

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 19, 1902.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday  
at 10 a. m. in advance, by The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, of St. John, a  
company incorporated by act of the legisla-  
ture of New Brunswick.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking  
the run of the paper. Each insertion \$1.00  
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Advertisements of Wares, For Sale, etc.,  
50 cents for insertion in this line or less.  
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25  
cents for each insertion.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
Owing to the considerable number of com-  
plaints as to the misappropriation of letters al-  
leged to contain money remitted to the tele-  
graph to do so by post office order or regis-  
tered letter, in which case the remittance  
will be at our risk.  
In reciting by checks or post office or-  
ders our patrons will please make them pay-  
able to the Telegraph Publishing Company.  
All letters for the business office of the tele-  
graph should be addressed to The Tele-  
graph Publishing Company, St. John; and all cor-  
respondence for the editorial department  
should be sent to the Editor of The Tele-  
graph, St. John.

**FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Without exception, names of new subscrib-  
ers will not be entered until the money is  
received.  
Subscribers will be required to pay for  
papers sent them, whether they take them  
from the office or not, until all arrears are  
paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a  
newspaper subscription until all that is  
owed for it is paid.  
It is a well-settled principle of law that a  
man must pay for what he has received, and  
never takes a paper from the post office,  
whether directed to him or somebody else,  
must pay for it.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE.**  
Be brief.  
Write plainly and take special pains with  
names.  
Write on one side of your paper only.  
Attach your name and address to your  
communication as an evidence of good faith.  
THIS PAPER HAS NO POLITICAL OR  
CULTURAL IN THE MARITIME PROV-  
INCES.

**AUTHORIZED AGENTS.**  
The following agents are authorized to can-  
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-  
graph, viz.:  
WM. SOMERVILLE,  
W. A. FERRIS.  
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscrip-  
tions to the agents when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 19, 1902.

**VIGOR IN ROYALTY.**

The vital resilience of the King in his  
steadfast recovery from a surgical operation  
so serious that it might have played  
greater havoc with a man half his age,  
has rather astonished those who used to  
talk about the reigning families becoming  
moribund and decadent through in-  
marriage, lives of luxury and sometimes  
of immorality, etc. And yet the chances  
are the vigor of His Majesty may have  
been very greatly undiminished by such  
perils as a contest is made with the  
lives of other leading wealthy men in  
more private life. Nor does the evidence  
of the other European monarchs show  
that they are as a rule any worse off.  
The venerable Emperor of Austria has en-  
dured almost every form of mental strain  
and stress, yet still keeps his unwieldy  
hereditary together with royal ability. The  
King of Denmark and the King of Sweden  
are true to their oath of allegiance and to  
their public professions of loyalty, the  
Bond in Cape politics can never be more  
than a local affair. To be formidable as  
an anti-British force it would need the  
close co-operation of the northern Boers  
led by Botha, De Wet, De la Rey, Reitz,  
Steyn and their fellows. Even supposing  
that Afrianders should continue to main-  
tain a political organization, there would  
be a northern half, bound by the most  
solemn promise not to undermine the  
new order of things, and a southern half,  
deprived of the strength which, to be  
effective as before, would need the race  
feelings of all the South African Dutch  
united in support of one cause. Whether  
or not therefore it may be possible to use  
the Bond for its old purpose of material-  
izing the dream of a United States of  
South Africa, in which the British would  
play the lesser part, is the problem.

**PICNICS.**

The season of summer picnics and brief  
excursions, as well as of more extended  
holidays, is the period for relaxation when  
one can "take a breath of air" mentally  
as well as physically, and not only re-  
juvenate one's energies, but improve the  
opportunity for a little reflection upon  
affairs and study of mankind. In the  
sunny climate of St. John there is par-  
ticular gratification for the weary, for its  
cool and invigorating atmosphere, with  
the absence of mosquitoes and flies,  
conducive to summer comfort such as the  
great majority of other summer resorts  
cannot fairly boast of. And the many  
pleasant trips always available by steamer  
or rail, at a very minimum of cost, bring  
the pleasures of the country within reach  
of the humblest citizen or the most econ-  
omical visitor. There are in the world,  
few places, indeed, which can boast of  
such a diversity of suburban resorts for  
pleasure excursions and such a variety  
of directions in which to go, as can St.  
John Halifax, for instance, with its  
varied magnificence of harbor, and a  
gateway in one direction, has little else  
except the resort to wheels. St. John has  
three different railways in three different  
directions; steamers by sea, including the  
lovely trip daily across the Bay of Fundy,  
and an unimpeded stretch of navigable  
river scenery in two directions behind.  
Thus one can go by rail or steamer upon  
six different routes on successive days and  
not use the same conveyance in either  
case. And so nicely adjusted are the  
stopping places that one can go as far or  
as short a distance as one chooses, still  
making his headquarters in the city with  
all the advantages of civilization at com-  
mand.

