## Where All Hope Is Abandoned:

## A Visit to the Home of the Lepers

BY THE BEACHCOMBER, IN THE HALIFAX DAILY ECHO.

estite. It is not necessarily the sorfor the dead, which is acutest;
over the abandoned livings may be
be bitter by far; and to me, at least,
e is less pathos in the sight of the
child in its little coffin of white,
before the Judgment Seat with its
oblied soul, than in the sight of the
child not little coffin of white,
before the Judgment Seat with its
oblied soul, than in the sight of the
child not who has failed in his
eyes and in the eyes of the world,
dead—well, they are dead, and to
e of them mothing in their life be
the milke the leaving of it. To
perhaps, Death is the ugly figure,
nilessly trailing us down—or lying
inbush always just shead; but to
e, it is the white-robed image of
ce, which we are forbidden to urge
our threshold, but which, when it
es, is the welcomest of visitors.

Of all God's creatures, (and when
lady in this city, who spent the
ther portion of what must have
med to her a needlessly long existi, in a never-ending struggle to keep
and soul together outside of the
chouse. For years she had known
ing with a semblance of pleasure
endowned, they are chose of an older
servations have a tradition that life,
a life of suffering, is something
to must be accepted and clung to
long as it clings to us. At last,

The something in the long of
the sufficient of the control of the life to the
substitute of the control of the life to the
substitute of the control of the life to the
substitute of the life to the life to the
substitute of the life to the life
to the most over the life to the
substitute of the life to the life to the
substitute of the life to the life to the
substitute of the life to the life to the life to the
substitute of the life to the life to the
leaves of the milke the leaving of it. To
substitute the leaving of it.
The life to the li

some years the whole world was carried away with admiration of the noble self-sacrifice of Father Damien, who went to the Sandwich Islands to give the rest of his life to the work of administering to the wants of the lepers there. He fell a victim to the disease timself, and few men in our generations have received so much of popular adulation. It was all deserved, yet his sacrifice was no greater, his life no more herole, than that of the gentle sisters of mercy who have devoted their lives to the lepers at Tracadie. They, too, have said Good Bye to the world forever and given themselves to this loathsome community; they must live and die there and it may be die of the disease whose every horror they have seen. The Lazaretto is wisted daily by Dr. A. C. Smith one of the chief authorities on leprosy on this continent, who has made it a life study, and to whom'it is still, as it is to all others, the mysterious disease. At the last meeting of the British Medical Association, eminent physicians, men of wide experience with patients afflicted with leprosy took exactly opposite views as to the disease and the danger of contagion. There seems to be a growing opinion, however, that it is only an aggravated form of tuberculosis. But this is certain that it is hopeless and incurable.

Some years ago, three healthy persons work in the lumber camps. They worked in the same camp with a leprous individual and contracted the disease with the one and invariable result. There are some romantic stories told in connection with sisters who have devoted their lives to nursing in the Lazaretto. One is of a French lady, a daughter of a nobleman, whose lover their wedding day. She, it is said, sold are reportly and vowed to devote her wealth and the rest of her life to the most terrible form of suffering she could find. With this aim in view, she came to Tracadie to nurse the lepers and Tracadie was engaged to be married to a senfaring man; he salied away on one the could find. With this aim in view, she came to Tracadie to nurse th



VIA DOLOROSA --- THE LEPET

(Toronto News.)

One of the turning points in the discussion in England on Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy is the question as to what would be the attitude of foreign tountries to Great Britain if such a policy were carried out? The opponents is a protectionist policy fear that it had great Britain from the manufacturers to ship to England provoke a general tariff war in lich Great Britain would come out the short end of the horn. On this stion much light is thrown by P. H. ton, of Toronto, in an interview a News representative today, ing three of the European nagermany, France and Switzerthe commercial pulse of which less he had occasion to sound on estion on his secent annual visit to business man was been in the summan of the summa would provoke a general tariff war in which Great Britain would come out at the short end of the horn. On this question much light is thrown by P. H. Burton, of Toronto, in an interview with a News representative today, touching three of the European nations, Germany, France and Switzerland, the commercial pulse of which rountries he had occasion to sound on this question on his recent annual visit to the continent. Mr. Burton's opinion is that of a business man who for thirty years has been doing business with a manufacturers in Europe, and is, therefore in close touch with the trend of opinion there on commercial matters.

AS TO GERMANY.

Respecting Germany, Mr. Burton to the contract of the

AS TO GERMANY.

Respecting Germany, Mr. Burton id: "German manufacturers are reriding Mr. Chamberlain's proposals the genuine alarm. I talked with seval of them, and, naturally, they were tat all pleased with the prospect for ide with the British Empire. I was ked, what was the matter with Cana that she had imposed the surtax German goods? I replied that the atter was with themselves, for while a United States practically barred te their goods with a high tariff Germany granted them the benefit of the set favored nation clause and charged em only 8s duty a quarter for their seat, while they charged Canada with remparatively low tariff its. a arter. To this they had no answer, when I pointed out that Chambern was simply desing the work of comidating the British Empire, which smarck did of consolidating the German Empire, though unpopular to form countries, could they dispute the tice of it. In fact, German manustruers look upon the Chamberlain opposals as inevitable, and they are sparing to meet them. Perhaps a morete example will explain how. A sunfacturer of mantles, one of the lef industries in Germany, said to me

doubtedly that is what will happen.

AS TO FRANCE.

"In France the case is similar. There is one particular industry there that may be mentioned—the woolen industry in the North of France. As you know, the manufacture of woolen cloth in Europe is specialized into different departments, as the spinning, weaving and dyeing, each of which requires a separate plant, and is sometimes subdivided again. There is a certain kind of short wool which comes from South America, which requires a special kind of plant for combing, and this industry the manufacturers in the North of France have practically secured the whole control of, and are shipping large quantities of this kind of cloth to England. At the same time, talking to one of these French manufacturers, I learned that if Chamberlain succeeded in putting on a duty of 5 per cent, it would almost shut off the possibility of profit to them in shipping to England, and if 10 per cent, were put on they would have to move their plants to England for the British trade.

SWITZERLAND'S ATTITUDE.

"The attitude of Switzerland is interesting, even though that country does not rank very important either as a competitior or a market for foreign trade. It shows the selfshness of nations when Germany grants to the United States, with its prohibitive tariff, the benefit of this most favored nation clause, but no concession whatever to the little nation of Swis, whose average rate of tariff is only 12 1-2 per cent. The people in Switzerland are naturally sore at this treatment, and they welcome Chamberlain's policy, as they think that the protectionist nations will receive a dose of their own medicine."

QUICK TRANSIT.

NEVER CAME TO ST. JOHN.
I'm a bumped and battered freight car
on a sidetrack in the yard;
I am resting—resting gladly, for my life
is cruel hard.
And I seldom find an hour when I'm
idle or at home.
For I'm usually loaded and am out
upon the roam.
I've been shunted in Toronto, I've been
switched in old Quebec;
I've been stranded in Vancouver, getting mended from a wreck;
I've been snowed in down by Truro, I
was wrecked at Council Bluffs.
When the strike was in Chicago I was
stoned by savage roughs.
I've hauled apples to the seaboard, also

