The Rews.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION Whenever Canadians are forced to incal life of the Dominion and that which prevails in England they are always under the humiliating necessity of admitting that the intelligent interest plays in the details of governmental inistration is almost wholly lacking among Canadians. Public interest in political affairs is limited to a few weeks before a general election. The members of parliament do not feel lation with their constituents, and it is rare indeed that any member takes the trouble to make any statement to the people he represents during his term of office. Indeed it is exceedingly doubtful if in the dull interim between elections the average member of parliament would be given a chance to speak to his public. The people would in all

ment of a nickel theatre. for this indifference. Canadians are not ready to admit that they are an ignorant people. It is quite true that this is a new country, and it is equally apparent that men are for the most part very busy in their own personal affairs. But such explanations scarcely cover the case. There have been days when Canadians manifested a very notent interest in political affairs. Governing parties have in the past felt the interimresulte of discontented minorities. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that there have been recent developments which tend to stifle popujar discussion. Party organizations have been so manipulated that appeal to the people is of secondary consideration. There are few members, indeed, in the Canadian Parliament who are ever called upon to explain any positions they may take in any way divergent from the recognized policy of the party to which they belong. The divisions of the House have of late become a mere appropriate to call the roll of a party caucus. The rebellious and critical follower has by some mysterious process been excluded from public life.

The discusion in the House has of The whole proceeding is not calculated to define a policy nor elucidate a position. Both the policy and the position have been previously arranged to the

It is true that the people must de-liver the final verdict, but providing there has been no flagrant violation of organized campaign to excite the party vote into activity. As everyone knows the discussions of a political campaign are not conducted in a judicial and impartial spirit. The partisan motive is always apparent. They do not, therefore, add to the sum total of human knowledge. The serious discussion of public affairs is effective in getting out the partisan vote. The local leaders of to win and they easily grow impatient when the campaign becomes fair and decent. They are not interested in the election for the good of the country, but for the success of the party and

that for obvious reasons. will how their protest whenever there supremacy, want the money spent in serious criticism of party policy or the way most advantageous to their ractice, but fortunately the people party interests, but Col. Denison says:

IN SORE STRATES

Spain is fighting today not for wider ferritory, not for the glory of conquest, but for her national existence. The events of the past two weeks have roused the rulers of this decadent furopean power to the realization of trave complications both at home and abroad. Driven from the western ag floated wherever the early exploring penetrated, wherever the early exploring penetrated, wherever the lure of gold led men to battle, she is now ensaged in a desperate struggle to retain those outlying possessions still nominally under her rule in the east. It is a fight against fate, and unfortunated disregard of modern knowledge and methods which has characterized the Spanish government for generations, is again the direct cause of defeat. The struggle on the Riff coast developed through the arrest of some Moors for an assault on a policeman. Friends of the prisoners endeavoring to capture Spanish miners who might be offered in exchange became involved in a fight.

The disturbances have been and still are of a very grave nature, and have demanded heroic treatment. While reports from the disaffected provinces are by no means definite, it is clearly

instructions to quell the incipient revolution at any cost. Poor old Spain thus seems to be sore straits. Insurrection at home, disheartening was abroad, mutiny in the army, glaring incapacity on the part of those in charge of the forces are enough to worry even the ablest statesmen, and Spain is certainly fortunate in her administrators. In spite of her weakness and cruelty in the past, which brought on her repre-sentatives the condemnation of every civilized nation, the sympathy of the

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM COLONEL GEORGE

Colonel George T. Denison-with the mphasis on the Colonel, of Toronto, has returned from a lengthy visit to Europe firmly convined that Britain and Germany will some day come to blows. In an interview given on his return, Col. Denison expressed the opinion that since these two nations are jealous rivals in trade there must late manifested a like tendency. It will be," said he, "the story of Athens be a final struggle for supremacy. "It and Suarta, Rome and Carthage over again. Already in Great Britain there is a fear of the German. There is a feeling that Germany is preparing for an effort to get on top and througout

the country there is a nervous feel-With all these feelings Col. Denison could not fail to be impressed, but per-haps the extent of his understanding is somewhat explained by his next decidedly for a higher morality. Pitts-sentence: "I lunched with Rudyard burg has ten school play grounds which Kipling one day, and he was quite are open for the school children all the pessimistic as to the way things were year round, five city play grounds and going. It was shortly after that he six recreation parks. There the idea published his poem, 'The City of Brass,' has advanced more than in some other which is a strong inditan class of people."