It is such natural advantages, together  
with the city facilities of St. John, which  
make it such a pleasant place for sum-

mer tourists and such a delight for the  
stay-at-homes. But it is in this way of  
picnics that St. John can particularly  
shine. Besides all the regular annual  
church and society day outings, for  
which the river steamers, either on the  
Kennebecasis or St. John, are the  
natural routes, the regular liners on these  
magnificent waterways afford special at-  
tractions for private parties. With the  
free air and sunshine and the unconven-  
tionalities of picnic customs stimulating  
the benefits to be derived from social in-  
tercourse and the development of  
acquaintanceship, it is no wonder that the  
facilities available here are so greatly  
taken advantage of. To live in St. John  
and not to enjoy the picnic season to some  
extent is indeed hardly to really live in  
St. John. The more largely the citizens  
partake of such outings the better it  
ought to be for the city. The only ques-  
tion is as to whether the topics of con-  
versation and the entertainment provided  
are the most highly edifying. In fact it  
is possible that even public affairs might  
be more generally discussed than they  
are with advantage at picnics where the  
leisure of the occasion affords room for  
ample and easy debate and the arrival  
at conclusions which are liable to prove  
much more telling and generally beneficial  
than if merely discussed at a winter even-  
ing meeting in a hall. The Americans  
take conspicuous advantage of this idea,  
and the excursions of the political organ-  
izations are always regarded as features  
of strength to those who conduct them.  
It is even possible that our religious or-  
ganizations also do not keep as fully in  
view as they wisely might the aims and  
objects of their teachings on the occasions  
of their annual outings. Such occasions  
are those when the genuine characters  
and propensities of the individuals are best  
displayed, and when the natural facilities  
for improving the units of any organiza-  
tion ought to command themselves most  
strongly to those who have the manage-  
ment and conduct of such affairs.

**THE AFRICANDER BOND.**

Since the outbreak of loyalty on the  
part of the Boers in subscribing to the  
British oath of allegiance and the renewal  
of constitutional government to Cape  
Colony, the future of the Afriander Bond  
becomes an interesting and important  
feature for close watching in South African  
affairs. Of course if the Boer leaders in  
the Transvaal and Orange River Colony  
are true to their oath of allegiance and to  
their public professions of loyalty, the  
Bond in Cape politics can never be more  
than a local affair. To be formidable as  
an anti-British force it would need the  
close co-operation of the northern Boers  
led by Botha, De Wet, De la Rey, Reitz,  
Steyn and their fellows. Even supposing  
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or not therefore it may be possible to use  
the Bond for its old purpose of material-  
izing the dream of a United States of  
South Africa, in which the British would  
play the lesser part, is the problem.

Naturally the splitting of the Bond in  
two, if not its entire destruction, by the  
granting of such generous terms as have  
been given to the conquered Boers, was a  
stroke of strength and wisdom, and it  
may be taken for granted that Mr. Cham-  
berlain, in looking over the ground, has  
seen no disquieting signs; he is willing  
to take the surrendered leaders and com-  
mandos at their word. But if in the Cape  
parliament any revival of Afriander as-  
pirations is permitted to be vented, the  
opportunity for fanning the old flame  
seems to be more propitious than ever.  
Cecil Rhodes, at one time the friend of  
the Bond, though later its enemy, is dead,  
and there is no figure now on the British  
side so admirably calculated as he was  
to check Afriander designs if the notion  
of an independent United States of South  
Africa should be revived. The disfranch-  
isement of the Cape Dutch rebels, that  
is those known and proved to have taken  
arms or to have aided the enemy, would  
still leave a large number of voting  
Cape Dutch. These may send representa-  
tives to the legislature, and as some of  
their leaders, such as Hofmeyr, Sauer  
and Schreiner, are able men than could  
at present be pitted against them in de-  
bate or in political intrigue, the loyalist  
element might not fare well. There is  
no doubt that the Bond, if minded to  
plot again for the purpose of driving our  
flag out of South Africa, would find the  
Cape legislature a very convenient help  
in making its treason assume a specious  
and respectable shape. The substantial ben-  
efits now granted to the northern Boers  
will, however, probably make them think  
twice before forfeiting them in exchange  
for any dream, and yet it will be seen  
that the question of the attitude of the  
Bond at present and in the immediate  
future is liable to be of very material  
moment.

**THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.**

The Boston Transcript takes occasion  
to comment upon the fact of Lord Strath-  
cona being at the head of the Hudson's  
Bay Company to account for his rostrate  
vice of the future of Canada, and his  
recently expressed opinion that the Domi-  
nion will within a decade be able to  
supply all the foodstuffs of the United  
Kingdom. It calls attention to the fur  
trading business having been almost lost  
sight of in the vast volume of the world's  
commerce, although the company made  
one-half of its last year's profits, equal to  
a dividend of four and a quarter per cent.

from its trading business, and the work  
of the venerable and opulent corporation,  
one of the most powerful ever given a  
charter, is still in progress with dividends  
of eight and a half per cent. It also notes  
that the shares of the company, which  
originally sold for \$100, have through the  
capital stock indebtedness of the company  
being reduced by the sales of land, been  
made \$65 and are now selling at \$130 per  
share, besides which the company has  
carried forward a sum nearly equal to  
five per cent. on each share and has in-  
vestments in London and cash in hand  
amounting to more than a million dollars.  
It is, however, because of the Hudson's  
Bay Company's great landed interests that  
the Transcript thinks Lord Strathcona's  
opinions are rather optimistic. It is cited  
that in 1870, in exchange for its territorial  
rights, the company received a cash pay-  
ment of \$1,500,000 and the right to claim  
in any township within the "fertile belt"  
one-twentieth of all the lands surveyed  
for settlement for the next fifty years,  
and under this contract it is estimated  
that its total allotment will amount to  
seven million acres, of which it now has  
about four million. In the interim the  
settlers into the Northwest the company  
must therefore continue to share with the  
government the benefits of development.  
But in spite of its criticism the Transcript  
is free to admit that the Canadian visitors  
to England are making a decidedly strong  
impression there as to the future great-  
ness of British North America, and that  
in the United States the resources of  
Canada for the supply of the world's food  
are not often greatly realized. It owns  
that the great Saskatchewan Valley, with  
its millions of acres of hard-wheat soil,  
has as yet barely been prospected in an  
agricultural sense, and that it has been  
demonstrated that wheat can be matured  
at Fort McMurray, only a little south  
of the latitude of York Factory, the port  
of Hudson's Bay, while the possibilities  
for grazing are unlimited and the de-  
velopment of the country must inevitably  
be large.

It is little wonder, therefore, that while  
Lord Strathcona's statements of his faith  
in Canada—and no one knows better than  
he the practical grounds for such faith—  
may have excited the astonishment of  
those less familiar with the circumstances,  
the people of the United States should in  
some degree seek to decry the effect of  
his prophecies. But Canada is in the  
position of a showman with the fullest  
confidence in his ability to give all patron  
full value for their money, and with en-  
tire reliance in the merits of the country,  
can afford to welcome all advertising,  
whatever may be its nature.

**OUR NEW ALLY A COMPETITOR.**

The latest statistics of the military  
strength of Japan, presented in The Tele-  
graph this week, are interesting to Brit-  
ishers for more reasons than one. The  
principal point is of course the strength  
of our new ally from an army and navy  
point of view, but incidental with this  
development there are inferences, which  
further information likewise corroborate,  
that Japan's merchant marine and other  
business at home is being extensively ex-  
panded as a result of the recent treaty  
with Great Britain. It cannot but be  
gratifying to all Britishers to recognize  
the shrewdness of their friends the Japs  
in thus taking immediate advantage of  
the treaty which practically assures to  
them peace for a term of years, to at once  
strengthen themselves both militarily and  
commercially; but the statement that the  
Japanese merchant marine is being abun-  
dantly developed is not so pleasing to  
British shipowners who formerly enjoyed  
the benefit of Japanese trade to a very  
large extent under their own flag. We  
find, for instance, that whereas in 1870  
Japan had only 46 vessels of deep sea  
capacity, aggregating some 17,000 tons,  
in 1882 had increased to 1,000 vessels  
of 200,000 tons, and in 1891 to 7,014 ves-  
sels of 604,000 tons, the government has  
now taken the further expansion of Jap-  
anese shipping to heart by the subsidizing  
of no fewer than sixteen native steamship  
lines and is encouraging still further abun-  
dantly for the winning of such subsidies.  
Eleven years ago only 14,000,000 yen worth  
of Japan's total foreign trade of 142,000,  
000 yen were carried in Japanese bottoms,  
but in 1901 Japanese ships carried no less  
than 148,000,000 yen worth of a total for-  
eign trade of 500,000,000 yen. It is this  
expansion and parallel development of  
the Japanese mercantile marine, of course  
at the expense of the British, which has  
been making some English newspaper cor-  
respondents, voicing the views of mer-  
chants who find the competition of Ger-  
many and other nations already keen, give  
utterance to questions of doubt as to  
whether the alliance was a thoroughly  
good move from a commercial point of  
view.

