POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 19, 1906

THE DEMAND FOR FREEDOM

The reply of the Russian parliament to the speech from the throne definitely arrays the hostile forces of the empire one against the other. The demands made and the laws foreshadowed in the reply, if gained, would give Russia liberty at one stroke and would paralyze the reactionaries. The reply is bold, sweeping and logical. It proposes to the Czar in plain terms that he relinquish all his prerogatives and pretensions and give the power of the purse and the power over "life liberty and the pursuit of happiness" into the hands of the people. Compromise may be possible, but it would seem that the position of the Czar demands that he answer his parliament by complete surrender or by sending his Cossacks to disperse the assembly.

Being an irresolute man he will probably do neither. His reactionary advisers and all the privileged class will demand that he stand firm; but behind the demands of the popular representatives is the solid weight of the masses newly awakened to the possibilities of constitutional freedom. The Russia of today is a spectacle of absorbing interest for all the world.

Liberty for the people is coming. Whether or not more blood must be spilled depends largely upon the Czar, and there seems to be scarcely any folly to which his advisers are unable to persuade him.

A SMALL COLLECTION

A collection was taken in Montreal on Sunday at "a mass meeting of Socialists" held in the Champ de Mars for the purpose of starting a Canadian fund for the defence of three members of the Western Federation of Miners who are in prison in Idaho charged with murder. The state accuses these men of complicity in the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg. The Socialists allege that the capitalists are conspiring to hang these innocent men by means of perjured testimony, for the purpose of discrediting a formidable labor union. At the Montreal demonstration Emma Goldman, a famous New York agitator, was the principal speaker. She described as the blackest criminals the Idaho militia, police and judges who were connected with the arrest of the prisoners whose cause she espoused. She appealed to all the workers in America to go on strike, paralyze industry, and so compel the Idaho authorities, who, she asserted, are controlled by the trusts, to liberate the accused miners. A local speaker indulged in similar oratorical fireworks.

The sum collected for the liberation fund was one dollar and thirty-four cents, or somewhat less than a cent apiece from the 200 persons who listened to the speeches. A fair inference from the size of the audience and the collection is that no great and moving sympathy for the Idaho prisoners was aroused in Montreal. The police were present to preserve order, but no action by them was necessary. The crowd was undemonstrative. A church parade of the militia interfered with the Socialist gathering, the counter attraction proving strong. Socialists denounce the militia, but the average citizen likes to see the men in uniform and listen to the band.

Formerly men and women who made violent speeches were locked up. That practice did not pay. The agitators called it persecution, and it increased their numbers. The British practice in these days is to open the safety valve and give the orators full swing. The escape of steam makes for safety and tends to prevent explosions. It is notworthy in this connection that while the Montreal collection for the Idaho prisoners was ridiculously small, their defence fund will be a very big one. Large sums have been raised by sympathizers in many parts of the United States, and the accused will have every advantage which money can furnish. The trial will command widespread attention, and, if the Socialists have their way, it will be marked by popular demonstrations intended to aid the prisoners. They will be tried in the usual manner, and there is no reason to believe they will not receive fair play.

BOIL THE WATER

St. John is usually free from typhoid, and with reasonable precautions there is no cause to fear that it will now become epidemic. But the unusual number of cases reported, and the fact that the cause is not yet known with certainty, makes it necessary to repeat with emphasis the advice of the Board of Health: "Boil the drinking water." This is a simple safeguard, and while there is not convincing evidence that the water is the cause of the disease it is at least under suspicion. At this time of year the supply is likely to contain much foreign matter. Whether or not there are typhoid germs in the water we shall know when the Board of Health has finished its investigation.

This investigation, it may be said, should be prompt and thorough. Any necessary expense should be incurred without hesitation. The presence of an unusual number of workmen in the watershed district during the winter may have some bearing upon the question. Conditions in the watershed should be examined with a view to detecting the source of contamination, if it be proved that bad water has caused the disease.

St. John is fortunate in the matter of drainage, and within a few months it will have an abundant supply of water of a much better quality than that now used, though the present source of supply, under ordinary conditions, cannot be condemned as unhealthful. The appearance of typhoid now should not occasion general alarm, but may properly be the cause of unusual care. The health authorities may be depended upon to act promptly and stamp out the disease once the cause is known with certainty.