Mr. Kipling has frequently been pessimistic, and just as often his gloomy predictions have remained unfurfilled, but Colonel Denison seems to have succumbed to his influence. Evidently there are in Great Britain a few people who look ahead rather than behind, and Colonel Denison seems to have come in touch with some of these. Oddly enough he found nsequently, there is in the organ- another sort of feeling among them, ized political world no demand for the as well as several different kinds else-serious public consideration of political where, as he says: "Among the people where, as he says: "Among the people But there is evidence that who look ahead there is a feeling of party leaders have made a slight misuneasiness. Of course there is a mass heaviest of all, but amounts to only take in depending too largely upon the indifference of the people to public issues. It is not enough to satisfy the men who provide the cash. The people fers the pessimistic individual, and are somewhat tired of dancing when—

most of all public individual, and of a tax and certainly no St. John people would object to paying the few ever some domineering politician pro- Later on in his interview the Colonel cents necessary for the maintenance of vides the music. They have grown graciously permits the Canadian gov- properly supervised play grounds evidently impatient of the contempt of enment the benefit of his advice. He the work of management were given the man who fancies that in politics fears that politicians of both parties—anything can be bought with money: who, by the way, were solidly united It may be confidently expected that on the proposal that Canada should party organization and newspapers assist in maintaining British naval

reate a demand that even the ma"With regard to the naval situation
chine politician cannot destroy.

we must wait until the British government consults the best naval aumandates of the party machine this thorities and says which is the best would just now suffer a method by which we can spend money." Heretofore the opinion has been that Canada would spend the money in the way she deemed wises that the British naval authorities have very little to do with it.

Spanish miners who might be offered in the as clear and as bright as it could be exchange became involved in a fight, and he is full of fight and confidence with these, whom they expected to that his cause is going to carry. I make captive. Several of the miners hope and expect to see at the next make captive. Several of the miners were killed, and a squad from the Melila garrison drove off the Moors. The skirmish involved a loss of twenty-nine killed and wounded on the Spanish side. It appears that the Spanish mining companies conducting operations near Melilla began work under the protection of a tribal leader, Roghi Kaid, who about a year and a half age had power in the region in question. In October last he lost his power through a revolt of the tribes, and the miners at first about a year and a half ago had power in the region in question. In October last he lost his power through a revolt of the tribes, and the miners at first ceased work, but afterward resumed under Spanish protection. This situation did not please some of the tribesmen, and since then the district has been more or less unsettled. The Sultan of Morocco is under treaty obligations to furnish troops for the protection of the Spanish possessions in Morocco, but these obligations have sever been carried out, and the present clined to thin the would not do so.

protection of a private mining cerprotection of a private mining cerprotection, the various anti-government advice, given some forty odd years ago

These are not suppositions; they are He believes now that the average height is higher than in the British line regiments. What a godsend Cel. of Africa.

PLAY GROUNDS

Few features of modern life are more emarkable than the extension of the play ground idea. Although it is only world today is with the race which, although now practically destitute, led the way through centuries of exploration and conquest.

Antifough it is only a comparatively few years since the proposal to provide public recreation structures for children where games might be conducted under proper instruction, first attracted attention the majority of the larger cities in the United States are now well equipped, the smaller ones are devoting attention to the matter and Canada is gradually wakening to a realization of the value of these institutions.

