

POOR DOCUMENT MARCH 20 1903

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 7, 1903.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 7, 1903.

DECLARATION DAY IN KINGS.

Messrs. Fred. Sproul and J. D. O'Connell, two of the defeated opposition candidates in Kings county, were not satisfied with the judgment pronounced upon them by the people. They insisted upon making a spectacle of themselves at Hampton Tuesday, and they succeeded in lending a humorous aspect to declaration day proceedings which otherwise would have been ordinary. Mr. Sproul began his harangue by the wholly gratuitous assurance that if the people desired his services on any future occasion, he would be at their disposal. He might have added, with truth, that he will be on hand whether he is wanted or not, and that even a disorganized and discouraged opposition will have to fight to get rid of his greatest load by throwing him overboard. He assailed the good name of a reputable firm of manufacturers, and made it clear that he believed, or pretends to believe, that he was not beaten fairly.

The good-naturedness with which Mr. Sproul delivered the proceedings so impressed Mr. O'Connell that he, too, made propitiously to explain away the troubling he received. And he went further. Rending his garments and metaphorically throwing dust upon his gory locks, he made the assertion that a wicked government man had beaten him at his own game. It is not surprising that Mr. O'Connell's plaintive wail moved the assembly to raucous laughter.

These men simply proved that they are not fools, and that they had no more judgment than to insult the electors to whom they had appealed for support. Their accusations were not permitted to be unchallenged, and an old employee of the manufacturing firm which they charged with intimidation, made the manly statement that their assertions were unjustifiable and wholly at variance from the facts.

Mr. Moore showed good taste and good judgment by refusing to join Messrs. Sproul and O'Connell in their slanderous and foolish complaints. He had sense enough to realize that a simple acknowledgment of defeat was best. Doubtless Mr. Sproul, who is prominent only at election time, will be found crouching for another spring into the branches of notoriety when another chance offers—that time ever comes for him. As for Mr. O'Connell, the sheep farm beckons him imperiously; the bleating of the lambs in his ears and will not be denied. What a day he ever laid ear to the ground and how he would have loved the clamorous call to office. Doubtless he has a useful career before him, but politically he is a subject for the undertaker.

AN EXTENSIVE BILL OF FAKE.

As St. John will have delegates present at the congress of the chambers of commerce of the Empire which is to be held in Montreal in August, we read with admiration the list of subjects which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will ask the congress to discuss. The resolutions cover a great deal of ground and deal with several questions of immense importance. The congress will be asked to favor the directing of British capital and emigration to the colonies rather than to foreign countries, a proposal which is not likely to excite much discussion. The second resolution to be submitted by the association is that the various colonies should undertake to contribute to the expenses of Imperial defence. There is much room for debate in regard to this question, for many Canadians with take the stand that if Canada contributes to the defence of the Empire she should have a voice in the expenditure of her money for the defence of her forces. Other resolutions involve a reciprocal preferential tariff within the Empire and affirm that in all her treaties Great Britain should reserve the right to enter into such relations as she may deem expedient with her colonies and dependencies. There can be no harm, at least, in urging that upon the Mother country. A fast steamship service between the various ports of the Empire, the adoption of the decimal currency and metric system, and the establishment of inter-colonial consuls are also favored. The Manufacturers' Association holds the view that British subjects should

have the preference in regard to all contracts for public works in British dominions, that news should be sent to and from the different parts of the Empire only through British channels and should be freed from the influence of foreigners, and that "if the large tracts of land to the north of Canada are not at the present time part of the Dominion or of the Empire and held with a clear title, steps should at once be taken to have possession established."

These resolutions make up but a single contribution to the bill of fare which the chambers of commerce will discuss. If the other contributions are as extensive or as important the session will be long and the range of subjects vast. The meeting will be most important not only because of the questions to be debated but because the delegates will have influence enough to ensure the consideration of its decisions by parliament throughout the Empire should the attendance be as representative as is hoped and the stand of the delegates on the leading questions made quite unanimous.