WOULD FEAR PREVENT WAR?

The invention of the torpedo boat brought forth the torpedo boat destroyer. To the submarine there is no satisfactory answer as yet, though the searchlight, the machine gun and the torpedo netting are relied upon to minimize its action, and its steaming radius is necessarily limited. This will be gradually extended, but no one yet thinks of the submarine as a weapon effective enough to make war so deadly as to be abandoned by the nations. But what of the dirigible airship which could remain at a great height, drop bombs upon great cities, and scatter armies by the same means? According to a writer in the Technical World Magazine the time has come when the great nations will have to consider this new weapon. This is his statement, summarized:

The problem of human flight is solved. One hundred and sixty times have the motor-driven flying machines invented by Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, carried a man safely through the air. The Wright flyer weighs about 925 pounds, including the operator. It is a true flying machine—not a dirigible balloon—and owes nothing to the lifting power of any gas. It seems to be completely under the control of the operator, who can send it up or down, ahead or to either side at will. Driven by a gasolene engine, said to be of twenty-four horsepower, it flew on its last trip a distance of twenty-four and one-fifth miles without a stop. The speed during this flight averaged a trifle over thirty-eight miles an hour.

"Few inventions have had such tremendous possibilities," says the writer. "Consider, for instance, what the executive possession of such a practical flyer, capable of lifting heavy weight, would mean to a nation at war. From a secure height, every movement of its enemy over a vast territory could be constantly watched; a whole army might be wiped out or at least thrown into confusion by bombs hurled from the sky; great cities might be easily terrorized—war, it would almost seem, would be abolished by the common consent of mankind."

Before Russia and Japan fought it was frequently asserted that modern weapons for warfare on land and sea had become so deadly that war would be revolutionized, and that probably after a trial of the new inventions for killing the business would be so horrible that it would be abandoned. The prophets were confounded by the event. But the dirigible air-warship would bring new elements into play. Instead of a long and painful siege of Port Arthur there would be an expulsion of the frightened garrison by a bombardment from the upper air, the effect of which would be too terrible to be withstood. Of course the world will insist upon a test. If one nation can fight in the upper air, so can another. As the torpedo boat and the submarine have become universal, so will the dirigible airship if experiment proves it to be a formidable agent of destruction.

The hazardous nature of any service does not prevent men of all nations from engaging in it. In navies the torpedo boat and submarine men, whose risks are the greatest, are the most enthusiastic of all. Men would not be lacking to man the flying machines. Once tested they might exert a more powerful influence for peace than do all the peace conferences. For one thing their success would prove a terrific menace to the cities and to commerce, and while all nations are ready to fight on occasion, the threat that cities would be destroyed and business paralyzed would range the most powerful influences on the side of peace.

PARLIAMENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS

The gentlemen who are framing a Lord's Day law at Ottawa apparently propose to make some changes in the newspaper business. One probable result of this will be that the newspapers, with the support of the public, may have to make some changes in Parliament. The newspaper clauses of the proposed act are aimed chiefly at the newspapers which are sold, circulated or delivered on Sunday. In British Columbia there are five daily journals which are not issued on Monday, but which do appear on Sunday, the effect being that the producers of these journals work on Saturday and on Monday, but rest on the Sabbath day. It is proposed at Ottawa to change this mode of procedure, forbid Sunday publication, and compel the British Columbia newspaper men to work on Sunday and rest on Saturday. If we may accept seriously the comment of British Columbia newspapers regarding this proposal they will go on as usual and test the act in court if it contains the provisions outlined. As a matter of fact the tendency, as the cities increase, is toward publication on seven days, and one may well doubt if this tendency is to be checked by act of Parliament, however excellent the motives of its framers.

Here in St. John, according to the despatches, publishers of newspapers which appear on Monday are to be permitted to begin operations at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. Possibly this applies to the mechanical division only. Otherwise complications are unavoidable. For example, if some clergyman were to preach an eloquent sermon on some topic of commanding interest at 11 a. m.—and really they frequently do—it would be forbidden to send a reporter to record the deliverance and prepare it for the printers. Or, should there be shipwreck, battle, murder or sudden death on a Sunday—as must needs happen—the newsgatherer, it seems, would be forbidden to pursue his calling until the facts were cold and the witnesses scattered—and this would never, never do.