**THE GOAT IN AGRICULTURE.**

A considerable feature in the agricul-  
tural world has been developed in the  
Angora goat, the usefulness of which  
seems to be commending it to the people  
all over the country. In the rearing and  
fertilizing of abandoned farms they  
are said to be an admirable auxiliary.  
Being browsers, not grazers, they live on  
the brush, which they bend down and  
strip of its foliage, and do not hurt the  
pastures like sheep. Moreover they are  
almost immune from disease, their milk  
is highly recommended by physicians and  
their meat is pronounced excellent. Their  
moor is said to be twice as valuable as  
wool and from their skins are manufac-  
tured buckskin goods. So valuable are  
their products considered in Turkey that  
the Sultan prohibits their exportation,

as they constitute one of his chief sources  
of revenue.

It may surprise some folks to know  
that the American Angora Goat Breed-  
ers' Association, which was only organized  
in March, 1900, has now more than  
400 members and has more than 36,000  
grade and thoroughbred goats on its  
record books. Its business has grown  
enormously and at twelve public sales  
under its auspices 25,000 goats have been  
disposed of, going to every State and  
Territory in the Union. The first Angora  
goats were imported into the United  
States in 1849 by Colonel Peters, of At-  
lanta (Ga.) and were first used to eat  
up objectionable weeds, clear off small  
brush and clean up the ground.

**PROFESSIONAL MENDICANTS.**

A special police squad of four men, for  
suppressing mendicancy, has recently been  
organized in New York city and the  
amiable work accomplished is already  
worthy of note. In the first week, from  
June 14 to June 21, there were 21 arrests  
of professional beggars, 16 of whom were  
sentenced. In the following week there  
were 24 arrests, all but three of whom  
were sentenced. In fact all who were  
not sentenced were either old people who  
were given choice of going to the  
almshouse and took it, or young persons  
whom some relative promised to keep off  
the streets in future. Of the 45 arrests  
in two weeks, 35 were men and 10 women.  
All the convictions were made upon the  
ground of vagrancy, with three to six  
months' sentences—a new feature in New  
York where it was formerly difficult to  
rid the streets of such persons and get  
them even a week or so in jail for dis-  
orderly conduct.

**CANADA'S UNPRECEDENTED TRADE.**

The unprecedented volume of Canada's  
trade during the past fiscal year, as  
exhibited in our despatches from Ottawa  
today, is a matter for great gratification.  
The fact of our imports exceeding the  
domestic produce nearly attaining the  
same figure, is a record that the country  
may well be proud of. Indeed, in propor-  
tion to the population, it is considerably  
more than double the relative volume of  
the United States, which with, say  
seventy millions of people, had in  
1901, a total volume of imports and ex-  
ports aggregating \$2,310,937,156, and  
that was its high-water mark. Nor has the  
trade of Canada the past year been in any  
respect anomalous, but a most searching  
analysis of the figures will fail to reveal  
anything other than general prosperity to  
the Tory administration. Naturally the  
account for the increase, which seems to  
have been as nearly possible steady from  
month to month and uniformly distrib-  
uted.

**HOSPITAL REFORM.**

The information that hospitals elsewhere  
than in St. John are receiving attention  
is not offered by The Telegraph in ex-  
tenuation of the evils brought to light by  
the recent inquiry into the efficiency of  
our General Hospital. The evils and  
abuses present in the management of  
the local hospital, of which patients com-  
plained, are not those which are being re-  
formed in other institutions to which we  
have reference. For bad food, vermin,  
customs revenue increased in proportion  
to our imports, in spite of all decreases  
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fore the country is to be congratulated.  
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**DISFIGURED SKIN.**

Wasted muscles and decaying bones.  
What have I?  
Scrofula alone, is capable of all that.

It is commonly marked by branches in  
the nose, inflammation in the eyes, dys-  
pepsia, tetter, and general debility.  
It is always a deadly and permanent  
curd.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Which expels humors, cures all eruptions,  
and builds up the whole system,  
whether young or old.

