POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

GREAT BABYLON WAS VERY SMALL

The Walls Enclosed One Square Mile of Territory

VAST BUILDINGS, HOWEVER

German Explorers Have Identified Many of Them—One of the Largest Was the Palace of Nebuchadnezzar, in Which Was the Vast Banqueting Hall Mentioned in the Book of Daniel.

"The report of the German Oriental Society on the extensive explorations carried out on the ruins of ancient Babylon, which s just been issued under the editorship r. Friedrich Delitzsch," writes Mr. W. Chad Boscawen, in The Daily Chronicle, describes in detail the work of ten years ich the society, ably supported by the overnment, have accomplished on this site.

"It may cause disappointment that it does not record any important discovery of inscriptions, but the results place before us for the first time the real area of the city in the prosperous days of the New Babylonian Empire, from B. C. 606-538.

"The first work that the director, Dr. Koldeway, set himself was the identification of the sites of the chief buildings in the city. In this he found a great help in the famous building inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II., now in the Indian Museum. The numeration of his great works, the building of walls or forts ,temples, and palaces, be very monotonous to the general reader, but the inscription formed a splendid e to the explorers.

ithin the groups of ruins there are four tant mounds. On the north is the mound of Babil, still retaining the name of the old city. This mound is about one hundred feet high, and proves to be the site of the great palace-fortress, 'high as the mountains,' which the King built to protect the northeast angle of the city.

"South of this is a very large, irregular mound known as Amran-ibso-Ali, which, rom bricks and other remains, is identified as the ruins of the great temple of Bel-Merodach, known as E-Sagila, 'the House of the Lofty Head.' This mound has not as yet been fully excavated, but there must be remains of an immense temple beneath it.

"The next mound, which has been very carefully explored, is the Kasr or 'Palace' mound, and here were found the remains of two great palaces, one built by Natupalassar, the other by Nebuchadnezzar. Both were most complex in plan, containing hundreds of rooms for the accommodation of retainers, officials in the royal family. The two palaces are separated by a street. The latter or new edifice is on the eastern side, and consists of several groups of chambers, arranged round quadrangles separated by strong walls and gateways. The largest of these is the royal quadrangle, to which entrance is given by a double gateway.

"On the south side of this square is the northern facade of the royal audience chamber, or Selamlik. This facade was forty feet wide, and had been richly decorated with floral designs in enamelled brick in yellow, white, blue and black. The audience hall measures sixty by one hundred and seventy feet, and on the south side is a deep alcove with a dais in front, where the royal throne was placed.

"What a historic chamber this is! Here Nebuchadnezzar had sat and received homage on his conquest of Jerusalem. Perhaps in this very chamber Belshazzar's feast was held, and the plaster-covered walls had received the terrible message. Here Cyrus the Conqueror was enthroned in June, B. C. 538, and perhaps in this very chamber Alexander of Macedon held the fatal revels after his overthrow of the Empire of the East.

"Perhaps one of the most astonishing discoveries in the field of topographical research has been the tracing of the walls of the city and the ascertainment of the true size of the great city. Wonderful descriptions of the size of Babylon have been given, based chiefly on the hearsay evidence of Herodotus, in ancient times; and the theories of the late Dr. Oppert. These writers made the city a vast parallelogram, surrounded by a wall fifty miles long and a hundred feet high, with one hundred gates, and bisected by the Euphrates. According to them the area was about as large as London and Paris together, or some forty square miles. All this wild conjecture has been swept away.

"The exploration of the walls commenced at the Babil fort, and here was found a wall twenty-five feet thick, with buttresses every sixty feet. The line of the wall was traced to the southeast angle, until it bends to the west and joins the great quay on the banks of the river. This portion was pierced by only one gate, the gate of Icar, flanked by tall towers decorated with friezes of lions and dragoons in encaustic tile work. On the north it was traced to the river bank. The whole enclosure covered an area of a little over one square mile, or roughly that of our City of London.

"Space will not permit me to describe many of the other discoveries, especially the two temples of 'the Great Lady' and Ninlil, the war god. One point cannot be passed unnoticed. Nebuchadnezzar speaks of richly decorated palaces and temples, but the one prevailing feature of all the buildings was the dull monotonous brick work, void of decoration. If gold and silver and precious stones, cedar and cypress wood had been used, all disappeared long ago."