We get along very well in these provinces without the Sunday newspaper. To say so is not to say that Sunday reading is either abandoned or forbidden. The work done on Sunday by newspaper employes is limited. It causes neither riot nor disturbance. It sets no bad example. It is pursued quietly and only to the extent rendered necessary by circumstances. Any attempt to limit it unreasonably might succeed for a time, but would soon and inevitably come to failure. Public opinion makes it necessary to produce live newspapers at dawn on Monday. Public opinion makes and unmakes parliaments.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY

President Roosevelt's proposal to tax big fortunes, and his squabble with Democratic and Republican senators over the rate bill, make him the target for unusually forcible assaults from some of the most effective of American journalists. For example, the New York Evening Post essays to prove by inference that the President is a liar, and the Richmond Times-Despatch cites evidence to prove him a Socialist. In a fashion these are the charges of Democratic opponents, yet both journals are free from narrow partizanship and the assaults of both are undeniably clever.

Mr. Roosevelt, when he found the leading Republican senators disposed to defeat the sort of railroad rate bill he thought best for the country, made a deal with Democratic senators for their support of the bill in the form he deemed desirable. This support seems to have been arranged for just about the time Mr. Roosevelt found the Republican leaders ready with an amendment which he regarded as satisfactory. Then the Democrats were thrown overboard. They had served the president's purpose. Says the Post:

"It is most painful to every American to see the President involved in a question of personal veracity. Sharp differences of opinion we are accustomed to; but it is something new, and distinctly unpleasant, to have the chief magistrate charge that a certain statement about him is 'a deliberate and unqualified falsehood,' and then to have the statement reaffirmed in detail, with a threat to produce further evidence if it is needed. But the only wonder is that such an unhappy fate has not ere this befallen 'the most reckless talker that ever lived in the White House,' as an old senator has characterized Mr. Roosevelt. * * * But the unhappy effect of the revelations made by Messrs. Tillman and Chandler does not stop with the question whether or not the President was right in saying in his haste that all men who tell a different tale from his are liars. More damaging than any possible verbal misunderstanding is the admitted fact that this most direct and above-board of men was pursuing his ends by subterranean and slippery methods. Whatever else may be denied, it cannot be denied, in view of the proofs which Senator Tillman submitted, that Mr. Roosevelt entered into a secret compact with the Democratic senators, with whom Chandler was his authorized intermediary, and his own Attorney General the accredited spokesman; that he agreed with them upon a form of amendment to the rate bill drafted by the Attorney General himself, and then that he incontinently and without notice or explanation threw the whole thing over, and submitted to the dictation of Aldrich and the other senators whom he was straining every nerve to defeat."

Mr. Roosevelt gives his own explanation of these matters. It is that he has been misrepresented throughout. The evidence is not all in yet, but the country generally no doubt believes the President is as truthful as an adroit and strenuous politician can be.

Somewhat more thoughtful is the Richmond allegation that Mr. Roosevelt is a Socialist. Twenty years ago, it reminds him, Bismarck adopted the same temporizing policy with the Socialists of Germany that he has now put forward in proposing a graduated tax on inheritance. Bismarck intended to check Socialism by a concession, but he encouraged it instead, and in Germany Socialism has prospered until it holds the balance of power. The Times-Despatch continues:

"In England it is a political truism that every radical concession has been gained from conservative governments, which have thrown tub after tub to the whales, until now Great Britain has a number of profoundly Socialistic tendencies in its administration.

"In America we are suffering from conditions arising from railroad discrimination, trusts, protective tariff and corrupt pensions that have bred great unrest among the people, but we are not at heart Socialists. Even the great prestige and personal charm of Mr. Roosevelt will not suffice to create at once a Socialistic party, though he may powerfully assist that cause by such deliverances as his last pronunciamento. What we need today is a square deal and not a Socialistic palliative.

"To destroy the incentive of mankind for work, no matter where you put the limit, is to rob the race of just that much power. And a fortune limited at $10,000,000 today may be limited at a few thousand in a few years. For our part we are perfectly willing to live under laws that the American people see fit to make. We have no fear of the future, and we have no distrust of the intelligence of our fellow-citizens, but it is well to remember that even the omniscient Roosevelt may offer quack panaceas.

