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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Theodore Roosevelt's work as President of the United States comes to a close this week. That fact will tempt On these respective investments the not a few to review the activities of Halifax Tramway Co. earned last year in itself is no very difficult task. That | being at the rate of 21.66 cents. The of President Roosevelt has been suffi-clently effective to be readily discov-ered. Such a statement, however, need expenses to earnings was in Halifax not be very significant. The actual 68.40 per cent, and in St. John 93.80 deed of a man is never a very clear in- per cent. It is to be noted that along That which is of permanent value usually eludes description.

e generations will discover a good deal of error in the doings of the passing administration. But it is safe to predict that there will be a very generat least a new respect for the work of were only \$156,654, the rates of the practical politician. He has re- fare are the same.

what he has succeeded in getting for 698,56 respectively. himself from the common store, but

open to that criticism. Moreover, it tices of the president are not altogether defensible. But there is after all not a little nonsense in all this discrimination between the politician and the statesman. The original idea was plication serves to cast reflection upon the tools of his trade he will be ac-

a good workman. Roose velt has been vehemently con demned by many people because he willing to interfere with the industrial activities of the country in the accomplishment of reform. It may the face of opposition has made it re are many men who do not agree with the methods of reform pursued by the president, who are free in their expressions of admiration for the man who could push his reforms in the face

of industrial depression. The Roosevelt administration has. however, introduced serious problems into the politics of the United States. There is not today a clear distinction between the judicial, the executive and the legislative functions of government. There has been a tendency to accomplish by means of special commissioners of the executive that in our city no members of the Vanderwhich was originally accomplished by the regular processes of legislation with alarm this enlargement of the powers of the executive and it may be that in the very near future this will give rise to new political divisions and alliances. For it is evident that the somewhat autocratic method of the special executive commission is in opposition to the Democratic method of careful legislation and regular law enforcement. Such a man as Roosevelt in his zeal for reform may grow impatient with the slow and clumsy methods of Democratic procedure. But a a price and the right of government the people, of the people and for than the immediate regulation of the Beef Trust or the control of the great

It is idle to speculate respecting the probable influence of ex-President Roosevelt. It is difficult to imagine so strenuous a worker falling into the pensive and passive attitude considered proper for men who live to step down from the seat of authority. The common sense which has made the President a successful practical politician will doubtless instruct him in the difficulties and dignities of his new position. No one knows befter than the President that his success has been in no small degree due to his ability to use skillfully the tools of his trade He will doubtless have decided opinions about political affairs, but in the expression of these he will probably display the wisdom of the philosophe and not attempt to exercise the power of a politician.

It has been good for the world that Theodore Roosevelt came to the presidency of the United States. His positive personality has made plain the tical future in the effort to accomence and the faults of his admin-

THE STREET RAILWAY

The annual report of the Minister of tention to electric railways throughout Canada. From the figures given it is found that St. John enjoys in comparison with other cities of its size, a very fair service, but still there are features in connection with the operation of the railway here which cannot be regarded as wholly gratifying. It is difficult to form a fair comparison because of the fact that the St. John Street Railway is more or less involved with gas and electric lighting, but one thing is obvious, namely that the consumers of intend to introduce. Mr. Hazen intend to introduce intended to introduce introduce introduce intended to introduce introduc gas and other light are called upon to timates that the Scott Act contains

pay dividends on the capital invested the street railway system. In Halifax there are 12.13 miles of car lines, in St. John 12.50. The population of the two cities is approximately the same. The paid-up capital of the Halifax Tramway Co. is \$500,000 and its bonded debt is \$800,000, a total working capital of \$500,000. The paid-up capital of the St. John Railway Co. s \$800,000 and the bonded debt is \$760,-000, a total of \$1,560,000, on which interest and dividends must be paid. These figures are exclusive, of course, of all floating indebtedness, which in the case of St. John amounted last year to \$207,-

the years of his administration. That | \$55,186.44 net, the earnings per car mile which gets itself accomplished is al-ways easily catalogued and the work er mileage earned only \$9,714.94 net, its dication of the real nature of the work. with this higher cost of operation St. That which is of permanent value usu- John was given a somewhat quicker service than Halifax, this combi It is in all probability true that fu- being effective in keeping down the net profits. And in spite of the more extensive service and the higher cost, St. John failed to patronize the cars to the same extent as Halifax does, for in al recognition of the great powers and the latter city 3,928,892 passengers were If there are certain respects in which number in this city was only 3,433,809. President Roosevelt has been the em- This made a difference of \$17,992.31, for bodiment of a new and vigorous type the gross receipts in Halifax amounted of citizenship. He has given some men to \$174,646.62, while in St. John they

