John this more on their way to the West, British umbia and Detroit, were several J from the lately desolated city of hineff. They have left the scene carnage and come to America, hor to live out their lives in peace, and enjoy the freedom which they w unable to have in the Czar's domi Som of them have lost relatives, most of them have been left alm penniless. One man said that his brothers were killed, his house destr ed and his effects plundered. He is ing to the west where he intends start life anew, though he feels that

days of prosperity are over.

There was with the others a super looking woman, called Roza Masel. It two daughters are with her, and the are true types of Jewish beauty. The seem not to desire to mingle with the other emigrants preferring to proceed. other emigrants, preferring to pace and down the train shed by then wes. That they were prominent peofin their native city is evidenced by sad story of their mother, told through the interpreter, Joseph Bernstein. Her husband was the proprietor of large hotel, and the owner of an tensive jewelry store in Kishineff. had amassed a considerable fortu and they were living in happiness the time of the horrible massacre

A riotous crowd of soldiers pass along the street killing infants and d stroying all before them. The m reached her husband's jewelry sto Mr. Nasel was standing in the windo On rushed the soldiers, coming dire ly for the window. There was a locrash, the window was broken, and large piece of falling glass struck t unfortunate man on the neck severi his head from his body. The store w robbed of all its contents, and on we the rioters to continue their bloo

Mrs. Masel managed to escape wi her two daughters and consideral money. At Montreal they expect meet a relative who lives on St. Lav rence street. They expect to remark with him for a time at least.

The picture which they painted Kishineff at the time of the massac is appalling. Jews were butchered li cattle and those who were spared he their effects forced from them at the point of the bayonet. Little childre were thrown in the air and caugh again on the bloody weapons of the cruel soldiers. cruel soldiers. Blood covered the tho oughfares and ran freely along the streets.

While these people deeply deplor the fate of those who were murdere they feel grateful for their own escap and trust that the remainder of the lives may be marked by no such ho

The other immigrants are chieff Poles, Bohemians, Galicians and Germans. The women and children are ver numerous. All have a healthy appear ance, and are comparatively nea Sixty of the original party were de tained at Halifax on account of dis eases of the eye.

JOHN MITCHELL

He Partly Agrees with Judge Gray

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 .- "Labor strikes will never cease until men reach that amiable spirit wherein there can be no

This was the declaration tonight of John Mitchell. His emphatic estimate of the future attitude of labor and capital resulted from a perusal of an in-terview in the World with Judge Gray, president of President Roosevelt's commission, which settled the great-anthracite coal strike, who had ounded arbitration as the keynote for

"Judge Gray's expressions on organ-ized labor are a great incentive to the struggling masses," said Mr. Mitchell. 'What he says about the precedent set by President Roosevelt meets the ap-"I believe that the majority of the

disputes between labor and capital can be settled by what we call the trades greement. That is, the agreement between the employer and the employe. They are the parties deeply interested, and if they are reasonable and sensible I cannot see why they cannot settle their differences. I believe that in nine out of ten cases, if each party to a dispute as to the trouble arising from labor matters would evince a mutual desire to be fair and seek a reasonable solution of the problem presented there would be fewer strikes. And even if this rule was applied to strikes they would end sooner, and to the credit and

between the disputants, then arbitraon is the only course. I believe that President Roosevelt acted wisely and for the best interests of all concerned when he appointed the commission that undertook the settlement of the anthracite coal strike. "In such a crisis as that such treat-

mon sense and arbitration. In a gen-eral way he is right. But in place of arbitration I should put the trades agreement. Such a system will settle strikes until the employer and employe reach that condition of where they will regard mutual inter-

THE D. R. A. MEET. OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Splendid weather

tors in the final stage of the Governor General's prize match this morning.

Much excitement prevailed. Sergt. Mortimer, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, with 197, won first place in the Governor General's match. The score is the best ever made in Canada and is likely to stand as a record for some time to come. The young shot was warmly congratulated on his brilliant marksmanship.

The Gordon Highlanders won the