Hood's Pills cure liver and the non-trifling and  
only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

are being made are those which relate  
to structural alterations ensuring higher  
standards of efficiency in administrative  
work, to the introduction of modern plant  
and accessories necessary for up-to-date  
medical and surgical work, and to the fur-  
nishing of improved sanitary systems.  
What is noticeable in the work of reform  
is that it is sought in each instance by  
the management of the various hospitals,  
and is not forced upon the management  
by pressure from without or commissions  
of investigation. The matters that were  
developed before our recent inquiry were  
all of such a character that they should  
have been known to the commissioners  
had they been exercising a proper super-  
vision of the affairs of the hospital, and  
while this was particularly true of the  
those grave lapses in administration that  
came under the notice of the patients, it  
was not less true of the many other sub-  
jects that were brought before the royal  
commission. The hospital commissioners  
seemed indeed singularly ignorant of or  
wanting in sympathy with the great ad-  
vance that has been made in hospital  
science within recent years, or if not  
ignorant or unsympathetic they were ster-  
ingly destitute of the initiative to intro-  
duce modern conditions into our hospital.  
They seemed to have been aware that the  
absence of any system of ventilation was  
a surprising defect, yet took no steps to  
have a proper system installed. The need  
of an electric bell under the hand of a  
private patient communicating with an  
annunciator was apparent to some of them,  
but they suffered the continuance of hand  
bells despite the confusion they created,  
and the hardship they entailed upon pa-  
tients and nurses. Other hospitals were  
shown to have conveniences for supply-  
ing food warm and palatable to patients,  
while here an antiquated system was  
maintained that could not fail to serve  
meals cold. The absurdity of a commis-  
sioner acting as superintendent for a  
month in rotation with his brother com-  
missioner and engaging in the purchase of  
supplies which he had not the time nor  
the inclination to inspect, seem never to  
have dawned upon them. The desirability  
of having uniform standards of food and  
other supplies was apparently not thought  
of or it may be that they desired to keep  
within the immediate control the patron-  
age of the institution and not relinquish  
it to a permanent superintendent, though  
mindful of the indefensibility of the sys-  
tem. The wisdom of having a permanent  
superintendent constantly present at the  
hospital and pursuing a fixed, definite  
policy in its management, was surely too  
apparent to have escaped their attention.  
And so of the numerous other matters  
that were dealt with by the inquiry. Each  
one of them should have long ago re-  
ceived consideration from the commis-  
sioners, in the same enlightened spirit with  
which boards of management of other hos-  
pitals have kept their institutions abreast  
of the great reforms that have entered  
into hospital management.

In the city of London within the past  
few years the famous hospitals, such as  
St. Bartholomew's and Guy's, have made  
great advances in the charitable public  
to assist them in making the hospital mat-  
ters more modern in arrangement and ap-  
pointment. Guy's is at present making an  
apartment for nearly a million dollars with  
which to carry out an elaborate pro-  
gramme of reform. Its management recog-  
nizes, in the words of the London Times,  
that all human institutions are subject to  
the same law; that permanent structures  
need restoration; that new plant has to  
be laid down; that stagnation is decay;  
and that the unremitting process of change  
has hit hospitals particularly hard. There  
is not only the ordinary deterioration of  
made good, but the whole system has been  
dealing with disease has been revolution-  
ized. New ideas and appliances to carry  
them out have been brought into action  
in every department of hospital work. Old  
buildings, old materials, old arrangements,  
fittings and surroundings are obsolete and  
incompatible with efficient performance of  
the functions of a hospital in the lig-  
of modern knowledge. Guy's has conse-  
quently planned and is carrying out many  
structural alterations, and schemes of im-  
provement. A detail of its plans of im-  
provement is the removal of its floors of  
wood and substituting for them vitreous  
material, the serving of the walls with  
washable paint, and the introduction of  
more light, air, color and a freer at-  
mosphere.