"The examples of England and Germany both show that no half-hearted Socialistic measures, proposed by so-called conservative governments, have ever proved effective in dealing with conditions that produced the demands for reform or thoroughgoing Socialism. We do not think that Mr. Roosevelt's plan will be seriously considered by anybody, but it is a significant sign of the times."

The subject which the Times-Despatch discusses is receiving much attention from thoughtful men throughout the United States. Mr. Roosevelt's radicalism in some directions affrights his more conservative followers, but another wing of his party hails him as the man who rightly interprets the signs of the times and will save the Republicans from the sweep of Democratic radicalism in 1908. The Democrats, many of whom found Bryan too radical in 1896 and 1900, are turning again toward him. The Democratic tendency now is to regard Judge Parker, their candidate of 1904, as a conservative failure. The Republicans, no doubt, will nominate a man who is regarded as "safe" by the business interests of the country. The Democrats will follow an out and out radical or split disastrously as in 1896. The developments bid fair to be of unusual interest.

A MYSTERY TO BE SOLVED

The tragedy of the two little children lost in the woods in a remote corner of Westmorland county requires further investigation. These little ones, in all probability, died from exposure the night following their disappearance. But there are other unpleasant possibilities which should be faced and disposed of definitely by the finding of the bodies. Due allowance must be made for the excited state of public opinion in the community distracted by the sorrowful occurrence. Too much reliance must not be placed upon the statements of children of tender age, or upon conversations repeated at second hand, or too much attention paid to the gossip inevitable in a country district excited by an event so calculated to set many tongues wagging. The state of the case as it stands is such that no accusation should be made, no suspicion expressed, lest injustice be done to innocent persons without excuse.

Nevertheless investigation on the spot by a careful representative of this journal proves that the search work done earnestly and promptly by the people of the village should be supplemented under direction of the law officers of the province. This statement is made chiefly because the failure to discover the bodies of the children, despite an apparently vigorous search of a small tract of country by a large force of men who could traverse every foot of it, suggests that there possibly may have been crime and concealment. The children were too young to go far. Search was instituted before they had been missing long. At present no importance is to be attached to the sinister reports springing up among the neighbors; but there remains the awkward, if not significant circumstance that the children should have been found within twenty-four hours, while after four days' beating of the brush there is absolutely no trace of them, no shred of their clothing, no sign of their passage. The investigating resources of the people immediately concerned have been exhausted, and without result. It will be generally agreed that it would be unwise to allow this matter to drop out of sight without further effort. To do so would be to perpetuate gossip which should, from the nature of the case, be refuted or explained by absolute proof as to the nature of the fate these children encountered.

The explanation may be a very simple one. Some pool, some thicket as yet unexplored may hide it. But the question in the minds of the community should be answered.

BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA

The Toronto Star argues that British manufacturers, if they are to gain the share of Canada's growing trade which they should have, must establish factories in Canada, camp on the ground and keep thoroughly in touch with the needs and tastes of the people making up this great and rapidly expanding market. This theory gains force from a consideration of the advance made by the United States in selling goods here as compared with British progress, in spite of the preference. The British Board of Trade is to send a commission to Canada this summer to examine into the competition which British manufacturers encounter, and one result of the visit may be to confirm the Star's opinion that, preference or no preference, British factories in this country are demanded if the Americans are not to be allowed to increase their hold upon our market. The Star says in part:

"When it is remembered that the products of British factories enter this country at two-thirds of the ordinary duty, it is remarkable that they have not made greater headway. Between 1897, when the British preference was begun, and 1905, the dutiable imports from Great Britain increased by about sixteen millions, while the dutiable imports from the United States increased by thirty-eight millions. The increase in the British imports was mainly in cottons and woolens. And right at this point, where something has been accomplished, the Canadian manufacturer complains that he is injured by the competition of the English and Scotch factories.

"This is a notable instance of nature, geographical proximity, and social and commercial habits being stronger than law. Canada has the necessary equipment of a manufacturing country, including mines, forests, and water power. All the necessaries of life, and most of the conveniences and luxuries, are produced within its own boundaries. As its great water powers are developed, it will tend to become more and more an industrial country, and to require less and less from abroad. That is the first feature of the situation."