In Toronto the civic authorities are beginning to devote some thought to the subject, but in the Canadian cities May grounds are chiefly the outcome of grivate philanthropy and no provision is made for them by municipa governments. This will no doubt come in time, as it has come in the United States, when there is due appreciation of the benefit conferred on the community by proper care of the children. Play grounds have been in operation in Pittsburg and Buffato for a suffi-ciently long time to enable the recopie of those cities to judge of their effect. and it is found that their influence is in every way beneficial upon the young. Seeing that manly exercises are indulged in; that good manners are cultivated and that worthy aims are encouraged, their atmosphere is found to be letic exercises and manual training are

taught. At the recent conference of Charities speakers made a statement that play was more essential than education to dorsed by many others present , whose work is among the young. It must be in acknowledgment of this sentiment that a score of the largest cities in the United States set apart annually fixed preportions of their revenue for the maintenance of play grounds. In Los Angeles the tax for this purpose is into the hands of a competent board.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADA

The news that the United States government has made approaches to the Canadian aviators, Messrs. Baldwin and McCurdy, for the control of their aeroplane patents and their services as flying machine experts, is another reminder to Canada of an opportunity to assist in the business of Imperial defense in a possibly more effective way than the building of battleships. There is now no room for doubt that aerial fleets will play a large and important part in the next international struggle and it is equally obvious that Great Britain is dangerously backward in this new development of the art of warfare. As a writer in McClure's Magazine for August points out, Britain's position and the position of the great Empire she has built up has been suddenly changed by progress of naval nations, particularly Germany in this regard. The development of aerial navigation finds her dangerously unprepared. Her experience with dirgibles has amounted to nothing, as is shown beyond the power of words, by comparison of her latest experiment, the small and awkward balloon, nick-named by her army "The Baby," with the great, sharp, businesslike hull of a Zeppelin, with a sailing radius of a thousand miles and the capacity to carry a cargo of five tons a mile high in the air. If the recent extended flight of Count Zeppelin on May 30th and list, had been directed to the instrategy is confounding. Germany's

There had posted troops to prevent a contraband traffic in arms.

Following the clash with the Spaniards the tribesmen have been aroused by exhortation of the Mullahs, and have practically laid slege to Meillia. There the Spanish garrison has been engaged in bloody and unsuccessful warfare, suffering as much through lack of food and medical attention as through the attacks of the savage Moors. It is apparent that a considerable force must be despatched to the African coast if anything like a successful campaign is to be carried on, and it is equally clear that whatever the outcome may be the Spanish losses will be heavier than this nation of an readily bear. Disregarding the international responsibility thrust upon Spain by the African campaign only as were beautiful crops everywhere there were people working in the African campaign only as were beautiful crops everywhere the everywhere there were people working in the African campaign only as were beautiful crops everywhere the everywhere every mere and the first of paupers. There is a general lack of employment. Then, "says he, termational responsibility thrust upon Spain by the Algeeiras conference, and and everywhere there were people working in the African campaign only as a pleture of prosperity. There were beautiful crops everywhere there were people working a private by a profited by col. Denison's advice, given some forty odd years ago.

There has the Loras will have been foreunity to see the Loras will throw out the bill and this will mean in a few weeks, because men pout on the country. There is an opinion that Lloyd-George has an time date to point in the menution. There is an opinion that Lloyd-George has an time date to profite in an an immediate appeal to the country. There is an opinion that Lloyd-George date of the difficult to see what the country was a pleture of prosperity with the strategy of the st

parties in several Spanish provinces and have improved their race, He was have incited their followers to revolt. In France, he says, in 1868, and visited ing of the artillery of modern armies the great military camp at Chalons, consists in the practice of taking up. He was struck by the diminutiveness concealed positions where they can fire of the soldiers for he could look over upon the enemy's artillery from behind their heads. He mentioned this at the rills and other cover, neither seeing time and since then there has been a nor being seen, the fire of the guns understood that the army has followed great physical improvement. The in- being directed from a distance by a creased height of French Infantrymen deeply impressed him last menth when use becomes this elaborate system of the saw a number of them in Orleans. his way round the rear of an army and accurately report the concealed posi-tion of either battery or target? He Denison would be to the pigmy tribes could do this white keeping out of range of the guns, or he could take a chance of flying practically over an army, risking the possibility of artilery being able to hit a flying object not much larger than an albatross winging its way at the rate of a mile a minute, with the additional probability that the vertical cross-fire would