called the attention of men to the ob- | Apparently the sam: course is not ligations of citizenship. In season and followed in keeping the various operout of season, by precept and by ex- ating accounts, for while Halifax manample he has preached this doctrine, aged to run along on \$119,460.18, the St. "The obligations, and not the rights of John company got riid of \$146,939.37 in citizenship," he has said, "increase in operating expenses, yet Halifax proportion to the increase of a man's charges \$60,051.22 to general operation wealth and power. The time will come and \$22,409.11 to motive power while when a man will be judged, not by St. John reports \$19,276.60 and \$77,-

It is apparent from these figures by how well he has done his duty as a that a street railway in this city costs citizen, and by what the ordinary citi- more to operate than does one in Halizen has gained in freedom of oppor- fax, that it is less generally patrontunity becase of his service for the | ized, and that for the amount of track mileage a slightly better service is Some people seem unable to forgive provided. But on the other hand it is Roosevelt for his success. It is repeat- to be noted, though the explanation is edly pointed out that he is a practical not immediately apparent, that a much and shrewd politician. There is the larger capital is involved. On this capsuggestion that his sermons and his ital interest and dividends are paid anractices do not always harmonize, nually and according to the official That very likely is quite true. The reports these are certainly not earned man who expresses his ideals is always by the street railway. Yet they must come from somewhere, and the may be that some of the political prac- planation is found in gas at \$1.85 and incandescent lighting at 15c. per thousand watts. Thus those of us who walk, rather than ride, for exercise are doing so at the expense of the others who prefer gas-and abomindoubtless very good, but its current ap- able gas at that-to the product of Standard oil, while those who read by man who, by his own activity, the St. John Railway's light must realhis ideals realized. In so far as ize that by so doing they are encouraghent Roosevelt has used skilfully ing the street car habit among their friends.

HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt has given a million dollars for the provision of ar, however, that his persistence homes in New York for people suffering from consumption. The idea is not prainly evident that the people are to build a hospital nor yet to provide willing to stand behind a man who accommodation as a charity. The infights for a right principle even if the tention is to ask a fair rental and to contest involves great material loss. provide conditions under which people suffering from consumption can serves the simple rules necessary in

combating the disease It is a form of charity which should receive attention. There can be no doubt that there exists in every community the need the gift seeks to supply. It is difficult even in the homes of persons of average income to secure ideal conditions for the treatment of consumption But the unsanitary conditions of many crowded tenements renders well nigh impossible any hopeful contest with the disease. We have bilt family, but it may be that there will be men who will find in this gift reement. Many men view a suggestion for the intelligent expenditure of smaller sums of money.

----NOTHING DOING St. John seems doomed to a continu-

ation of the dreariness of normal conditions. The rumor of a proposed heresy-hunt raised the expectations of the people anxious for a sensation, but the developments have in that respect been disappointing. Evidently, everyis quite as good, if not better, than begood may be accomplished at too great ing orthodox. We are, moreover, inguard the privvacy of purely domestic the people is of infinitely greater value affairs. They do these things differentcial wishes to communicate with a subordinate pastor he writes a wrathy letter to the press. That at least is the method of the venerable and experienced Dr. Carman. It provides very interesting copy for the press and is doubtless received with proper gratitude, yet it is impossible to resist the conviction that the communication might have found a more direct seems commendable. At any rate it one knows the end of the Toronto episode. It is time enough to inform the public when war is inevitable.

PREMIER HAZEN'S REPLY

Premier Hazen's reply to the temperance people is neither surprising for instructive. It contains nothing which the people did not already have good reason to know. No one could possibly expect Mr. Hazen to so far contradict himself as to risk his polia great reform. He very appropriately signs himself "Your obedient servant." He is in fact too ready to obey to be a very profitable servant. His administative and legislative programme has so far disclosed no evil dence of bold constructive deter-Railways and Canals devotes some at- mination. It has been the clumsy effort to effect a compromise of conflicting orders. Mr. Hazen does not discover an emphatic demand for prohibitory law, therefore, no one expects Mr. Hazen to grant one. He does, however, discover certain long-ings which cannot be altogether ig-nored; therefore, he promises to patch

the maximum amount of prohibition that it is possible for the province to grant municipalities. Yet as a matter of fact everyone knows that the gov-ernment of Nova Scotia introduced legislation in advance of the provisions of the Act new in force in New Brunswick. There will be a good many people who will find it easy to forgive Mr. Hazen's refusal of a provincial prohibitory law, who will not be so lenient if the legislation of the approaching session does not include radical revision of existing laws.

