The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 8, 1909.

BRITISH LIBERALISM

disheartening aspect of modern politics. In Canada and the United States there is a very great deal of evidence that goes to show that that indifference is dependable, that it may be politician is usually regarded as him political influence, and political inthe business organizations of these two countries when they enter politics depend upon the indifference of the peo-ple. That, at least, is the popular be-

In support of that contention we have the evidence of such a man as Judge Benj. B. Lindsey of Denver. In by the folly of the individual. Intem-Magazine he begins the story of his struggle with the powers that control the politics of Colorado. The story is pernicious influence of business interests in politics and the contented indifference of a prosperous people. 'And so the story goes. Chapter by chapter it may be written from the records of a boastfully democratic people. Government by the people is delightful theory, but in actual prac tice it very easily becomes govern-ment by the few and for the few. The fact of the matter is that, though we talk much of democracy and demo cratic forms of government, the actual realization of democratic governm s accomplished only by painful and long processes of evolution of government may be changed in a actually changed until the people come to seek the common good with the same enthusiasm with which they always seek an individual advantage. It is the habit of many people on this side of the Atlantic to regard with racy in Great Britain. But there are two sides to the story and at the present time it would appear that there is more genuine democracy in the politics of Great Britain than anywher else on the face of the earth There, at least, we have a gov ernment standing squarely for the rights and interests of the people, and appealing with directness, with intelligence and with confidence for the support of the people. The Lloyd George budget may be subject to crilicism, the land taxes, the liquor taxes, the inheritance taxes, the social reform scheme of the government may all be open to serious criticism, but no one can deny the fact that these measures are introduced by serious, sane, and very courageous men, in the interests of all the people. The Liberalism of England may have its weaknesses, but it serves no special interest and it appeals for support to no privileged class, but to the people. In that appeal British Liberals must reckon with the indifference of the people. Indeed, that indifference is very often stupidity and selfishness. But the present way of making that reckoning is altogether heartening to the believers in democracy. Government leaders and supporters, the genuine Liberals of Great Britain, are everywhere explaining to the people the nature of the measures they are asked to support. That is a new way of reckoning with the indifference and stupidity of the people. And the indications are that it will prove an al-

a knave. HIS IDEA OF DEATH

A theory of death put forward by a shed scientist and physician, Dr. Felix Regnault, is arousing considerable criticism among his contemporaries. Dr. Regnault's idea is that few men and women who have reached the age of maturity have escaped the maladies which will end their lives. He believes that at least 95 per cent of all persons of twenty-five years or over, although they may be apparantly in perfect health, carry death with them. Under ordinary conditions, he says, it takes twenty years on the most vigorous, independent and virtuaverage for a fatal malady to kill a patient. In some cases it takes thirty sears, in some others ten, but Dr. Regnault believes twenty years to be a fair average, and this opinion is of by legislators than those of today. quite contrary to the popular impres- Then they were thought of first, today sion that a man may die suddenly, or that he may require only six months or a year of illness. All deaths, excepting, of course, those due to accidents or to violence, and those of infants, are very slow indeed, although civilized adults do not realize their own condition. A man for haif a generation previous to his demise may be afflicted with the malady which will carry him off and yet will not suffer from it. Towards the end, his trouble may be diagnosed as tuberculosis, diates or cancer, but the disease may have, and in all likelihood has been in his system for twenty or thirty years. Dr. Rengault's contention is based on

the opinion that some particular organ of the body becomes weakened during earlier life by accident or disease. "Supposing," he says, "a man suffers from any illness, and, as a result of treatment, is what is called cured. He may consider himself perfectly well, but no cure, however skilful the treatment may have been, or how slight the attack can fail to leave a weakness in some particular organ of the body. One of the organs at least is l

dinary course of events will be due to the weakness of this organ. Nobody dies of senile decay, is Dr. Rengault's opinion, but death is due to weakness of the lungs, kidneys, liver or brain, developed in the earlier years, one or other of these organs having been dying ever since the illness of youth. In the case of scarlet fever a patient nay think an absolute cure is effected, but the kidneys are weakened, and although they may perform their functions for years, they will nevertheless have an earlier decay than those other organs which have not been so in-The indifference of the people is the jured by disease. Any organ thus weakned may perish at a time when the others are perfectly healthy. Rheumatism, a generation after it has disappeared, may be the cause of death from heart failure. An infectious direckoned as constant. The ambitious sease may prove fatal twenty years after it has made its appearance by strangely unsophisticated if he places bringing about premateure decay of any great reliance in the direct appeal the blood vessels. Bronchitis in youth, to the people. He must have behind even when overcome before maturity, may be the direct cause of death from fluence is popularly connected with lung trouble. The bacteria which the large financial interests. Moreover, cause fliness, do not quit the organism when illness is terminated; they merely remain latent, awaiting opportunity for a fresh attack. Dr. Rengault points out that in addition to weakness brought on by ill-

the current number of Everybody's perance destroys the liver, gluttony overloads and wears out the stomach smokers weaken their hearts. No death from disease, according to well worth the reading and it may be this belief, in sudden, but life draws that these things happen only in Colo- to a close gradually, very gradually in rado, but so far as told it betrays the some cases, with the weakening of an organ which has been affected by abuse, or weakened by youthful illness, and thus in order to reach what should be his full span of life a man

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

joy absolutely perfect health.