Methodist Church and Temperance.

A strong temperance resolution was adopted by the Central District Methodist Association of Toronto at the annual meeting last week, as follows:

"That whereas a great wave of moral reform manifests itself in universal Christendom, notably in the proposed legislation in the British house of commons against the national vice of intemperance, and the tidal wave of local option sweeping all over the United States of America, and further in the marked discontent of this province with the three-fifths handicap on the temperance electorate and utter dissatisfaction with the evils arising from the bar with its discredited treating system, therefore resolved:

"(1) That all Methodist electors be urged to take a lively and patriotic interest in selecting and electing from time to time capable and morally qualified men to exalt and bless this young nation;

"(2) That a conscientious and firm protest be recorded against the un-British three-fifth legislation;

"(3) That in our opinion, legislation to remove the bar and end the treating system would be deservedly popular with the mass of Ontario electors."

PROMINENT MAINE MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Biddeford, Me., June 2—James H. Robbins, well known throughout Maine, committed suicide late today by cutting his throat after an unsuccessful attempt to drown himself in a reservoir. He had been despondent over money matters.

Robbins was the owner of a large truck farm and was a candidate for police commissioner of Biddeford and for the nomination for sheriff this year. He was a member of the Good Templars, Grand Army, Biddeford Board of Trade and Maine Civic League.

He was sixty-two years of age. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted as a drummer-boy in Company K, 13th Maine Regiment and served in the Civil war.

SLICK SWINDLER FLEECES TWO HAMILTON BANKS

Secured $800 from Each on Forged Checks and Decamped.

Hamilton, Ont., June 2.—The Bank of British North America and the United Empire Bank at Hamilton were swindled out of $800 each by a stranger who pretended to be a hide dealer.

After doing business with banks by opening an account with each, depositing and withdrawing small sums daily for a short time, he deposited two checks Friday on a Chicago Bank for $1,000 each, which have since turned out to be forgeries, and Saturday he withdrew the sum of $800 from each bank and disappeared.

Every bank in Canada has been warned to look out for the swindler.

C. J. MILLIGAN ON PROF. ROBERTSON AND AGRICULTURE

To the Editor of The Telegraph.

Sir: The splendid address of Prof. Robertson before the legislature of New Brunswick appealed so strongly to me that, much as I dislike appearing in print, I cannot refrain from adding a word in the hope that the people of my native province will accept the important statements contained in that address as the serious utterances of the one man who above all others in Canada is qualified to express an opinion of the immense possibilities of New Brunswick from an agricultural and particularly from a dairying standpoint.

The people of New Brunswick perhaps can scarcely believe that when Prof. Robertson states that the province can be developed into one of the very richest countries in the world he is stating a literal fact, and not merely making a flattering observation. Any one who knows Prof. Robertson's qualifications will bear me out in the statement that he is eminently fitted to judge New Brunswick's possibilities, and further that he would not place himself on record with such a statement unless he was intensely impressed with those splendid opportunities for development.

A change of country inclines one to a more just conception of the undeveloped possibilities in the home land, and in addition I had last summer the opportunity of viewing the larger part of Great Britain and most of the countries of Europe. I am therefore perhaps the more impressed with the importance of Prof. Robertson's utterances and of the necessity for the carrying into effect of the practical advice contained in his address.

Without wishing in the least to pose as one giving advice or even to assume that I am in the slightest degree qualified to act as an advisor, I cannot refrain from saying that I am absolutely satisfied that if Prof. Robertson were taken at his word and placed in charge of the Agricultural Department of New Brunswick, with a free hand to work out the possibilities of the province, such a development would result from the intelligent co-operation of the farmers and dairymen under his able guidance as would result in very materially increasing the wealth of the province. The cost? It would be trifling compared with the magnificent results.

Will New Brunswick seize the opportunity so intelligently presented, or will its people be content to hear of the possibilities, and leave for a wiser generation the turning of those possibilities into actual accomplishment in the carrying into practical fulfilment the suggestions so clearly and ably set before them?

I see by your paper the government intends to create an agricultural commission. Without desiring to interfere in a matter which may have a political bearing, I venture to add that the best agricultural commission that could be appointed would be Prof. Robertson with full power to carry out his enlightened ideas for the advancement of the agricultural and dairying interests of New Brunswick.