St. John's representatives at the congress will be Messrs. W. M. Jarvis, W. S. Fisher, George Robertson, M. P. P. James F. Robertson, W. F. Hatheway, J. H. McRobbie, and T. H. Somerville.

TWO IDEAS.

Every railroad train should carry a supply of anaesthetics, says Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, in order that the sufferings of the maimed and dying may be alleviated pending the arrival of wrecking trains and surgeons. This good woman has written a letter to the presidents of the principal American railroads, giving her ideas on this subject. She was led to do so because there has been, in the last six months, an appalling number of railroad accidents which have been marked by great loss of life and after which there has been suffering of a character unequalled except on the battle field—and on the battle field in these days, as a rule, surgeons with the proper anaesthetics, are close to the firing line. Warfare, indeed, has lost some of its terrors because in most cases the merciful unconsciousness induced by ether or chloroform replaces the agony which formerly was the certain accompaniment of an operation during or after an action.

Mrs. Booth's idea is that, however carefully any railroad may guard against accident, it might better store in every train a supply of anaesthetics than run the risk that its passengers might be subjected to torture and slow death before aid could reach them.

Mrs. Booth goes on to say that recently and in the past many survivors of wrecks have had to witness the agony of injured victims whom they could not at all aid. If a dumb animal were seen in similar circumstances, she says, its life would be ended by a swift blow or a merciful shot.

"Why not," continues Mrs. Booth, "equip every train, or better still, the conductor of each train, with a small case containing chloroform, ether, stimulants, bandages, lotions for bruises and anaesthetic solutions for the washing of wounds? These could be packed in a very small case and would represent no very costly outlay."

The outlay would not be great. The drugs could not well be entrusted to the conductor, who might be killed, but should be placed in that part of the train least liable to destruction, so that they could be reached should the unexpected happen.

Another suggestion, somewhat of similar purpose to that made by Mrs. Booth, is put forward by an inventor whose motives are not as unselfish, but who, nevertheless, is entitled to a hearing because his proposal seems to make for the safety of passengers in time of trouble. We refer now to the suggestion of Mr. Louis Parker, of Brooklyn, that small balloons be used, in case of shipwreck, to carry lines from the wrecked vessel to the shore, and so ensure the rescue of the passengers or crew by means of the breeches-buoy. When a ship runs on a lee shore the initial difficulty is communication with the land. At present the best device in use is the Lyle mortar, the purpose of which is to cast a small, light line from the shore across the stranded vessel, thus permitting the crew to pull aboard a heavier line which will permit of the use of the breeches-buoy and the passage of the persons on board to the land.

But, as Mr. Parker points out, the Lyle mortar is always shooting at a small target, and against the wind; moreover, the men on board are often weakened by cold or fatigue, or even forced to take refuge in the rigging, and so are frequently unable to do much toward their own rescue.

He suggests, therefore, a way by which any ship driven on a lee shore may be sure of communication with the land. The first thing necessary is to get a line to the beach. He would have aboard every ship a small tank of gas capable of inflating a balloon of sufficient lifting power to fly ashore and carry a line which could be cut and dropped once the gas bag had gone far enough inland to prevent the rope from being dragged back into the sea. To do this he would have a pulley attached to the balloon. Around that pulley would run a line one end of which would be fast to the ship, while the other would be paid out, and when the balloon carrying the running loop, was safely in shore, the line would be cut by those on board and the loose end would fall on the beach. This would permit the crew to haul aboard the heavier, and stronger line supporting a breeches-buoy.

It is easier to send a line from ship to

shore than from shore to ship for the reason that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the wind is blowing almost directly from the vessel to the land, and while the men who fire a life line toward a ship have a target which must be regarded as very limited under the circumstances, those on board, having a balloon, would have the sure guidance of the wind and the plan could fall only on an isolated coast where no life saver, were within signal distance.

STILL TALKING.

At the National Democratic convention in 1896, when the nomination of Richard Bland seemed inevitable, William Jennings Bryan, smooth of face and resonant of voice, captured a feverish mob of delegates and the nomination by his "You shall not press down from the crown of those upon the brow of labor! You shall not crush the manly upon a cross of gold!" He did incalculable harm to the Democratic party, harm from which it is only now showing signs of complete recovery.