> new element in war on land and sea strains the capacity of the imagina-Obviously Britain must, in preservation, keep pace with this new levelopment. And Canada possesse at the present time an invention which is at least the equal of the best and two trained and proved experts in the art of flying. Surely here is opportunity for Canada to make notable contribution to the Empire by the energetic and practical development of this feature of modern warfare with the idea of creating not only an aerial fleet for Canada, but an institution where air cruisers and destroyers can be built and their navigators trained for service in Britain or wherever the Empire needs them.

play havoc among friends instead of

foes. Altogether the possibilities of this

L AND TAX VS. BREAD TAX

Political prophets have for some time een predicting the early defeat of the Liberal government in Great Britain. tion, while there has been a consolidacities, for in addition to the play ath- nize the necessity for some form of relief for the unfortunate and oppressed, but even among ardent social reformers there are nearly as many schemes and Correction at Buffalo one of the as there are men. So long as old age pensions and kindred forms of relief occupy the attention of the people, the up building of a child's character, and this assertion was cordially enand threatened with a wavering follow-ing. The schemes of the Asquith government have been cordially condemned by many as socialistic, but a more reasonable criticism has discovered a very serious defect in the apparent premit such devices put up on lack of thrift. But it is evident that the people of Great Britain are not now discussing old age pensions, except in an incidentl way. The expense of that provision has been more than offset by the unanimous demand for a greatly enlarged evenue for purposes of defence. Men who can exhort the government to spend the last available dollar to build Dreadnoughts bannot very consistently grow eloquent in denouncing the moderate expense of providing for the old and feeble. The government chemes for social reconstruction stand sented by a liberal committee, today a fair chance of being pushed through

by the popular demand for Dread-The issue now is not the amount of he revenue, nor primarily the expenditure. That matter is popularly decided. But the taxation proposal of Mr. Lloyd George raises the old issues with such discrimination that the real division must be betwen those who favor a tax on land and income and those who demand a tax on bread. It is abundantly evident that the government does not purpose to appeal to the people until after an educational campaign of unusually thoroughness. When the appeal does come there will be a verdiet upon clearly stated issues. The men who oppose the proposed taxes will not gain any great advantage by mere condemnation. The people will demand a clear statement of the alternative possibilities. If the tax is not to fall upon the land, if the union provisions are to be eliminated, if the prirnciple of the state's right to the unearned increment is to be denounced the people will want to know where the money is coming from. It would be difficult for the tariff reormers to undertake a campaign with the issues so defined. The tariff reform proposals with preferential possibiliti are quite different from the plain bald tariff reform proposals. With the original accompaniments it almost appeared that the whole scheme of tariff revision was a sort of benevolent method of securing Imperial unity, but vestigation of other countries, he could have visited any one of the capitals of Europe, and returned to Berlin. The possibility of this power in its effect on naval and military

strategy is confounding. Germany's superiority in the air might easily overcome Britain's superiority on the surface of the sea.

Discussing these aerial possibilities, the editor of the Ottawa Citizen, a military expert of ability and note, points out that with the aid of wireless telegraphy events more results. The patient is not new sick enough to dustrial regeneration of Great Britain. The patient is not new sick enough to points out that with the aid of wireless telegraphy, every movement towards mobilization of an army in the
field could be overlooked and reported
in detail both before and after a declaration of war. For instance, during
the Russo-Japanese war the movement
of the squadron which destroyed two
Russian warships at Chelmulpo would
have been detected and frustrated. An
important element in Admiral Togo's
naval strategy was his mysterious rendezvous denominated "a certain place"
of in the earlier newspaper reports of the

descension, made my blood shell!"
"I think Woodberry must be one of
those who den't understand poetry. He must be in the class with Emerson and called Poe the fingle man -and that is the only phrase of Emerson's that will live. that will live.
"Yes, Woodberry must be like the Scotch mathematician to whom he himself once loaned Milton's 'Paradise

"On returning the book the mathepretty, verra pretty mon, what does it prove?