The people of New Brunswick should not lose sight of the fact that the new Technical College in Halifax has been opened for students and has actually begun its work. This provision for technical training in Nova Scotia is but a part of a very comprehensive plan of development which has been aggressively carried forward by the provincial government. We may applaud that progress as an evidence that the people of these provinces are not wholly dependent upon the prosperous West, nor completely out-distanced by them in enthusiasm and determination; but we must remind ourselves that New Brunswick has not kept even pace in this development.

It may be that we can afford to do without the luxury of such a technical retary, Dr. Fisher, after examining school as that now opened in Halifax, but we most certainly can no longer afford to deny our boys and young men opportunity of a technical training in agriculture and allied subjects. Only by the general introduction of scientific methods of cultivation and of no moment in revealing the origin sound methods of business can our or in removing the cause of the epifarms be made to yield a profitable re-

turn. The technical training that we require is not a duplication of that alin the universities need trained industrial leaders, but we also need trained workers. The average technical college is too far away from the average boy. It may be that the need will be better met, by a modification of our common schoel system, to include some form of technical in continuation schools. The boy who must leave the public school to work at a common task should be provided with some optific details of his trade. To make than to found an ordinary technical ever may have been its nature, the school, but it would yield a very large

THE FARMER AND TARIFF LAWS

Not so many years ago it was a fundtogther surprising way. Under any amental axiom of all thinking men circumstance, it means more for the that our economic well-being was entirely at one with our agricultural prosperity. Men might differ on quesfuture than the shout of the demagogue, or the sneer of the cynic. It means that in the estimation of the tions of religion and political expedi-Liberal leaders of England, the indifency, but they were quite agreed upon the agricultural basis of the economic state. Jefferson expressed the mind ference of the people is a challenge to intelligent, honest and aggressive leadand feeling of his time when he wrote ership. The people may be difficult to of the new American Republic; "We lead and easy to deceive, but that is have now lands enough to employ an infinite number of people in their culno reason why a man should become tivation. Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds." And with this view agreed the fishermen of the Atlantic coast and the manufacturers of New England. They were all at one in placing the rural toiler upon a pedestal and

giorifying his occupation. But the whirligig of time has brought revolutionary changes. Not that it has changed the disposition of the cultivators of the soil, that is as good or bad as it has ever been. At no time ous class." They have been no better nor, perhaps, worse than others. But the yeomanry of an earlier day were certainly more considered and thought they are thought of not at all. Today it is the manufacturer first and the rest

nowhere. It is very well understood that during the tariff enquiry conducted some years ago by the Ministers of Trade and Finance, the sentiment of the rural districts were overwhelmingly in favor of freer trade and a tariff for revenue only. That sentiment was the dom-inant in the West. And because of that the men who had profited by the policy of high protection grew fearful lest their privileges should be taken from them. Unfortunately, their fears were not well-founded. The protest of the farmers, doubtless, enabled the government to resist some of the extreme demands of the manufacturers, but no one now contends that there was any marked effort to ease the burdens of the vast laboring classes, nor to induce the tariff so as to yield only a necessary revenue. The government achieved the negative virtue of not lo by the Manufacturers' Association There is no doubt that the Manu-facturers' Association in recommend-ing a tariff commission did so in the would capture the vote of most or prematurely worn out to such an ex-tent that its powers of resistance and variable experience is that a man well calculated to afford a way of once having eaten of the tariff trough escape for the fearful landlord. Then According to this theory each man never willingly turns away. For him there are those in England who be-

devil take the hindmost. With a delicious sense of humor we are some-times told that this increased protection is for the benefit of the farming classes. Though it is never explained just how a man is benefited by legislation that increases the price of near ly every article he buys while the price of the products of his toil-wheat butter, beef, etc., is determined by the open markets of the world. We do not for a moment believe that the ap-pointment of the commission would have any such result as they hope for On the contrary an expert commis sion would make public and advertize abroad the actual conditions, and ignorance of these conditions is ever the stronghold of the protection classes. They have every thing to lose y letting in the light.