I remain, Yours truly,
C. J. MILLIGAN.

Regina, Sask., May 28, 1908.

DREAMS AND NIGHTMARES.

(From the "Lady's Realm.")

Many of our commonest dreams are occasioned by bodily conditions or surroundings. Loosened sheets at the foot of the bed on a cold night soon deposit a sleeper's feet in rivers or snow banks, just as a second helping at dinner or a tendency to lie on one's back in bed readily conjures up whole legions of spooks. Certain evidence on this point was collected in Dr. G. Stanley Hall's psychological laboratory at Clark University from personal testimony. From this it would appear that children prefer animals for their nightmares, whereas adults incline toward burglars, jailers and the like.

A BOSTON GIRL.

The Bohemian.

She wrote sonorous Latin verse,
She knew Greek roots erratic;
She quickly solved equations, too,
Both simply and quadiatic,
And she could read with greatest ease
Whole lines hieroglyphic,
In fact her mind was quite a store
Of all things scientific.
She talked on topics most abstruse
With aplomb quite dumfounding,
Her fund of esoteric lore
Was really most astounding.
But when she made a birthday cake—
I am a loath confesant—
Her friends who chanced to eat of it
Are not yet convalescent.

Gatun village, on the Chagres river, opposite the railroad station, at Gatun, isthmus of Panama, with a population of about 600 people, and containing about 110 dwellings, is being removed to a new site about two miles away, a change necessary because the village is in the proposed site of the dam at that place.

THE REASON WHY

Oils, Plasters, Pastes, Etc., Do Not Cure Cancer

Cancer is a constitutional disease and is often inherited. No local treatment can do more than remove the diseased part, and the cause of the trouble remains in the system and the disease returns in nine cases out of ten.

Our treatment makes permanent cures. Write for particulars.

B VITTALIA REMEDIES CO., Toronto.

STARVATION IN MIDST OF PLENTY

Hundreds of New York School Children Suffering from Lack of Food

SOUP KITCHENS OPENED

Pupils Without Anything to Eat for Forty-eight Hours Faint at Their Desks; Business Depression Blamed for So Much Destitution.

New York, June 3.—Emergency measures for the relief of hundreds of pupils in East Side schools who have been found to be suffering from lack of food have been adopted by the committee of East Side school board members, organized as a result of the serious conditions which the reports of school principals in the section had revealed.

At a conference late today the committee decided to arrange for the speedy opening of two kitchens in the lower East Side at which the hungry children might be fed. While the funds for the support of these kitchens have been supplied only in part, the public has been so stirred by the disclosures of the pitiable plight of children fainting at their desks for want of sufficient nourishment that the committee anticipates no trouble in securing by subscription, all the money needed for the purpose.

That the reports already made public have hardly painted conditions black enough was the statement made today by Isadore M. Levy, chairman of the third school district committee. "An investigation," said Mr. Levy, "has shown that many of the destitute families have sent their little tots to school without having given them food for 48 hours. To my own personal knowledge, several children have fainted while reciting in their class rooms."

Destitution has visited hundreds of East Side families as the result of the business depression which has thrown heads of households and other breadwinners out of employment.

GENERAL BULLER OF SOUTH AFRICAN FAME PASSED AWAY

London, June 2.—General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, who has been ill for some weeks past, is dead. He was born in 1839.

General Buller entered the army in 1858 and in 1891 he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-general. He saw active service in many parts of the world. He served in China in 1860, in the Ashanti war in 1874, in the Kaffir war, in the Zulu war in 1878-79. He was in South Africa in 1881 and in Egypt in 1882 and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He also fought in the Soudan war in 1884 and was under-secretary for Ireland in 1887.

He became well known during the Boer war as the man who relieved Ladysmith. He went out to South Africa in 1899, first as general commanding the forces in South Africa and afterwards as general officer commanding in Natal. He conduc the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, which was successfully accomplished after an investment of 118 days and subsequently he conducted the operations that resulted in the expulsion of the Boer army from Natal.

In April, General Buller contracted a chill in London and this indisposition was followed by a severe attack of jaundice and other complications. Early in May a hopeful view of his recovery was entertained by his physicians and the turn for the worse was unexpected.

General Buller married Lady Audrey Jane Charlotte, daughter of the fourth Marquis Townsend.