REXTON, Aug. 3.-Hon. Will'am Bowser, attorney general of British Jolumbia, and Mrs. Bowser, who have peen on a trip to Europe, spent some days in town recently with Mr. Bowser's mother, Mrs. William Bowser, sr., They are on their way home. Alfred Bowser, who is manager of one

of the branches of the Royal Bank of Canada at New York city, visited his nother, Mrs. Edwin Bowser, here during the past week. Miss Lydia McBeath has gone to Red at teaching. Mr. and Mrs. S. Alison Hutchinson are receiving congratulations on the rrival of a son.

Miss Maud Malley of Campbellton is isiting Mrs. A. T. Hatcher. W. D. Ryan of Kouchibouguac Beach visited friends here during the past Mrs. James McNairn of Moneton is the guest of her brother, Dr. McBeath, at Cape Farm.

The store of P. R. Goguen at Cocagne was entered on Saturday night last and a quantity of goods and about \$10 the door having been drilled about an A picnic will be held at Richibucto

Village on August and and ath and at St. Charles on the 6th and 7th. doing well.

The funcal of Mrs. John Young was tion of opposing forces. Until recently the contentious legislation proposed by the government has been of a singular-like the government has been of a singular like the government has been of a si ly divisive character. Most men recog- Mrs. Young's death occurred under sad circumstances. She was taken to the Moncton hospital to undergo an operaion, and as she was in a very weak condition she passed away from fright caused by the heavy fruinder storm

which prevailed there on July 19th. The deceased leaves a husband and large family. She was about 33 years ARE BEATEN IN

LISBON, Aug. 3. Free thinkers from all political parties in Portugal, reprepresented to the Cortes a petition for the suppression of the religious orders in Portugal and the abrogation of the existing laws against freedom of con-This step was an outcome of the meeting held in this city yesterday. The committee was accompanied to the houses of parliament by an immense

MISS VIOLET CRUSER

who Married Mr. Wannamaker in London Wednesday

Bullet From a Rifle Whizzes Past Him in His Yard on Elliot Row--City Horse Also in Danger-Police Investigating

To read of bullets whizzing by a per- gun of any sort or knew anything son in a battle is very interesting, but the railroad track for some distance that a person experfences such a thing in a city. This, anything of what had happened. but could find no person who knew however, was the experience of David Magee, jr., of D. Magee's Sens, yesevening, stated that he was very anxiterday afternoon. About 2.30 o'clock, while he was in his garden, which is ped as soon as possible, as if such a next to his residence at the foot of thing continues it would be necessar Elliot Row, he heard the report of a for a person to wear a coat of mail gun, but thought nothing of it. Immediately he was surprised to hear a bullet from a rifle whiz past him. On said, the men put up a target on the leoking around he saw three men on breakwater and started shooting at it the old breakwater at the foot of Orange street, who had been using the gun, He did not investigate where the bullet struck, as he feared his life such a direction should be severely re was in jeopardy, for he knew not at primanded, said Mr. Magee. "If what moment another shot might fol- knew who the person was," concluded

Outside his door there was one of the city teams standing, and the driver told Mr. Magee that the bullet had much alarmed over the situation. whizzed past, in close proximity to the horses' heads. Mr. Magee at once telephoned to morning, and it is probable that central police station, and Sergeant Deer, Alberta, where she will ingage! Thos. Caples responded to the call.

the motion was voted down the galleries broke out in protestation. There was considerable violence on the floor

overturned and the chamber had to be cleared twice, The tumult was contipned in the streets, but without seri-The party which from its very nature has always been given to divisions has of late given indications of disorganizations of d

News has been received of the death at Yonkers, N. J., on June 19, of Mr. Caleb Day, a former resident of the city and son of the late Mr. John Day of Douglas avenue. The deceased was.