Zealous temperance men are not all equally insistent in their demands for provincial prohibition. But there are some, things upon which there is agreement. It is very generally admitted that every municipality should have the power to rid itself of the saloen if the public sentiment of the community favor the riddance; Any satisfactory revision of the existing legislation must provide opportunity for such public sentiment to express and enforce itself. If the provincial government fails to provide that oportunity by definite and unmistakable legislation the people of the province will be justified in believing that their protestations of interest in the elimination of intemperance are of a purely political nature.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS

The Rev. Dr. Flanders very correctly asserts that the citizens of the ideal city must see to it that proper provision is made for the housing of families dependent for their support upon a small wage. The conditions which obtain in St. John are not so bad as those which may be discovered in many of the larger centres of population. But anyone who cares to make an investigation will find abundant evidence that we have even in this city conditions which ought not to be allowed to persist indefinitely. It is quite legitimate that men who their savings in tenements

should expect to receive some return from their investments. Indeed so long as we depend upon private capital for the provision of housing for small wage-earners, we must expect the rent to yield a fairly large profit. For no man becomes a landlord for the pleasure it affords. There are peculiar difficulties in connection with the man agement of tenements which would discourage investors were it not for the profit involved.

It must, however, be admitted that the small wage-earner is rarely in a landlord who may be unreasonable in million, and that is accepted as perhis demands. It goes without saying fectly proper and unobjectionable, that there are a good many men who own and rent houses to small wage- Intercolonial's capital by the abolition earners who are careful and fair in of its branch lines, and the managetheir demands. Against such the poor man needs no protection. But unfor- and everywhere outside of the Maritunately there is always the man who time Provinces hands go up in horror is supremely anxious about his profits at the thought of the cost involved. and who is quite indifferent to the welpoor man needs protection.

An examination of actual conditions is the only way in which it will be possible to determine the nature of the assistance required. It would, howbe some way in which an indifferent landlord might be compelled to mainmeet the case. But it might be pos- decade to enable it to serve sible in a small community such as St. John to invoke the force of public opinpoorer people. No man should be ashamed of his investments. It might, ownership and rentals of cheaper houses were a matter of public record. Such a record might arouse the slumbering conscience of an indifferent and greedy owner. It would undoubtedly help the pastors to suit their messages to the needs of their church officials if they knew the condition of the tenements they owned. If the door-plate revealed the name of the owner as well as the name of the tenant it would impart instructive information to the casual passer-by. Public opinion is after all a powerful agent for good wherever it gets a chance to work,

THE DESTITUTE AND THE

PAUPER INSANE The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities is to hold a regular annual session in Monton next week. At this meeting a number of subjects of body is considered orthodox, and that more or less importance and interest clined to commend the tendency to pauper lunatics. Along with this should be included the question of an inter-county agreement as regards ly in Toronto. There if a church offi- non-resident paupers, whether sane or insane. So far as known, there is no provincial law on this subject, and it 27 miles would be \$50,000,000.0 is a matter with which every municibe found in any well considered provarious counties to join in a scheme route. Altogether the St. John way by which the destitute and vagrant tario to Montreal has been \$32,774,997, will be cared for by the proper authorapparently leads to agreement and no ities is the chief end. Homeless persons, roaming about the county from place to place, whether mentally sound or otherwise, should be considered proper subjects for the municipality in which they appeal for, or are found to be in need of, assistance, but if it can be shown that during the past three or four years any of these persons has resided in any one place for year or more, such facts should proper charge on the county or municipality in which he, or she, has last resided for that length of time. Minors becoming weak-minded or falling into a state of destitution in a county other than that in which their

families reside, should be deemed proper subjects for the county where their homes are located, even though such persons have secured employment | spite of enorm and apparently settled elsewhere. The father's home county should be considered the home of any minor in need attention. Persons above the age of twenty-one years who remove, say and to all intents and purposes settle in Kings county, should upon becoming insane or destitute, be considered proper charges for Kings county, if their residence in that county has been a year or more, but if it is shown that such persons were insane or destitute Bears the within a reasonable period before removing from St. John to Kings county,

then St. John county should be regarded as responsible for whatever treatment may be found necessary.