TO TEST LEGALITY OF P. E. ISLAND ANTI-AUTO LAW

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 2 (Special).—The last session of the provincial legislature passed a bill prohibiting the running of automobiles in this province. Yesterday the auto owners held a conference and acting on legal advice have decided to test the validity of the act by running a car this evening on the streets of Charlottetown and the roads leading to the city. The autoists have issued a circular to the public stating that the government in 1902 gave letters patent to a joint stock company authorizing them to run motor vehicles. In 1906 the same government gave a company a franchise to run trackless trolley cars throughout the city and on the country roads. This act was allowed to go through without public protest and the auto owners considered they had good ground to purchase machines. They point out that as the government has not provided for an indemnity the machines would be a dead loss if the bill is proved to be good law.

George D. Longworth, aged sixty-three, president of the Charlottetown Light & Power Co., and a prominent dealer in lobster supplies, packer and exporter, died this morning.

THE GRANITE WORKERS STRIKE AT ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., June 2.—About seventy-five or 100 men are affected by the strike of the workmen in the granite shops here, which went into effect on Monday. All the cutters are out but some of the polishers are at work on stone cut by the union cutters and not polished at the time the strike began. When this work is completed it is said these men will also knock off.

Professor: And then, Mr. Sharp, what happened after Alexander the Great died?
Student (solemnly): He was buried.

TO STUDY FOREIGNER ON HIS NATIVE HEATH

American Professor and Ten Students Start Abroad to Live Their Life for a Year.

New York, June 2.—With packs on their backs and only enough money to supply their immediate wants, a college professor and ten students will sail tomorrow in the steerage of the steamer Alice, bound for the immigrant fields of Europe. At the head of the party will be Professor W. Steiner, of Iowa University, who persuaded the Pennsylvania authorities to make the present experiment. The members of his class are volunteers from the colleges and universities of the middle west. The plan mapped out for the party is to study the alien as he is at home, to learn his language, his habits, his social condition and its causes and to trace the history of the races that are pouring into America at the rate of several millions a year.

The party will make its way through Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Austria, the Balkans and thence to Italy, and from there it will return by steerage to New York, trailing the immigrant all the way across, through the customs, immigrant station, and to his future home.

Upon the completion of this task, which will take over a year, the ten men will enter the mining fields of Pennsylvania as social workers and interpreters under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Young Men's Christian Association. The year's study is intended to fit them for this work. They will not preach any particular creed or religion, but with their special training and equipment, will strive to get close to these alien men, to teach them the responsibilities of American citizenship.

DIVISION IN RANKS OF REPUBLICAN PARTY

Washington, D. C., May 28, 1908.

It was not expected a week ago that congress would be in session to-day, but about that time Speaker Cannon called at the White House, as he afterwards explained with some emphasis, at the request of the president, though he was very reticent as to what the president said to him or what he said to the president. Subsequent events have justified the assumption that the president told him it would be dangerous for the stumpers of the Republican party in the coming presidential campaign, if they should not have an emergency currency bill to flaunt in the faces of their Democratic opponents, and it is presumed that Uncle Joe said: "That's so." At any rate, when he got back to congress the next day he told the leaders (there are only three or four of them) that the day of adjournment was a matter of indifference to him, and that none of them dare go home without passing an emergency currency bill. Then the leaders got together and told the sub-leaders and the sub-leaders told the sub-subs. Finally the news got to the senate and it also was aroused. Both the house and the senate are greatly decimated. Senators and members have gone home and some have been away for two weeks or more, and there is not much more than a quorum here. Telegrams have been sent to members and senators who are basking in their rural homes, apologizing for what they have not done in Washington. Telegrams have been sent urging them to return to Washington and fill their places and vote, and some of them, on this side of the Mississippi River will probably return. At any rate, it is expected now that an emergency currency bill will be passed and it will, no doubt, give repose to thousands who are anxious and nervous with reference to the financial situation. Should a panic occur during the presidential canvass, it is expected that this financial bill will act as an antidote, or a balance wheel, or something of that kind, and break the force of the disaster.