55 years of age and had been away from St. John for upwards of 20 years. His death resulted from a sunstroke. His wife, formerly Miss Weatherhead of Barnesville, survives. Mr. George E. Day, Douglas avenue, and Mr. Wesley Day, in New York, are brothers, while Mrs. Hardress Clarke, West in 1906. St. John, and Mrs. George Clarke, Lancaster, are sisters. CAPT. A. W. MASTERS.

Capt. J. E. Masters, Moncton, yestenday morning received a telegram from Chicago announcing the death in that city on Monday night of his brother, Capt. Arthur W. Masters, who had been III for a long time. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. A. W. Masters, of St. John, and was born at Amherst on Arril 11 1250 born at Amherst on April 11, 1850. He married Miss Estelle Devinne, of St. John, and is survived by his widow and two children, also his mother Mrs. Hannah Masters, residing with Capt. J. E. Masters, Monoton. The latter and C. H. Masters, clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, also survive. Deceased had been general manager during the last fourteen years in the United States of the London crowd, and some wild scenes ensued. Guarantee and Accident Company.

fore the court." Mr. Magee appeared to have The police have stated that they would investigate the matter this something may come out of the inves-On the breakwater he found two boys shooting within 200 feet of the city tigation, as there is a law prohibiting and a man, but neither of them had a limits, under a heavy penalty.

Mr. Magee, speaking to The Sun las

Among other things the petitioners During his early years he followed asked the abrogation of the recent law the seafaring profession, and for the permitting religious associations to last seven of these years was a capacquire landed property, a procedure tain in the employ of Mesers, Troop which up to the present time has been & Son, St. John. Capt. Masters had illegal. Senhor Camacho moved the many friends in St. John, who will reconsideration of the subject, and when gret to hear of his death. in cash stolen. An ansaccessful ettempt was made to blow the rafe open,
the door having hear delited.

Of the house. The deputies in a struggle in which desks and chairs were
Overturned and the showless have been applied by the showless have been applied by the stolength of the stolength of

TO BLIGHTED LOVE

Actress Clifford's Marriage Drives Companion of Youth to Death

BOSTON, Aug. 8.-A suicide of several days ago was, made public today and with it the cause of the act. man, who took cyanide of potassium, was Reinhardt Steinson, a Swedish mechanical engineer, and the cause of the suicide was the marriage of Camille Clifford, the actress, to the Hon. Henry Lyndehurst Bruce of England 为行 设有行动的 Camille Olifford came to

from Sweden years ago a lone and penniless girl. Her name was Camille Otterson, daughter of Mrs. Franz Otterson, who did not accompany her to this side. She went to live with a distant relative, Mrs. Schilling of Roxbury, and there formed the acquaintance of Steinson, which lasted through years of hardship and after things came easier for her through her work on the stage.

Their friendship ripened into a love affair, and according to the dead man his one hope was to marry Camille. When her engagement and subsequent marriage to Bruce was announced it created a great change in Steinson. He ended it all last Thursday by taking the cyanide and leaving a note in which he gave the cause of the act Camille Clifford was little known on

this side of the water until after she had been discovered in London in the atter part of 1904. For several years she had been a show girl in a number of musical comedies. In 1904 she went to London with the "Prince of Pilsen" company and attracted much attention to herself through her beauty Then her name became linked with that of the Hon. Henry Bruce, eldest son and heir of Lord Aberdare, and she was cast for the lead in "A Chin ese Honeymoon," after she had made a hit in a good part in "The Belle o Mayfair." Her engagement to Henry Bruce was denied by Lord Aberdare and led to the young man's virtual

CHEAP TRANSIT IS A GRAVE MENAGE Likely to Lead to a State of

Atrophy, Thinks Paper

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- The Lancet pubishes a strong warning against the dangers to the race arising from the cheap transit facilities. It says: walk is a temptation which continually confronts the public. It is not difficult to see in this a process which caluculated to lead to physical, and not improbably mental demoralization. The lift is another example of modern innovation which encourages idleness. Surely this state of things cannot count for sturdiness and healthful activity in the future generation, but is more likely to lead to a state of atrophy, which must react unfavorably on the individual. It is open to question whether the human race is better off for the number of facilities. which are constantly thrown in its