If any man, after having received assistance or mental treatment in St. assistance or mental treatment in St.
John county, is pronounced capable of
caring for his family or cured of his
affliction, as the case may be, and
moves with his family to Kings
county, and if such patient again becomes destitute or insane within a
year's residence in Kings, he should be year's residence in Kings, he should be considered a subject for assistance or treatment by St. John county. Mem-bers of families who become insane or destitute in St. John county, and whose families, while the patient is un-

subject to treatment by St. John county. An agreement arranged along these lines would no doubt do away with a good deal of the present confusion and incertainty, would systematize relief work throughout the province and would result in more humane treatnent being accorded many of those who are unable to look after themselves.

der treatment, remove to another county.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON RAY-MOND

The people of the city will join most eartily with the congregation of St. Mary's church in congratulating the Venerable Archdeacon Raymond on the ompletion of twenty-five years of service. Only those who know the city well can begin to appreciate the good complished by the unobtrusive rector of St. Mary's in the faithful discharge of his pastoral duties through all these years. But though singularly successful in his own congregation, Dr. Raymond has given himself freely to the life of the city. He has been a publicspirited citizen and it is difficult to name any movement of importance that has concerned the welfare of the city with which he has not been identified. Few men have been able to serve the city more efficiently, and none have served more unselfishly. We congratulate Dr. Raymond most heartily and hope that he may enjoy the opportunity of long years of continued service.

THE L C. R. AND THE CANALS. The government railways show an operating deficit for the last fiscal year of about \$60,000 and the shrieks of outraged politicians and editors from the upper provinces are painful to hear. osition to protect himself against the But the canals show an operating dendifference or oppressiveness of a ficit for the same period of about a

Someone suggests an addition to the ment of traffic producing industries, fare of his tenants. Against such the widen and deepen the St. Lawrence canal system those hands are raised in warm approval.

Yet the expenditure required for the proposed canal improvement, estimated at about \$200,000,000 is probably about ever, seem reasonable that there should fifty times greater than the amount required for the provision of urgently needed Intercolonial improvements and tain his property in a condition fit for human habitation. It is manifestly penditure needed to provide all the L. difficult to frame legislation which will | C. R. development needed in the next should the development of the Maritime Provinces. And the public beneion for the better protection of the fit that would accrue from the udicious extension and improvement of however, have a healthy effect if the great as the probable profit from the the Intercolonial would be at least as

Take the Welland Canal for instance. The Minister of Railways is on record in favor of its practical reconstruction. Calculating the cost of this the Ottawa Journal points out that the cost of the Welland Canal up to March 31, 1907, was \$27,275,859. This sum gave us a canal 14 feet deep, about 100 feet wide and with 28 locks 370 feet long and 45 feet wide.

A new canal to take a large lake freighter would have to be 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide in the bottom, with locks 65 feet long and 70 feet wide. Even if the drop were done in 13 locks instead of 26, these enlarged locks alone would cost \$13,000,000, the govrnment engineers' estimate for the Georgian Bay canal for 27 locks the operation than by quarrelling. The same size being \$26,997,926, or practically \$1,000,000 each.

Comparing the two waterways mentioned above, it will be seen that the similar effect over a far wider field. In to the whole province will be disequal to 1,400 square feet—cost \$27,in the advance of the public interests existing Welland-14 feet x 100 feet, cussed. Among these is the care of 275,859. What will the proposed new of each, the nations cannot but note one-22 feet x 200 feet, equal to 4,400 the international complexity of these square feet or more than three times interests—cannot but be impressed as large in area of its waterways, with | with the mutual advantage of common locks two and a half times as wide- and friendly action. And this way lies cost? Clearly a low estimate for this the federation of the world the poets

pality at some time or other, is called | Canal would be of little value unless | upward-which we must believe or upon to deal. The solution of the the St. Larence Canals through which problem need not be difficult, but will the Welland traffic must pass on its rise. way seaward are made equal in capacposition upon which there is general ity. The amount already spent to agreement. The willingness of the March 31, 1907, on the St. Lawrence river and its canals from Lake Onwhich has given a waterway with 14 feet depth, 100 feet wide, and locks 270 feet long. To bring this channel up to the capacity of the new Weiland would require at least \$150,000,000, or \$200,-

000,000 all told. And last year the Welland Canal handled only 1,614,132 tons of traffic, less than the amount handled by the same waterway 35 years ago, while last year the Intercolonial carried 4,134,046 tons or about three times the Welcause that person to be considered a land's traffic, almost double the Intercolonial's record any preceding year and about ten times the amount carried thirty years ago.