It will be interesting to see what congress may do on the subject of campaign publicity, though it may with tolerable certainty be predicted that it will not do anything. Much interest is expressed in Mr. Taft's reply to Mr. Bryan's challenge. Mr. Bryan accepts Mr. Taft's reply in good faith and as a complete agreement with his (Bryan's) wishes that there shall be publicity; while Mr. Taft's friends insist that by reference to his letter and the date of it, it is shown that he had anticipated by thirty days Mr. Bryan's demand for the most searching publicity.

It is now said that Mr. Taft will retire from the cabinet on the first of July. The President is so certain of Secretary Taft's nomination that it is said he has already selected his successor as secretary of war. Mr. Taft's resignation will be required by propriety and by the exigencies of the campaign which will follow the Chicago convention. When he started last summer on his trip to the Philippines and around the world, he considered the advisability of retirement with a number of his friends, including the President, but it was decided to postpone this action until after his return from the far East. When he got back to Washington, the question of his retirement again came up, but many questions were pending in Congress requiring his advice and it was decided that he should continue in the War Department until the end of the session. It was urged that there was no more reason for him to retire than there was for the retirement of the other candidates in the Senate and House, Fairbanks, Cannon, Knox and LaFollette. As to who will be Mr. Taft's successor, no one perhaps, except the President, knows. It is said that the man is not in public life. If this is true, it may be assumed that it is neither Assistant Secretary of War Oliver, Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, Governor Magoon of Cuba, nor Brigadier General Edwards.

A bill has been passed over the President's veto. It was a bill to extend the time for building Rainy river dam, in Minnesota. It is said that Representative Adam Bede's wit was the cause of the almost unanimous over-riding of the veto. Mr. Bede said that he had supported the President's policies, including strenuosity and the simple life; that he would do anything to meet the President's wishes but that he thought the President ought to trade off the Philippines for Ireland, so that we might raise our own policemen. After these remarks the bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 240 yeas to 5 nays.

Chinese annals as remote as 2,000 B. C., speak of the cultivation of tea.

P. E. Islander Suicides at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 2.—(Special.)—The body supposed, from papers found in the pockets, to be J. M. Hyde, of Prince Edward Island, was found in River Park Winnipeg today. There was a bottle of carbolic acid beside the body, and it is supposed to be a case of suicide.

PROMOTION LED TO HIS UNDOING

New York Bank Clerk Commits Suicide After Confessing

MADE PAYING TELLER

Had Been Able to Conceal His Stealings for Five Years at Receiving Desk, But Change Exposed Him—Killed Himself While Officials Waited for Him.

New York, June 3.—Questioned by the banks officers today about an apparent discrepancy in his accounts, Chas. T. Muir, paying teller of the Forty-second street branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, asked to be excused until he could obtain a deposit ticket to explain the matter, went to the basement, and after writing a brief statement and confession that his accounts were short, shot himself in the head. He died within an hour at the hospital.

Vice-president Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank, stated tonight that Muir's shortage was $9,068.

Muir was one of the bank's most trusted employes, and it was while holding the position of receiving teller, that he conducted his peculations. Muir in his confession stated that the embezzlements had been going on for five years, and that he had succeeded in covering his shortage by substituting new deposits for old. Three days ago Muir was made paying teller of the bank, and an examination was commenced of his accounts, a suspicion having developed that all was not right. In the capacity of paying teller, Muir was no longer in a position to cover his shortage and he faced momentary exposure. When asked today about a discrepancy in his accounts, Muir replied:

"Oh, that is all right; wait one moment until I go down stairs to get the ticket."

Muir went to the basement and wrote a note confessing his embezzlement, which read:

"My accounts are short, the total amount of the tickets in this envelope. This has been going on for about five years, covering shortage by substituting new deposits for old. I wish to say that no one, either in or out of the bank, is to blame for this but myself."

After putting the confession in his pocket, Muir shot himself. Vice-president Frew said that the shortage was fully covered by a surety bond.

WHITNEY PROUD OF GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

Winchester, Ont., June 2 (Special).—Hon. Mr. Whitney opened and closed the joint nomination meeting in his own constituency yesterday.

"I will say this," said the premier, amid shouts of applause, "and I challenge a contradiction. No government in British North America has any such record as ours for wise, progressive and constructive legislation." He reviewed the record of his government upon educational matters and then took up the liquor question. He defended the three-fifths clause. It was called un-British, but he showed that in nearly every British province and colony either a three-fifths or two-thirds vote prevailed.