The next feature, of course, is the geographical position of our neighbors. Their country marches with ours from sea to sea. And theirs is a vast community much more advanced industrially than ours. Besides, Americans establish branch factories on this side of the line, thus avoiding our tariff. In many lines it is difficult for the British to compete successfully. But, as the Star points out, there is a great field for them in other lines: "It is in staples, like cottons, woolens, and certain prepared foods that the British manufacturer holds his own; and he does it by the downright honesty, worth, and excellence of his products. To take an article of seemingly little importance, it is extraordinary that pickles and jams of the best quality should be largely imported by a country that has vegetables and fruits in abundance. The reason is that in making jams, pickles and sauces, the British manufacturers are extremely careful about quality and proportions—selecting always the best fruits and vegetables, the best sugar, vinegar and spices, never lowering the standard, or substituting a cheap for an expensive ingredient. The woolens of England and Scotland are sought for the same reason, and also because many years of experience have brought exceptional skill in weaving and dyeing. These things win their way and hold their own by sheer merit. By this, and by the aid of the British preference, British manufacturers will always have a respectable share of the trade of Canada. But in order to hold their own in competition with the United States they will find it necessary to establish factories in Canada, so as to keep in touch with the requirements of their customers."

MERE MAN

The women of England are giving the mere men much anxious thought—more than usual. Recently when they besieged the Prime Minister in his private residence he summoned the watch and had them dispersed. The valiant Winston Churchill, sharply cross-questioned by an indignant spinster on the hustings, made a new declaration of independence for his sex in his epigram: "Madam, I will not be henpecked." But though the campaign fever has subsided, the women do not. They recently invaded the House of Commons and heckled the members from one of the galleries. Dislodged from that vantage ground and forbidden to return, they pursue the campaign in the press, in the streets, in society.

Now comes a frivolous writer who asks why they demand more power when they already rule mere man with a rod of iron. This jester cites a recent case in a British police court. A woman had summoned her husband to court, charging that he had assaulted her. He questioned her with this result: "Have smashed a teapot over my head?" "I have." "Did you threaten to stab me with a knife?" "Yes." "Did you break a decanter over my head?" "I did." "Have you punctured all my bicycle tires?" "I have." "Have you smashed two bottles over my head?" "I have." These frank avowals, says the truthful historian, led a mere man to ask why woman should trouble about voting: "The hand that smashes the teapot over the husband's head, one would think, rules the world. Yet this woman summoned her husband for assaulting her, which goes toward proving the theory that English women have little sense of humor. The magistrate, in defence of his sex, dismissed the summons."

But the women, obviously, desire votes so that they can appoint magistrates who would not thus defend mere man. Worse yet, there will be no peace in England until they get what they ask for—and probably none afterwards.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Bangor is setting aside a part of one of its parks as a playground for children. When is St. John going to move in the matter?

* * *

Police Magistrate Ritchie does well to urge the arrest of men who supply liquor to boys. If some of these men can be arrested the magistrate can be relied upon to punish them fittingly. There are altogether too many boys in trouble in St. John in the course of a month for a city of its size.

* * *

The Canadian navigators who braved the terrors of the polar regions in the good ship Arctic appear to have been bravely supplied with "wines, liquors, tobacco, and cigars," and possibly the man who kept the log has concealed from the world much that happened "north of fifty-three." Properly kept the record should have proved a most spirited one.

* * *

Sir Richard Cartwright's views on Senate reform will command much attention throughout the country. His speech will add to the growing conviction that the Upper Chamber requires effective modification both with respect to its scope of action and the method by which its members are chosen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently spoke on this question, admitting that changes might be necessary, but stoutly opposing the abolition of the Senate.

* * *

The Boston Herald recalls a notable passage from one of Carl Schurz's speeches which was made in Faneuil Hall in 1859 on the subject of the "Ideal Mission of This Country and of This People." He said:

You may tell me that my views are visionary, that the destiny of this country is less exalted, that the American people are less great than I think they are or ought to be. I answer, Ideals are like stars; you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on the desert of waters, you choose them as your guides, and following them, you reach your destiny.