In other words, while the Intercolonial has not been run at a financial profit it has paid handsome returns on its increased capital in the shape of enlarged traffic, while the canal traffic remains practically stationary in ture. Is it not fair to assume from this that the additional expenditure required to fit the Intercolonial for the service its territory requires would produce more general profit in the way from St. John county to Kings county, of traffic incease aside altogether from the local benefits which would accrue-than a similar, or as is proposed a far greater expenditure on the

The Kind Voy Hare Always Bought

THE WORRIES OF AN ECCLESIference as a private member.

Dr. Carman; the distinguished general superintendent of Canadian Methodism, has attracted a good deal of attention to himself and to the Rev. George Jackson of Toronto, by his re-cent vehement condemnation of that worthy sentleman for certain utter-ances of an heretical character. It Murray of Nova Scotla the same measeems that Mr. Jackson in a recent lecture gave expression to certain Premier Hazen for "turning down" the views respecting the first chapter of prohibitionists. Genesis, which do not accord with those held by the venerable Dr. Car-

Now that fact of itself is of no exshould in spite of this be considered traordinary significance. Even a layman can understand that very intelligent men might hold widely divergent views about the historical accuracy and scientific exactness of the first they were not called upon to write public letters of bitter and vehement ent should be utterly ignorant of the cision. opinions freely expressed by able and honored professors in the denominathere has been such abundant opportunity to discover the same herecy in trolled by the denomination.

the first chapter of Genesis is not apt trayal, learns definitely that he has to carry the authority of expert testi-Rev. George Jackson is so utterly de- sees the repudiation of the policy to testable as the venerable superintend- which he has so firmly and frequently ent affirms he believes, why has the pledged himself—we tremble to think enraged doctor remained silent all of his horrified wrath. Then indeed these years while the real experts in will Mr. Hazen need the services of the class-rooms and laboratories were even stouter defenders than his anonyteaching future generations of preachmous friend and admirer aforemeners the reasonableness of these awful heresies?

The point that seems to worry the general superintendent is that the Rev. George Jackson is so related to the Canadian Methodist church that he cannot be properly whipped for his offense. Dr. Carman does not indulge in any forts are directed toward the abolition reasonable discussion of the truth or untruth of Mr. Jackson's statement. the ruling ecclesiastic, is compelled to tolerate a preacher who can express his heretical views without let or hindrance. In the mind of Dr. Carman the efficiency of the church is seriously affected because of its inability to discipline one of its most successful workers. Every reasonable and sympathetic man ought to appreciate Dr. Carman's position. It is no small task to regulate the opinions of preachers when teachers and professors are allowed their liberty.

GETTING TOGETHER

ited to parliament by the Canadian commissioners yesterday, marks not only the growth among the powers of a spirit of responsibility for the welfare of coming generations, but, more important still, a growing realization of the common interests of the nations whose aims and ideals Chrstian civilization has made practically identical. It is impossible for the leaders of public opinion and action in Canada, the United States and Mexico, for instance, o meet in friendly and thoughtful consideration of a problem in which each country is vitally interested. without the development of more kindly feeling toward each other and of a learer understanding of the fact that arbitrary national boundaries or even different tongues cannot prevent the interweaving of personal social and economical relations; that the interests of the several separated peoples who make up this motley political world are much the same and that they would be better served by coworld conference on this question of the preservation of natural resources, which is later to be held, must have a seeking each other's counsel and aid and prophets have dreamed of-far off, But the depeening of the Welland perhaps, but if our evolution is really perish-as certain, some day, as sun-