Coming to the financial condition of the province, Mr. Whitney showed that the annual revenues had grown from $4,500,000 to $8,500,000.

SNOW AND FROST ON THE NORTH SHORE

Moncton, June (Special).—Snowfalls in the northern portion of the province and the mercury hovering around the freezing point in this vicinity have marked the opening of the summery month of June in New Brunswick. Passengers arriving from Campbellton on this morning's train report that at that place last night there was a slight snowfall. At Newcastle the station platform was covered with frost. In Moncton last night the thermometer got down to within three points of the freezing mark.

Last evening at the regular meeting of the Lady Artisans of the city a silk banner awarded by the grand board was presented by C. M. Legere, M. P. P. Rev. Father Hebert was presented with a satin cushion to mark the anniversary of his first year in the priesthood.

Rev. Mr. Spencer Has Gone to Grand Manan.

Rev. J. Spencer, rector of Gagetown, delivered his farewell address at the parish church on Sunday last. Mrs. Spencer was made the recipient of a beautiful gold cross and chain by the W. A. and G. U. B. of the parish at a meeting of the vestry Monday morning. The corporation of the parish made a very handsome gift of money to the rector. Rev. Mr. Spencer will labor in Grand Manan and he and his wife and daughter have gone there.

PULLMAN MOTORBUS.

New York World.

The latest novelty on the London streets is the Pulman motorbus. It is meant to appeal to those who, while they are unwilling to pay for the aristocratic seclusion of a taxicab are anxious to avoid the democratic promiscuity of the penny bus. The new motor Pullman supplies modified seclusion at a general fare of sixpence a head. Nine passengers are accommodated in luxuriously upholstered armchairs, and though all the seats are inside, the windows are made to open. As might be expected, these aristocrats of the bus world will be confined to West End routes. The conductors, it is rumored, will wear gloves.

Bark, Bound to Canada, Ashore.

Sandy, Scot., June 3—The Norwegian bark Oskar, from Tonsberg, May 27, for Canada, is ashore near Start Point on a rocky bottom and is leaking. She probably will be a wreck, but her crew have been saved.

There are more firemen killed and injured in the performance of their duties in New York City than in any other city in the world.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W, 70, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

$340,000 PEARL NECKLACE TO PAY 60 PER CENT. DUTY

New York Society Woman Thought by Separating Jewels She Would Get Off by Paying 10 Per Cent.

New York, June 2—Customs duties of sixty per cent must be paid on the $340,000 pearl necklace imported from France by Mrs. Wm. B. Leeds, under a decision rendered by Judge Lacombe in the United States court today. This decision sustained the ruling made by the collector of the port.

After the necklace was purchased in Paris, the pearls were separated and brought to this country as individual gems in the belief that they would be admitted upon the payment of 10 per cent duty which the law provides for individual pearls. The collector of the port rules, however, that as the pearls had been used as a necklace and were intended to be used in that form again, the full duty of 60 per cent should be levied. This contention was upheld by Judge Lacombe in his decision today.

No Miltonic Minds,

(Canadian Courier.)

Mr. Harold Begbie, an English journalist who lately visited Canada with a view to "copy," has not ceased to bemoan our materialism in the brilliant epistles which he contributes to the London Chronicle. One of Mr. Begbie's latest lamentations arises from the circumstance that he found in Canada "No Milton-minded men." These are, indeed, hard lines. The Rocky Mountains, the hill at Hamilton, the grain elevators at Fort William, the steel works at Sydney and the harbor of St. John have failed to send him away joyful. It seems to us that the Chronicle gentleman is altogether unreasonable and exacting. A Milton is a nice enough possession but it must be remembered that even England, with ages of striving towards the light, has had few writers or philosophers of the Puritan poet's calibre. Cannot this superior scribe wait a while, until the Canadian has had time to build his railways, plough his farms and get an asphalt walk in front of the house? Then, perchance, he will wipe the perspiration from his brow and plan an epic or an ode. Mr. Begbie calls our politicians "corrupt and abominable." This is painful reading, and leads us to wonder what newspapers Mr. Begbie could have examined with care as he took his gentle flight across the Dominion. He really likes our lakes, rivers and mountains but is forced to express disapproval of our mercantile ways of expression and our purchasable politicians.