In Pittsburg yesterday Mr. Bryan made the statement that he will not lead a revolt in case the gold Democrats capture the next convention, would not bolt, would not lead an independent movement. Then he added that the gold Democrats would not capture the convention. He appears to think the party is still tied to silver and that he could make grave trouble if he would.

The passing years show more and more clearly that Mr. Bryan is a man of unbounded judgment. The words which captured the convention were surprisingly long-lived, but gradually the good sense of the country asserted itself. There was no danger that mankind would be crucified upon a cross of gold. It became equal by clear that silver was not a universal cure-all. Today the Democratic party seems to be turning to Judge Parker, of New York, as the needed Moses. If his "boom" does not encounter some unexpected opposition he will be the man selected, but it is a long time before the convention and a new issue may arise. Mr. Bryan, in any case, must follow with what honor he can, or bolt and prove that his one idea has been to add to himself upon a party whose patience he has outworn. The grave he occupies in the Democratic newspapers in the west grows rapidly less as the days go by. He does not appear to know what means in American politics in the case of a man who has been before the public as long as he has. He is living in the past.

LIKE A LAMB.

March came in like a lamb, poetically. The conquered thanked the electors and went back to their proper places in the social scheme without apparent rancor and certainly without any undue evidence of excitement. It is as if it should be. The people having registered their will, there is never much to say worth listening to. This fact was forgotten by the opposition candidates in Kings but not to any noteworthy extent by those in this city and county.

It seems, indeed, as if the defeated here had hired the editor of the Sun news, or to do their mourning for them. That is well. He is accustomed to raise the cry of sorrow and the effort costs him little. Luckily he deals in generalities. The funeral floral offerings bear no card of identification. We do not perceive the overalls represented in an acute triangle of white carnations, nor the hopes of Mr. McInerney for the Dominion contest blossoming forth in immortelles typically of a resurrection which is not to be. The sound of mourning heard in the land fortunately lacks the biting personal note. An open with a stop or two earned away by shot and shell in action—the Sun—still seeks to explain and to reincarnate a hopeless party upon whose success it built heavily and upon the end. The rest is silence.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

In its issue of yesterday the Boston Herald expressed doubt as to the wisdom of convening the Joint High Commission again. In discussing the matter the Herald says:

"The subject of greatest importance to those living in New England, and as to that matter, to those living all along the northern tier of states, is the question of reciprocal trade, and we fear that in respect to this matter the commission on the American side is not particularly strong. Congressmen Payne constitutes, on the ground of knowledge, ability and congressional influence, a poor substitute for Congressman Denig, and we do not know of any eminent Republican who can fittingly take the place of Mr. Kasson. We fear that from the commission, as a body of a broad treatment of trade questions can be hoped for. However, thus far, congress, or at least the United States senate, does not seem to have been disposed to take up with any trade treaty, no matter upon what lines it might be drafted."

THE PEOPLE'S LAUREATE.

London, March 1.—Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Settlers," is hailed with delight by the Imperialists as a fitting epitome to Chamberlain's mission. The Spectator describes it as majestic, patriotic verses by which the laurel crown of the empire has been earned and suggests that as every parish has its vicar's church warden and people's church warden, so England is entitled to make a King's laureate and a people's laureate. This is the unkindest cut which Tennyson's successor has received.

The Spectator is behind the times and behind The Times. The Times has printed Mr. Kipling's greatest verse, written

during crises in the Empire's affairs. The people have hailed these verses as their voice expressed by a master.

Under these circumstances the fact that there is a court poet, an official laureate, and that, from time to time, he writes things, is of comparatively little moment. The man whom the people choose as the singer of songs is the laureate, and his crown is more honorable than if it were given to him by court favor. It is not who sings but what is sung that counts with the millions who set up men to rule over them and who recognize the true note when it is struck.

The Spectator is late. What it suggests as proper and fitting has been done.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PROVINCE.