**VENICE.**

The information in our despatches that  
competent engineers believe the founda-  
tions of the city of Venice have crumbled  
into decay and that the fall of the famous  
Campanile tower is but an indication of  
what now threatens a great deal of the  
ancient masonry constituting the histor-

city, attract attention to the passing from  
eminence of the place that was once such  
a great centre of civilization and power.  
The reputation of Venice as the "mistress  
of the seas" of course has long since van-  
ished; indeed it has been for generations  
but one of the second rank cities of Italy,  
with a population of merely 150,000 and  
existing upon its history. Four hundred  
years ago Venice was an empire as vast  
as a city and stood to the maritime world  
for even more than Britain stands today.  
It had steadily increased in importance and  
influence from its origin at the invasion  
of Attila in A. D. 452 and the establish-  
ment of the republic in 890, until it at-  
tained the height of its prosperity in the  
15th century. For two centuries it mono-  
polized the commerce to India via the  
route to Egypt until the discovery of the  
route via the Cape of Good Hope de-  
stroyed its monopoly. Then its decay  
began. Now there are none save the artists  
and the tourist to do it reverence. It  
was Hawthorne who remarked that "the  
Italian climate robs age of its reverence  
and makes it look newer than it is." But  
appearance is not always evidence of solid-  
ity and even the finest climate, it now  
appears, is no guarantee against decay,  
either from a material or a national point  
of view.

**NOTE AND COMMENT.**

The nephews of Uncle Sam have taken  
to dubbing His Majesty "Uncle Edward."  
This sounds cordial.

.....

The New York S. P. C. A. fitted new  
bonnets free of charge to 7000 horses one  
day last week and promised to hand out  
2,000 more early this week. This is horse  
sense.

.....

If the Montreal Pipe Company can be  
induced to erect works in St. John, the  
steady employment of a hundred men  
will be worth having, consequently worth  
attracting.

.....

Beer drinkers in Munich are complain-  
ing that the girl waiters receive such poor  
wages that they must from 2 to 6 cents  
in tips from a customer and that the evil  
must be corrected.

.....

The Canadian Carruthers boys seem to  
be good stuff. The hot fame of Lieutenant  
Bruce on the valley has hardly cooled when  
Sergeant Carruthers makes the possible  
in eight rounds at 500 yards at Bidley.

.....

A Massachusetts yachtman has  
achieved fame by obtaining a piratical  
looking torpedo-boat style of yacht and  
using a skull and crossbones as a private  
signal.

.....

With strawberries in such abundance  
that they are selling for five and seven  
cents a box, everyone can realize the  
verity of Dr. Boteler's immortal remark:  
"God doubtless might have made a bet-  
ter berry, but God doubtless never did."

.....

Whistling solos by a girl are the latest  
innovation in New York church music.  
She is said to be pretty, only 19, a Bap-  
tist, and renders anything from classical  
selections to the "Mocking Bird," being  
frequently encored.

.....

The establishment of works that would  
disburse \$50,000 per year in wages would  
prove a valuable acquisition for St. John.  
But according to our despatches there this  
city will have to speak quick if the  
Montreal Pipe Company are to be induced  
to locate here.

.....

Another 3-masted schooner has just  
sailed from Boston for the west coast of  
Africa with a cargo valued at \$95,000,  
of which \$82,000 is rum, a total of  
\$8,222 gallons. Now what good use are  
they going to make of all that rum in  
Africa?

.....

The present export of sugar from Egypt,  
denoting as it does the peace and pros-  
perity that now prevails there under Brit-  
ish protection, adds great faith in the  
future of South Africa, which likewise  
came to British credit materially through  
Kitchener.

.....

The newspapers would seem to be  
chiefly indebted to Premier Barton, of  
Australia, for information as to what  
transpires at the Colonial Conference. Now  
if Newfoundland really comes into the  
Canadian confederation it will doubtless  
be another item to the credit of the con-  
ference.

.....

Johns Sauter, the man who was re-  
scued from the bottom of a well after being  
buried three or four days under forty  
feet of earth, is still the hero of Ontario.  
A sanitarium offered him free tuition to  
a business college offered free tuition to  
his order and several funds have been  
started for himself and his rescue.

.....

The attention of exporters is called to  
the statement in our columns today of  
Mr. Jardine, the Canadian agent in South  
Africa. Only enterprise can win success  
in this field for splendid business in the  
competition which is now taking place.  
Drummers should be sent from every  
house that wishes such trade. The pre-  
ference for British and colonial goods is  
shown by the statistics.

.....

Cats of pedigree and breeding are here-  
after to be admitted into the United  
States free of duty, while common, scrub,  
or many cats, of anonymous family, must  
in common with other family pets, pay  
20 per cent. ad valorem. The question  
may now arise with the owner of a cat  
seeking to naturalize it under the stars and  
stripes, whether it would be worth while  
to compile a pedigree for it, which the  
innocent and confiding nature of the  
beast would not suffer it to contradict,  
or run the risk of its being seized and  
sold for non-payment of duty.