Mr. Begbie finds poetry in every natural feature of the country but none in Canadians. The mountains chant hymns of praise but the people talk shop. The rivers sing of earth's lyric loveliness but the people are anxious for a bumper crop. It is possible that someone has "jollied" the English journalist and made Canadians appear more prosaic than they actually are. There is much Scotch blood in this country and we are shy of speaking to the stranger about our aspirations. We may be almost bursting with the finest sort of ideals and yet discourse to the itinerant Englishman of our wheat and timber limits.

The English journalists, according to Mr. Begbie, expected to find in this young land "the statesmanship of a Moses, the prophecy of an Isaiah, and the rejoicing poetry of a Shakespeare." This is entirely too much to expect of a people who, only the day before yesterday, built for themselves huts in the wilderness. Canadians are too busy enforcing the Ten Commandments to have time to add to them, are too much absorbed in the day's work to write about what is going to happen a hundred years from now and are wise enough to rejoice in Shakespeare's dramas without cherishing an immediate desire to produce another Hamlet.

By way of respectful comment we might call Mr. Begbie's attention to the fact that in one breath he calls Sir Wilfrid Laurier a "central pillar" and a "chief pilot," as he regrets that our premier, though a good man, is not in possession of a Miltonic mind. But why should we have a prime minister with such a sweep of imagination? The average Canadian business man turns pale as he thinks of what might happen if Mr. Bliss Carmen, Mr. Arthur Stringer or even Mr. Wilfrid Campbell were looking after the national destiny. Milton, himself, was not allowed to be the Head of the Government in his stormy day. The late Oliver Cromwell took very good care to give the noble-minded poet nothing more lucrative than the office of Latin Secretary, a post for which no Canadian politician has ever applied.

If it were only the vagaries of an idle fancy which Mr. Begbie longed to discover, it is a thousand pities that he did not fall in with the Doukks or the Dreamers. They are the one startling streak of imagination which brightens our commercial communities.

"Teddy" and "Bill,"

(N. Y. Post.)

H. L. Sayler issues through the Reilly & Britton Co. of Chicago a light-hearted contribution to the study of contemporary politics, under the title of "Terrible Teddy and Peaceful Bill." We quote from Chapter III.:

Terrible Teddy and Peaceful Bill were being watched.

Little they knew it.

A light flickered within.

"Aha!"

Terrible Teddy extracted from its hiding-place a strong, well-bound box.

"Aha!" repeated the figure without, lighting a fresh cigarette; "all goes well." The observant figure of the sleuthful spectator made a swift, silent motion.

Something glittered in his hand.

There was a passing glare of silver.

A sudden sound stole through the window.

"Bill," roared Terrible Teddy, "here she is!"

He had opened up the Treasure Box.

On the lid could be seen this brand:

"My Policies."

"I ain't got this loot soft-handed, Bill," roared the speaker cautiously.

The man without breathed hard.

"But, soft-handed or not, got it. And purty soon I ain't a-goin' to hev no more use fur it. More'n one o' yer friends 'd be glad to hev what's in this box. Bill. But they don't git it. Whar it goes, I bestows it. Bill, I'm a-goin' to give it all to you!"

"All!" exclaimed Bill, with premonitions of a start; "not all, partner! All them riches is too temptin'. And w'at am I a-going to do ag'in certain parties with all o' them vallebles on my person? You know he——"

"You mean Silver Bill Brennings?"

"He says th're stole!"

Bang!

The sharp crack of a deadly firearm rang through the cigarette-laden air of the Big Corral.

The Treasure Box fell with a crash from the hands of its owner.

"Curses!"

As Terrible Teddy hurled forth this objurgation, Peaceful Bill made preliminary preparations for a subsequent flight.

He did not care to be caught with the goods.

There was a sudden crash, and the bolted door fell in.

Bolts were nothing new to the cloaked individual who now thrust his frame into the room.

"Not so fast, my fat friend. I've got the drop on ye. Now for w'at's mine by good rights."

About a year ago William D. Schurtz, of Gallipolis (O.), lost $240, which he supposed had been stolen from him. Recently he dreamed that he had placed the package in an attic room over his bedroom. He climbed into the attic and there found the money.