It is probable, as is set forth in an article in another column, that the Messrs. Harmsworth, of London, who own the London Daily Mail and a chain of newspapers in Great Britain, will establish in Gloucester county a pulp mill in which a vast sum of money will be invested. The Telegraph foretold this investment last autumn when Mr. Harold Harmsworth visited St. John, and explained how great would be the advantages accruing to the province from the establishment of such an industry within its borders. The narrow-minded Conservative editors who professed at that time to believe that the visit of the Harmsworths to the province, in some way, be used as political capital, were of course, writing wide of the facts. The pulp industry is not in politics. It is interesting because its development promises to do much for New Brunswick.

The Harmsworths, because of their many publications and the great circulation their newspapers enjoy, have developed a voracious appetite for pulp and paper. They use 1,000 tons a week. If, as is hoped, they build at Grand Falls on the Nepisiguit river, the mills will turn out 300 tons of sulphite a week, 600 tons of mechanical pulp and a great quantity of paper. Their engineer is now investigating the water power of the river in question. The capitalists naturally are much impressed by the desirability of the proposed site in point of pulp wood as well as in respect to the value of the river for the purpose in view.

It will be a matter for general congratulation if the arrangements now in train are perfected, and this great industry, involving an investment of some \$2,000,000 is established in Gloucester County.

THE PREMIER AND THE COUNTRY.

There are opponents, happily as few as they are, who take of deliberately during the coming session. But the opposition leader, Mr. Borden, is too honorable and gentle a man to connive at that sort of maneuvering. It seems likely, therefore, that Sir Wilfrid will come through the session all right, but only on condition that his friends compel him to abstain from debauches of hard work and require him to save his powers for the higher and more delicate tasks of the leadership.

The foregoing is the concluding paragraph of a long article, written from Ottawa under date of March 2, to the Boston Transcript by that journal's special correspondent, Mr. E. W. Thomson. It is as he says, there are opponents of the Premier so mean as to consider the dastardly plan to which he refers, the Telegraph believes that they are indeed few and powerless and that Mr. Borden and the Conservative party in general would condemn instantly and without reserve any scheme which involved a deliberate attempt to sap the strength of a political antagonist and especially the distinguished statesman who is so universally loved and respected.

Mr. Thomson, whose business appears to be to serve up for the American public a spicy dish of Canadian possibilities—some of which really are possibilities—forecasts a great deal of trouble not only for the Liberal party, but for the country, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall have relinquished the reins of power. First, however, he takes up the Tory statement that the Premier is in failing health, and the Liberal belief that he is improving daily and is stronger than he has been for years, and gives his own testimony, that of one who speaks from personal observation. These are his words: "I have seen him thrice lately and had a good deal of private talk with him. His eyes are clear, his nerves in good order, he does not look as old as a man of his age is entitled to appear, and if his face is rather thin it does not seem 'peaked' and worried. He was always slight. Now he is as straight in the back as he was ten years ago, and carries his head with the same sure jaunty air of brave uprightness. Those who reckon that he must retire or die during the coming session are probably thinking too much of the limb, the thews, the stature, bulk and big assemblage of a man and not, like immortal Falstaff, of the spirit. Cold weather is Sir Wilfrid's bane; the idea of March brings even to Ottawa airs of spring, and with warm weather outdoor the Canadian premier is not unlikely to strengthen if he avoids long night sittings."

The general concern about his health arises partly from his popularity, with both sides. Never was a successful politician better liked by opponents. As for his supporters, they usually idolize him. He, and he alone, led them out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage. They had been eighteen years in opposition. Before that they had been in office less than five.

He has won two general elections in succession, a feat no Dominion Liberal ever before achieved. It seems certain now since the opposition appears too

timid to go into him better in promoting the rising ambition of Canadian youth for more independence of British rule than he will win again if he lives to lead in the next general elections. His followers would worship a chieftain of such performance and such promise, even if they were not, like everybody else who meets him, swayed by his personal charm.