Vast Deposit of Coa Was Not Usabl ness of Volatile M by an Inexpensiv

SOLVERPROB

Product The people of Boston and all Ne ngland will be using local coal by

Into a High Grad

cite, Equal to t

first of January next, says the Bos duct of the Portsmouth, R. I., mines treated is at last disclosed Reports of experts proved be doubt that New England coal is valuable as the anthracite from Per sylvania fields and that deposits a practically inexhaustbile

years to come. The experimental stage is passed it is now an undoubted fact the best authorities in the pland, t New England will soon enjoy an ur 200,000,000 tons of home coal of the quality for her industries and dy than the present cost of anthracit curo, and no argument is neded show the possibilities and probabi ties of an investment. The mining w begin on an extensive scale in Dec

most noted authorities on geology a mineralogy in the world, it spected th Marragansett basin and reported th esence there of vast amounts of coa

BLOSS, THE INVENTOR

the Bloss process for improving the conbustion of anthracite coals which are low in volatile matter, and ha made it possible for New England to purchase anthracite coal at greatly re duced prices. This process has been adopted by the Rhode Island Coal-Company, of which Henry M. Whit-Mr. Bloss is a native of New York. He is a contracting engineer by pro-

posit in Rhode Island was directed during the great coal miners' strike some five years since, by a party of England manufacturers while dining at a New York hotel.

YEARS OF EXPERIMENTS.

These manufacturers stated that they must close their mills for lack of fuel, unless the strike soon ended that millions of tons of coal which would not burn was known to exist, in their state, Rhode Island, and if it would only burn they would be independent of the Pennsylvania coals. Mr. Bloss obtained, through the courtesy of these gentlemen a harrel of this coal, and after several years' labor succeeded in perfecting an inexpensive formula which, when applied Rhode Island coal, converts it into a high-grade, smokeless anthracite coal, second to no known fuel for steam, domestic and broquetting purposes. The sole right to use this patent formula on New England coal is wned by the Rhode Island Coal Company, and Mr. Bloss unqualifiedly states that this coal can be mined broken into marketable sizes, and sold in New England for less than the Pennsylvania coal, at a large profit to the Rhode Island Coal Company. Mr. Bloss states from his experience as a coal mine owner and operator, that owing to the physical condition the excellent hanging walls and footwalls of the coal steams of the Portsmouth, R. I., mines the small quantity of water to be raised and the small mount of timbering necessary, this coal can be mined as cheaply, if not cheaper than is the case in Pennsylvania. Nature having paid the freight to New England's doors, Mr. Whitney can undersell the imported coal, and company can pay a large dividend to its stockholders

The story of the Portsmouth coal mines is filled with intense interest in which dismal failure and success in termingled in the history of a hundred years of mining, abandonment, and mining again. The successful period was during the time of smelting in New England, when thousands of tons were consumed and when fortunes were made before the product of the Pennsylvania fields put an end to the coal nining industry of New England. The reason why anthracite from the Keystone State supplanted the use of Rhode Island coal was not because the latter was inferior, but simply on account of its hardness, which made it difficult to ignite. That was the probem for solution and it remained unsolved until Mr. Whitney and his asociates enered he field, obained he mining rights, and by the use of a simple chemical solution costing but a few cents per ton of the coal treated, have made these vast deposits of such great commercial value that they will revolutionize and expand the industrial derelopments of New England to the extent that no other single agency can equal or approximate

STORY OF THE MINES.

A VISIT TO THE MINES. That the Rhode Island Coal Company has an advantage of a million dellars' worth of preliminary work performed by the companies which preceded it is ested by experts who visited the mines during the past week. The neers began with scratching the surface of the earth for coal, while their successors sank two shafts to different levels through solid rock, which requires not timbering to sustain the thr