DR. PUGSLEY AND THE GRANT

Referring to the action of the New

Brunswick members of parliament in declaing, by a majority vote, in favor of Chatham as the site for the 1910 Dominion Exhibition, the St. John Globe says: "Apparently, the Minister from the province was not able to carry his supporters with him on this matter, and so the exhibition will be held in Chatham, if the Minister of Agriculture upholds this action. The exhibition delegation which went from here were not in a very pleasing frame of mind, and the people who supposed that it would be a great thing to be represented by a cabinet minister will be in a position to do some thinking." This is unusually nasty and unfair, even for The Globe in its treatment of Dr. Pugwley. Also it is painfully ungrammatical, but out of deference to well aware that Dr. Pugsley in this matter declined to exercise his privflege, as Minister for the province, of recently had been deported from Saldirecting the award of the Dominion Exhibition grant. Neither did he enopinion of his provincial confreres. As represents St. John. This Exhibition matter was one in which the desires of the way in which these refugee the province were at variance. In his John. But, no provincial interests being at stake, he could not fairly or tionaries,

properly have used his ministerial authority or influence to enforce his pre-

MR HAZEN AND PROHIBITION

A querulous and anonymous correspondent of a local evening paper finds fault with The sure of condemnation it inflicted upon The Sun has never condemned Mr.

Hazen for his final refusal to grant provincial prohibition, but for the shifty and insincere temporizing which has marked his whole attitude toward this question. Last year and this year Premier Murray's position has been the same. He favors temperance reform but does not believe that this rechapter of Genesis, and yet feel that form can be as well served by a provincial prohibitory law as by the local option system of enforcement provided denunciation. Indeed it would not be by the amended Scott Act. Holding difficult to believe that the indignant this belief he has frankly declared Dr. Carman was in daily and friendly and openly acted upon it, thereby association with educated men in his earning the respect even of those who own denomination who hold unmolest- hold variant opinions. Premier Hazen ed the views so discreditable to the Rev. has trickily dodged the issue until George Jackson. The Canadian Meth- penned in a corner by the active and odist Church does a good deal of first earnest advocates of prohibition, and, rate educational work and it is uncon- even now is putting off without shadow celvable that the general superintend- of excuse the evil day of open de-

That is the ground of The Sun's criticism of Mr. Hazen. But there is tional colleges and universities. The a member of Mr. Hazen's own governpublic, generally, will be somewhat ment (without portfolio) whose cricurious to know why the wrath of ticism of the Premier will be by no characteriess. They should bear the the superintendent has been reserved means confined to these narrow limits stamp and character of the breed they for an offending brother minister, when when the anti-prohibition edict finally goes forth. Prohibition has had no more vociferous advocate in this provvery one of the universities con- ince than the Honorable Robert Maxwell, whose colors have been nailed to It is quite impossible to overlook the the mast amid loud and long continued fact that the deliverance of a preacher applause many a time and oft. And respecting the scientific teachings of when Mr. Maxwell realizes his bemony. If the teaching credited to hibitionists under false pretenses and

JAPAN AND OPIUM

To those in this country whose efof the traffic in alcoholic liquor there may be instructive sugestion in the His righteous soul is vexed because he, plan with which the Japanese government is endeavoring to stamp out the use of opium in the province of Formosa, which passed into its possession after the war with China in 1895. The problem which confronted the Japanese authorities, as described by Mr. K. Midzuno, Japanese Consul General at New York, in an article published in the last number of The North American Review, was rendered difficult and complicated by the fact that the consumption of opium had become so widespread and deep seated that an immediate and absolute prohibtion of it would have been cruel if

not criminal. The only practicable The International Conservation Con- course for the government to pursue was gradually to lessen the number of Saint John in the City and Cou ference, the report of which was prethe victims of the opium habit by preventing the spread of it among the Brunswick, Teamster, and Margaret rising generation. To appreciate the dimensions of the problem we should bear in mind that Formosa in 1900, when the Japanese undertook to abate the opum evil, contained a population of 2,840,000, almost all of whom were of Chinese origin. At the date named the smoking of opium was by no means confined to Margaret Callahan, Mortgagors, of the men, and in truth occasional if not First Part, and the Canada Permanent abitual indulgence had become almost universal. Recognizing that

under the circumstances total prohibi- Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and tion would be impossible, the Tokio for the City and County of Saint John government instituted five measures, the aim of which was to bring about 168, 169, under Number 79719, on the an ultimately certain but a gradual seventeenth day of April A. D. 1907, elimination of the habit. In the first place the sale of opium was made a the moneys secured by said Indenture government monopoly; in the second of Mortgage, default having been made place non-smokers were prohibited in the payment thereof, be sold at from acquiring the habit; in the third Public Auction at Chubb's Corner in the place registration was required of all City of Saint John in the City and habitual smokers, who thereafter County of Saint John aforesaid, on would only be able to purchase the Tuesday, the sixth day of April next drug on presentation of a license; in at the hour of eleven o'clock in the the fourth place smokers were encouraged to abandon the habit, and described in the said Indenture of finally pains was taken to impress | Mortgage as apon none-smokers the baneful influence of opium on morals and on every It appears that the outcome of these