Mr. Thomson, like many other observers of affairs in Canada, has a word to say of that "meaningless phrase, adequate protection." The present tariff, he says, is "mighty satisfactory," although it is a compromise. "It produces ample revenue, it is easier on the main Canadian industries—farming, mining, fishing and lumbering—than the former tariff was. Yet manufacturers in general have prospered under it. The opposition are so unable to locate defects in the schedule that they are reduced to crying for an 'adequate something' which they term 'adequate protection.' This demand is quite ineffective before the evidence, given by a surplus and by general prosperity, that the tariff itself is adequate."

The weakness of Mr. Thomson's article appears most clearly when he speaks of the likelihood of a movement toward freedom from the danger that Canada may be involved in Great Britain's foreign wars or embroiled with the United States through British blundering. Political independence under the hereditary crown is one of the possibilities he discusses. "Were King Edward declared king of Canada and advised by his Canadian ministry, through a college resident in London, Canada would be rid of the rather antiquated if not ridiculous existing system of nominal rule by a vicar or governor general; the electors of the Dominion would be in an equality of independence with the electors of the British Parliament under the common crown; Canadians would shoulder their natural responsibilities and manage all their own affairs; their king would be really their king." Then, he says, Canada would be "as independent of Britain as Britain of Canada."

The fact he does not reckon with, either because he ignores it or is ignorant of it, is that the country today, in its hour of prosperity, is more than ever content with its relations to Great Britain and less than ever likely to regard with patience any movement by a disturbing element seeking to change the existing status. The Transcript correspondent is all astray when he speaks of the Premier as alone postponing a troublesome transition period in Canada. There is no sign of any such period except in the American newspapers which pay better for articles dealing with Canadian possibilities than for those telling the plain truth about our great prosperity, progress, content, and faith in the future.

Have You Got Rheumatism?
You Can Be Cured; FREE.
A Scientific Discovery.
It is now possible to be cured of any form of rheumatism without having your stomach turned upside down or being subjected to death made to vomit, and every sufferer from rheumatism should at once secure and use this wonderful discovery with arms and give it an honest trial. This new remedy was discovered by John S. Milburn, Milwaukee, Wis., who is generous enough to send free to every sufferer who writes him. It is a home treatment and will not keep you from your work.

As you know, if you've tried them, every so-called rheumatic remedy on the market today, except genuine cure, will cause you violent stomach pain and vomiting, and some of them are so dangerous that they will cause heart trouble. And the worst of it is they never cure. When a person has rheumatism the circulation of the blood is stopped and the waste matter is put into the joints. It therefore gives pleasure to present a remedy that will cure every form and variety of rheumatism, without one single unpleasant feeling, that remedy is—

"GLOBA TONIC."
Before I decided to tell the world about the discovery of "Globa Tonic" I had it tried on hospital patients, on old and crippled persons with perfect success. But people will not believe me until they know it from experience, so the best and quickest way is for you to write me and have me send you a box of "Globa Tonic" free of cost. No charge, no obligation. It is a wonderful cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, chronic muscular, inflammatory, degenerative, sciatic, neuritic, lumbago, etc. "Globa Tonic" will cure you. Do not miss it if other remedies have failed you, or if doctors say you are incurable. Mind to one but write me today sure. "Globa Tonic" will stop these aches and pains, these inflammation and swellings, and cure you so that life will again be yours. This offer is not for curiosity seekers, it is made to rheumatics only. When I will send a trial box of "Globa Tonic" to you.

Never before has a remedy been so highly endorsed as "Globa Tonic." It has been endorsed by such world noted men as Dr. Quinlan of the University of Pennsylvania; Hon. H. Plummer, United States Consul, Venezuela; Professor Macdonald of Surgeons Hall, Edinburgh, the famous magazine "Health," London, and a column of other.

If you are a sufferer send your name today and by return mail you will receive "Globa Tonic" and also the most laborious book ever gotten up on the subject of Rheumatism, absolutely free. This book contains many drawings from actual life and will tell you all about your case. You get "Globa Tonic" and this wonderful book of course free, both free, so let me hear from you at once and soon you will be cured. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 112 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

Who says Philadelphia is slow? The following advertisement is clipped from the Philadelphia Bulletin: "REWARD—Lost, last winter, lady's gold watch, open face, monogram E. K. B. on back, with short gold chain, coins and trinkets. No questions asked. Return to L. L. Pina."