* * *

The good wishes of thousands in this community will follow Mr. John E. Irvine, who left for the West last evening to take up a position there after many years of admirable activity and usefulness in St. John. That Mr. Irvine will be a valuable addition to the western city in which he is now to make his home will be felt by all who knew him and who regret his departure. He did much good here, and he worked unselfishly for others and for St. John. Men with records like his cannot well be spared. The Telegraph joins a host of his fellow citizens in wishing him good luck and prosperity.

* * *

Rev. J. G. Shearer, speaking to the Montreal Protestant Ministerial Alliance in reference to the Lord's Day Bill, said the proposed measure had passed its first and second readings, and there was not the slightest doubt of its passage by a large majority. It was not a partizan measure, and both parties were according it equal support. There would be, he stated, some slight amendments, which, however, could not affect the main principles of the bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, had both taken a firm stand in its favor. Mr. Shearer expressed himself as being proud of Quebec's representatives in the Cabinet, and through personal contact with the members generally he had learned the more deeply to appreciate their character and public worth.

* * *

A famous sanitarian has prepared these questions which he advises persons going to the country for the summer to put to the owners of country houses:

Has the water supply been subjected to a chemical test to disclose its purity?

Is your ice taken from a source that is free from pollution?

Do you use certified milk that has been produced under sanitary conditions?

Has the plumbing been tested recently with smoke or peppermint to show that it is free from leaks or defects?

If you have a cesspool, has it been cleaned and disinfected in the last year?

Is the cellar perfectly dry?

Is the refrigerator regularly cleaned and scalded out, and is it disconnected from any drain by double trapping?

Have you had any cases of contagious disease in your house the past year, and have the rooms occupied by the patient been thoroughly disinfected?

City people may ask themselves these questions—if they feel like it.

* * *

A Northumberland county correspondent sends the following fish stories, which, strange to say, are not accompanied by the customary affidavit:

"We notice by your columns that the season's fish stories have begun, so I will tell you a conversation I overheard between two residents of our county a few days ago.

"One said that an Indian had taken some nice looking trout to a store in Red Bank. The proprietor bought them and took them to his house, where he asked the cook to prepare them for dinner. One of the trout was very large and the girl said it kept moving and she was afraid to touch it, but was finally persuaded to open it and out jumped a large mink. The animal was secured in a wire rat trap and before next morning it had given birth to four young mink, all of which are alive and thriving.

"The other man said that he caught a trout at Tabusintac a few days ago and when opened he found a black duck setting on eleven eggs, which have since been hatched."

* * *

The death of Carl Schurz, the greatest of German-Americans, recalls this letter which he received in reply to one he wrote to Lincoln during the Civil War:

I have just received and read your letter of the 20th. The purport of it is that we lost the late elections, and the Administration is failing because the war is unsuccessful, and that I must not flatter myself that I am not justly to blame for it. I certainly know that if the war fails, the Administration fails, and that I will be blamed for it, whether I deserve it or not. And I ought to be blamed if I could do better. You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I could not do better; therefore I blame you for blaming me. I understand you now to be willing to accept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have "heart in it." Agreed. I want no others. But who is to be the judge of hearts or "heart in it"? If I must discard my own judgment and take yours, I must also take that of others, and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject I should have none left, Republican or others—not even yourself. For be assured, my dear sir, there are men who have "heart in it" that think you are performing your part as poorly as you think I am performing mine.

A New Jersey hen expert has developed a breed of chickens that has one leg longer than the other by two inches. The object of this breeding was to have a hen which would not trespass so much as the biddies do now. It is claimed that the chickens can only walk in a circle, so the desired result has been attained.

Store open evenings till 8 o'clock St. John, N. B., May 12, 1906

Men's Clothing
That Stands the Test

Just think how this business has grown from the small beginning of five years ago to be one of the largest clothing distributors in Eastern Canada. It is all because of the thoroughly reliable clothing sold. It more than stood the test. Every buyer here becomes an advertiser. You can save money by buying at this cash store.