kind of progress. methods of control has been satisfactory. In 1900 after the regulations were put in force the number of licensed oplum snickers was in round numbers 165.000. Seven years later, although the population has increased by 350,000, the number of licensees had dwindled to Ward Chipman and Elizabeth Chip. seems reasonable to expect that within twenty years the habit of opium | Thomas Barlow: thence, that is from smoking in Formosa will have become almost extinct. For Canadian reformers the most valuable lesson in Japan's success in

coping with a more insidious and destructive evil than alcohol lies in the fact that Japan's efforts were directed mainly at the individual and were educative rather than legally coercive.

SINGAPORE, Mar. 2.-A number of an elder journal, we shall not dwell acts of brigandage have recently taken upon that part. The Globe is quite place in the outlying districts of Sinacts of brigandage have recently taken gapore and have led to the arrest of twenty-one Chinese revolutionaries who

In French territory they made a deavor, as Minister, to influence the series of attacks on Chinese imperial Minister, he represents the province as that they almost brought about a seria whole; as a member of parliament he ous conflict between French Cochin-China and the Chinese empire. In view have repaid the hospitality granted them in British territory the authorcapacity as member, Dr. Pugsley ities are seriously considering the advanturally favored and voted for St. a trustee of the Seabury Society, who

AMOY, China, March 2.-A committee arrived here yesterday from Foo Chow to investigate the case of the Spanish-Chinaman, Malcampo. This man persisted in keeping open a local theatre during the period of mourning for the late Emperor in defiance of the authorities. On February 6th he was arrested, and the French consul here who representh Spain, demanded his

Foreigners are deeply interested in the incident because of the principle of extra territoriti rights involved. The leading Chinese of America have united in sending a letter to the foreign consuls supporting the general attitude of the Tao Ti. They protest against the registration

of Chinese as foreign subjects and regret that good relations are being jeoparaized by this incident.

SHEEP FOR MUTTON

The following pointed observations

of Professor Curtis, Iowa, on raising

ep for mutton show what constitutes a good mutton sheep. First let there be pronounced masculinity i the male and femininity in the female. Sheep should be neither sexless nor represent. This breed character is a mark of good blood, and it should be manifested in no unmistakable manmer. The sire should be distinctly the head of the flock in every sense of the word. To meet these requirements he must have good constitutional and vital powers. Without these no animal is fit to head a herd or flock. In selecting a sire look first at the head. If deficient there look no further, but reject at once. Insist on a head that faces you boldly, with a wide face, a clear prominent eye, and a robust character throughout. The head should be joined to a well-filled, round muscular neck, enlarging in all lines to a strong, full junction at the shoulders, as seen from tip, sides or bottom. This should be accompanied by a wide chest a prominent, well-filled brisket, and a full heart girt, giving straight, even lines from the shoulders back. A depression either in front of or behind the shoulder, whether at the top, side or bottom, wide and well-meated from shoulder point to tail. The hind-quarters should be full and let well down in the leg and flank. The legs should be placed wide apart and stand straight. Sickleshaped hocks and weak sloping pasterns afford sufficient reason for condemning an otherwise good sheep. It is no use trying to breed sheep unless you intend to dip them, It is essential to good health and clean wool. Cooper's Dip is used by the governments of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, United States Argentina and Spain.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To John Callahan of the City of Saint John and Province of New Callahan, his wife, and all others whom

it may in any wise concern NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the First day of April A. D. 1907, and made between the said John Callahan and Mortgage Corporation, Mortgagee, of the Second Part, and registered in the aforesaid in Book 96 pages 165. 166, 167, there will for the purpose of satisfying forenoon, all the lands and premises

"All the lot, piece and parcel of land situate in Kings Ward in the City of Saint John, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:-Begin ning at a point on the Eastern side of Pond Street which said point is one hundred and fifty feet distant in a Southwesterly direction from the Southwest corner or angle of a lot of land heretofore sold and conveyed by man, his wife, and Elizabeth Chipman, Mother of the said Ward Chipman, to the said point, running Southerly on the line of Pond Street fifty feets thence Easterly at right angles to Pond Street one hundred and forty thence Northerly on a line parallel to Pond Street fifty feet; thence Westerly at right angles one hundred and forty feet to the lace of beginning." TOGETHER with all the buildings

and improvements thereon and the rights and members, privileges and appurtenances to the said lands and premises beinging or in any manner FURTHER NOTICE IS HEREBY