MORE THAN $450,000 IN LIFE INSURANCE PAID HERE IN 1907

St. John Fourth City in Canada in Amount of Claims Settled by Companies

SOME BIG PAYMENTS

W. L. Lovett of Yarmouth $80,000; One of $60,000 in Halifax--New York Leads With More Than $27,000,000--Halifax Total Much Lower Than That of This City.

In 1907 two hundred cities in the United States and Canada received from the hand of life insurance more than $100,000 each, New York City standing at the top of the list with $27,371,237. In St. John the companies paid out $457,077. The leading cities in life insurance payments and their rank include:—

New York, N. Y.	$27,371,237
Philadelphia, Pa.	9,969,912
Chicago Ill.	9,079,458
Brooklyn, N. Y.	8,724,867
Boston, Mass.	7,089,889
Montreal,	2,315,586
Toronto	1,455,900
Ottawa	661,456
St. John	457,077
Quebec	416,250
Halifax	295,595
St. John's (Nfld.)	229,698

These figures cover death claims settled, all forms of endowment policies, policies written in Europe or other foreign places and paid in America, the death claims and benefits paid by fraternal orders and brotherhoods, claims paid in cases of fatal injury by accidents, etc.

According to the Insurance Press computations, life insurance organizations distributed in 1907 in the United States and Canada $351,115,592. The payments in 1906 amounted to $327,576,199; 1905, $307,019,972. The amounts paid by the regular companies in dividends to policyholders, on surrendered policies, on claims in foreign countries and to annuitants are not included.

Among large amounts paid on policies in Canada were the following:—

Halifax—Theron R. Gue, $60,000; John McInnes, $10,000; John James Stewart, $15,750.

New Glasgow—H. Graham, $11,211.

Yarmouth—W. L. Lovett, $80,000.

DANISH WOMEN GET THE BALLOT

(Correspondence Equal Suffrage.)

The bill giving Danish women municipal suffrage was passed in the "Folkething" (Lower House) on the 14th April, and it was signed by the king on the 20th of the same month. From March, 1909, when the next elections are to take place for the first time under the new law, we shall, in municipal matters, be citizens on quite the same terms as men.

Municipal suffrage is given by this law to every man and woman of good character who is 25 years old and has, in the year in which the election takes place and the whole preceding year, resided in and paid tax to the municipality. Tax paid by a husband of common property, or on behalf of the wife for her independent property, procures the right to vote for both husband and wife. This gives in reality two votes for one portion of tax to married people. The original bill, introduced by the government, only proposed to give suffrage to woman taxpayers. A socialist and a government member of the lower house raised, however, personally the question of giving women without independent property the right to vote, and it was the latter, the minister of public works, Svend Hogsbro, an old friend of the women's cause, who carried this amendment in his party, which then brought it forward in parliament and carried it in both houses.

The new law is a reform of municipal suffrage in general, not a special measure for woman suffrage (it also gives servants, hitherto excluded the right to vote), and this explains that the Socialist and the Radical parties voted against it together with some of the Extreme-Conservative party—but for different reasons. The deliberations in parliament have shown that no political party, as a body, is against woman suffrage. The bill was carried in the lower house with 64 against 35 votes.

On the 30th April a delegation from the Danish National Suffrage Association was received by the prime minister, J. C. Christensen, and by the minister of interior affairs, Sigurd Berg, in order to present the women's thanks for the municipal suffrage.

On the 3rd May a meeting followed by a banquet was held at the magnificent town hall of Copenhagen. Several thousands of women and men attended the meeting, and 600 (as many as could be admitted) partook of the banquet. The festivity was arranged by "Dansk Kvindesamfund," "Danske Kvinders Nationalraad" (Nat. Council of Women), Danske Kvindeforeningers Valgretsforbund" (N. W. S. A.) and "Kobenhavns Kvindevalgretsforening." Present were the Ministers Sigurd Berg and Svend Hogsbro, several mayors and aldermen, the Rector Magnificus of the University, the director of police and several other notabilities. During the banquet a telegram was sent to His Majesty the King, who sent a gracious answer with good wishes for the results to come of the reform. Telegraphic greetings were received in great number from Denmark and foreign countries. Many words of joy were spoken for the new right obtained, and the hope was expressed that we should, within a short time, acquire also the political suffrage. The evening passed in the most delightful manner and will for a long time be kept in remembrance by those present.

LOUISE NEERGAARD.

Copenhagen, May, 1908.