Men's Suits $3.95, $5, $6, $7, $7.50, $8, $8.75, $9.50, $10, $11, $12, $13.50, $14.50, $15, $16 to $20
Boys' 3-Piece Suits . . . $2.50 to $7.00
Boys' 2-Piece Suits . . . $1.10 to $5.50

J. N. HARVEY, Clothing and Furnishings, 199 and 207 Union Street

COOKING UTENSILS
For Fancy and Plain Cooks

Biscuit and Cookie Cutters in sets, Patty Pans, different shapes, Glass and Wood Rolling Pins, Fancy Moulds in all shapes and sizes, Waffle Irons, Timble Irons, Crusty Bread Pans, round and square. Cake Mixers, Pudding and Brown Bread Moulds, Steam Cookers, Combination Sauce Pans, 3 in set; Perfection Pie Plates, Cereal Steam Cookers.

Egg Beaters and Whips--Ask for the Brooklyn

We should like to show our stock.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd., Market Sq., St. John, N. B.

More or Less Funny

Stewart Edward White describes a Kentucky breakfast in McClure's.

"What's a Kentucky breakfast?" asks Cyclone Bill.

"Why, a Kentucky breakfast is a three-pound steak, a bottle of whiskey and a setter dog."

"What's the dog for?"

"Why, to eat the steak, of course."

A doctor was waited upon by a man who confessed to playing in a local brass band. Shortness of breath was the trouble in his case.

"Ah, that accounts for it," said the medical man. "That brass band is the very worst thing for you. You'll have to give it up at once. What instrument do you play?"

"The big drum," came the unexpected answer.

Every one has a point of view, as a serious-minded young English woman found out when she propounded to some working girls a scheme for Shakespeare readings. Hamlet was to be the first topic, and she dealt out to the girls some copies and awaited comments. The first came from a girl belonging to that immense army of "book-folders" so familiar to all frequenters of working girls' clubs.

"Oh, I know this well," she said in a superior tone.

"Really?" said the gratified teacher. "Is it your favorite play?"

The girl looked at her pityingly.

"Lor', I ain't read it," she chuckled. "We stock 'em at our place. I've 'ad 'undreds through my 'ands 'Amlet? Sick to death of 'im!"

It was in Malta Harbor, on a sultry day, that a four-foot-eight midshipman came to join his first seagoing ship, according to the Liverpool Post. Having duly reported himself to the captain—an officer of some six feet two inches—the latter, literally looking down upon the boy, said:

"Well, youngster so you've come to join, eh?"

"Yes, if you please, sir," replied the midshipmite.

"What is it, same old yarn, sent the fool of the family to sea, eh?"

"No, sir," ingeniously replied the midshipman. "Oh, no; things have altered since your time, sir."

"Go away!" roared the captain, and the middy flew below as fast as his little legs would take him.

The Value of Figures

(Wall Street Journal).

The habit of figuring out just where one stands as to assets and liabilities is one of the best guarantees of safety. Many people either fail to live up to their opportunities, or go far beyond their resources for want of the application of plain arithmetic to the ordinary purposes of business. It does not require an elaborate system of bookkeeping nor a host of clerks to tell one whether he is making every one of his dollars do its full work or whether he is breaking the camel's back by putting too great a burden upon the resources at his command. This applies not only to men who do business on a modest scale, but also to those whose business it is to figure out plans and policies. There is no other royal road to safety and no better road to success than that which is paved with figures.

Of course, figures are said to lie, but it takes a liar to make them do it. An honest planner is no more afraid of figuring than he is that the dollar bill in his pocket may not have a hundred cents in it. If you cannot figure a thing out beforehand the chances are that you cannot carry it out successfully.

Marine News.

Manchester line steamer Manchester Shipper sailed Tuesday from Manchester for St. John. This is the first boat of the Manchester line's summer service to St. John.

Schooner Victoria, Capt. Conrad, ashore at the entrance of Yarmouth harbor, has been condemned. All the material has been saved and taken to Yarmouth for sale at auction. The hull and cargo will also be sold.

There is reason to believe the derelict steamship Dunmore, which had been such a dangerous menace to Atlantic navigation for more than two months, has foundered.

The following charters are reported: Steamer Himera, provincial port to W. C. E., basis, 35s., St. John, June loading; bark Guiglielmo Marconi, Annapolis to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $8.50; Annie Smith, Savannah to Seven Islands, Quebec, lumber, $7.

A Philadelphia bridegroom sent home some dahlia roots and his bride cooked them in the belief that they were sweet potatoes.

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