GIVEN that if a sufficient offer of ourchase is not received for said lands and premises at said public auction that same will be withdrawn from said sale and will be disposed of by private contract without further noice being given. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Can-

ada Permanent Mortgage Corporation has hereunto caused the Corporate Seal to be affixed at the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario this twenty-sixth day of February A. D. 1909, the affixing of which Seal hereunto is duly attested by the signature of William H. Beatty, the Presidents and John Massey, the Joint General Manager, of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, the day and rear last aforesild. WITNESS Sd. R. K. ROBB

For Canada Permanent Mortan Corporation. W. H. BEATTY, President. (Is S) Sd. JOHN MASSEY, J 707 TOWN Joint General Manas H. H. PICKETT, Solicitor

ACTION OF

Utterly Disregarded Pri ciples of British Justice, Says Aylesworth

Deprived Mining Con pany of Their Legal Rights

Discussion in House Telephone Companies Waxes Warm

OTTAWA, Ont., March 1 .- The maj part of today's sitting of the Ho was devoted to a vigorous conden tion, by the Minister of Justice, of action of the Whitney governme 1906 in violating the basic principle British justice by usurping the rigi of the courts and railroading throu the legislature's bill depriving Plorence Mining Company of any le rights it might have to the mining cation now held by the Cobalt I Mining Co. The question was one the issues of the last Ontario provin campaign, the contention of the on sition being that Premier Whitney arbitearily over-ridden any which the Florence Company mis have through its claim of prior lo tion and had passed an act ratifyi the agreement which the government had made with the Cobalt Lake Co pany and practically justifying government's own action in granti the property to the latter company. Mr. Clarke of South Essex brough the matter up in the commons this a ternon with a view of having it place on record that the Dominion gov ment had declined to disallow the pro vincial legislation on purely constitu tional rather than on moral grounds. Mr. Aylesworth, the Minister of Just lice, lucidly set forth the reasons for non-interference and explained t general right of a province to pass an egislation it saw fit in resort to property and civil rights, no matter how uniust that legislation might be. A the same time he referred in scathin ters to the disregard of fair play an the ordinary principles of British jus tice shown by the Whitney govern

The greater part of the rema

of the sitting was devoted to a listles discussion on a, resolution proposed b Mr. Lennox (Simcoe) calling upon th government to immediately initiat ome policy looking to the cheapening of telephone rates in Canada. Mr Lennox reviewed at length the evidence collected by the special commit tee of parliament in 1904, when S William Mulock started the propa ganda for a nationalized telephon system and he animadverted on th inaction of the government in taking no steps since to give the public an relief from the Bell monopoly. By a comparison of rates charged in Can ada and in Great Britain, Australia and in other countries, he sought t show that the Dominion was paving excessive rates for telephone service If the Dominion was not ready to g in for a national telephone sysem there should be, he argued, at least government supervision of rate charged by private companies so as t make the rates at least as moderate as prevail in countries where nationa telephone service is maintained. This wholesale lowering of rates, however he qualified by the statement, that re gard must be paid to local conditions. A. K. McLean made an obvious re ply for the government in moving a amendment to the resolution, stating that adequate action had already been taken to control telephone rates a suggested by Mr. Lennox, and under the act of last session the railway commission was now going over th tolls of all telephone companies with a view to reducing them in any cases where they were found to be unrea onable. This control, he said, was ample until the example of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan was fol lowed by other provinces of the Do-

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill providing that revolvers and pistols should only be sold under permit and that executions should be carried out in penitentiaries instead of at present where a condemned prisoner is tried and sent Hon. Mr. Fisher informed Mr. Monk

that some time ago Dr. J. S. Rutherford, veterinary director general, tendered his resignation, but that he had since withdrawn it Replying to Mr. Fisher. Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that of funds subscribed to the tercentenary celebrations at Quebec and battlefields \$436,426 remained in the hands of the trustees to be applied to the establishment of a national park on the Plains of Abraham.

Hon. Mr. Graham informed Mr. Stanfield that orders had been issued to nave mechanics of the Intercolonial Rallway put on full day working on Hon, Mr. Fielding, answering Mr. MacDonell, said it was not the inten-

tion of the government to introduce this session an amendment to the bank art containing renewals of bank charters which expire in 1911. Mr. Carvell analyzed the statements