After Over-Indulgence
get your stomach and liver into proper condition by using this renowned old family remedy

Beecham's Pills.
Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

St. John, N. B., March 7, 1903.

Special Prices on Men's Suits

Our Spring Clothing is arriving daily and we find we are short of room, and in order to give them an early start we will give the following cuts for the next two weeks:

\$5.00 Suits	For \$3.95	\$6.50 Suits	For \$5.00
\$4.50 Suits	For \$3.45	\$6.00 Suits	For \$4.50
\$7.50 Suits	For \$6.00	\$10.00 Suits	For \$8.00
\$6.75 Suits	For \$5.00	\$8.50 Suits	For \$7.00

All other lines at special low prices.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' 199 Union St. Clothier, Opera House Block, St. John, N. B.

Why do we wear
Granby Rubbers and Overshoes
Dealers all over Dominion say they give better satisfaction than any others. The people say they fit better, look better, wear better. Because they are honestly made out of pure new rubber.
"Granby Rubbers wear like iron."

Incubators and Brooders
We have now a good stock of Cyphers Incubators and Brooders.
Non-moister Self-ventilating Self-Regulating
No. 0—60 egg capacity
No. 1—120 egg capacity
No. 2—220 egg capacity
Write for catalogues and prices

W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, St. John, N. B.

Are an invaluable remedy for all diseases and disorders arising from Weak Heart, Worn Out Nerves or Watery Blood.
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enlifer, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health to those who are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Anemia, General Debility, After Effects of La Grippe and all troubles arising from a run down system.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by
The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY'S
Headlight Parlor Match
at 5 CENTS per box and
Telegraph Sulphur Match
at 12 CENTS a quarter gross.
are the matches everybody wants now.
They can be found at the grocers.
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
P. O. Box 331 Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

GOVERNOR SNOWBALL TELLS OF FORESTRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Annual Meeting of Canadian Forestry Association Held at Ottawa.

Governor of This Province Reads a Paper in Which He Tells About the Forests and Lumber Here—Full Penalty for Martineau Will Be Demanded.

Ottawa, March 5.—(Special)—The friends and protectors of the forests are in the capital today. This morning the fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association opened in the council chamber at the city hall.

The president, William Little, of Montreal, was in the chair. The proceedings consisted of the reading of the president's address and the reading of papers on the forests of New Brunswick and the conditions of lumbering and forestry in western Nova Scotia.

Lieutenant Governor Snowball, in the paper on Forestry in New Brunswick, said that there was practically nothing being done in that province in regard to forestry beyond the work of a few wood rangers, who looked after the forest fire for a couple of months during the summer. At present there is very little pulp wood shipped as it is all manufactured in the province.

The export value of spruce and pine logs is estimated at about \$10,000,000 per annum. He estimated that about two-thirds of the area of the province—or 12,000,000 acres—was comprised of forest lands; of this about 60 per cent is spruce land, 28 per cent pine, five per cent hemlock, five per cent cedar and two per cent hard woods.

Nearly all European countries were looking for legislation to protect their forests and reclaiming the denuded areas. In Germany has taken the lead by establishing forestry academies.

Professor Jeffrey, of Harvard University, lectured tonight in the Normal School, on "Forest Trees and Their Uses." Hon. Mr. Sifton presided and Lord Minto was present.

It was learned at the militia department today that the government would insist on the full penalty for the offences which are charged against Martineau when his case is called tomorrow. As to restitution, it is impossible for him to do that in full. The government, any recovery about \$25,000 out of about \$70,000, and that is about the best that can be done, so it is said. It is supposed that the balance was lost in stocks.

White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars in Japan as a check upon the impulse of occupants to trust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly suppose that the windows are merely for air, the bill for glazing was one of the largest petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies until the white line was invented.