Just now the Confederation of Labor are applying for a half-cent coinage in Canada: they had better ask for a quarter cent coinage while they are about it. All signs multiply that pressure will soon be brought to bear on the government for increased protection. The smaller coin will be a great boon to the tollers who will be quired to practice new methods of thrift to meet the new tax. Enobled by the shameful failure of the Repub lican party to implement their pled zes ness, other causes of death are created for lower schedules, the predatory interests in this country will seek to land our rulers in the same predicament. There will be an effort for a repetition of the same barter and jugglery here as there, the same tinker ing and trading until in the carnival of self-interest all statesmanlike views are lost and the real needs of the country forgotten. Perhaps these needs do not now require free trade, but what they do require and what a great majority of the people desire is must, until the day of his death, ena revenue tariff and such protection for particular industries as will set them on their feet. But that protection cannot always be continued. Some day the evils of this bad business will evidently an unearned increment, and have to go. Where is the sturdy self- yet we fancy that there would be a assertion of the independent yeomanry of the country? They have an opportunity to lead in a great moral awakening on the most serious ques-

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC

ments.

tion which is considered by gover-

The prevalence of typhoid fever in several towns and villages in the urriver counties is a matter which should arouse more interest than is readily apparent on the part of the provincial Board of Health. It may be that this board is really assisting to combat the disease, but if so there has so far been no appreciable result. The secseveral patients, diagnosed the epidemic as typhoid, but as a number of physicians had previously reached a similar conclusion Dr. Fisher's verdict was chiefly of value as an endorsation of his colleagues' ability. It was demic and so far as is known here. little has been done by the provincial board in fighting the disease

For the past two months there has been a great deal of sickness in that district which extends from Plaster Rock to Andover. The doctors there have been kept busy, but have not been able, at times, to devote to all patients as close attention as their cases demanded, nor has it been possible to secure a sufficient number or nurses to look after those who have been ill. At Plaster Rock there was in August some uncertainty about the portunity for instruction in the scien- prevailing epidemic; it resembled typhoid but was lacking in some of such provision would be more difficult | the more common symptoms. Whattreatment ordered seems to have been effective, for, fortunately, the percentage of deaths has been very low in-

Whether or not the contagion from Plaster Rock and Grand Falls was had a very good illustration. The carreid down the line is not perfectly clear, but at the present time there are a considerable number of cases of typhoid-no uncertainty this time as to the nature of the disease—at Perth. It is also stated—and this weakens the theory that the epidemic has been carried-that in the case of Perth the impure water. Whether this contention is correct or not is a question Sisson Ridge, where the original, sible to make or change a tariff law without interfering with some vested

for a small village to put up an ef- thus. fective fight against such an invasion; local physicians, however faithful they may be, cannot without assistance attend to the large number of sufferers the seriousness of the situation, the extent to which this disease has spread, calls for some well directed action.

that which prevailed in neighboring

districts.

SOCIAL CONTRACTS

The present political agitation in Great Britain would be gratifying t Henry George if he were living at this hour. For it is now evident that the proposed partial appropriation of the unearned increment in the value of land is the vital issue before the English people. The principle of a tax on the liquor traffic is an accepted principle and though the men in the trade will strenuously oppose any increase of their burden, there will be few people ready to fight their battle. Further, the inheritance tax is a recognized part of the British system of taxation. It may have been introduced as an exceptional tax to meet an emergency, but it has long since been pressed into service to meet the increasing demands for revenue.

Mr. Balfour may be able to secure doing as badly as they were urged to a very large following in advocating the alternative policy of a protective tariff. That policy has many friends.

protective tariff. And in addition to these, there will be many who will support the policy because its advo-cates claim that it will have Imperial significance. It is not difficult to understand the value of commercial bonds in Empire building and if by means of the possible mutual concessions between the protected sections of the Prantic trade called by following of the Empire trade could be fostered, then the Empire would be to that extent more secure. But the politician and the business man regard the tarift from different view-points. And so far there has been no specific states ment which goes to prove that the business men in any of the countries concerned would either demand or accept a tariff that would assist materially the Imperial schemes of the

The policy of protection now enunciated by Mr. Balfour is an issue in itself, but it will not be the real issue before the British people. That pro-posal to appropriate a part of the unearned increment in the value of land is the proposal that is denounced as revolutionary. And it must be admitted that it is a principle which if accepted will tend to work great changes which may assume almost re-

volutionary proportions. To appreciate the revolutionary nature of the principle it is necessary to apply it to familiar conditions. There are here and there throughout the city of St. John vacant lots that bring no income to their owners and that are evidently being held for an advance in price. That advance in price will assuredly not take place because of any effort on the part of these owners to improve these properties. But any appreciable advance will be made be cause of the improvement of the surrounding property, or the rapid development of the commercial and industrial life of the city and consequent increase in population naturally accom-panied by a demand for building lots. The owners of these unused properties do not make that added value, it is howl of rage if any Canadian government proposed to take the smallest fraction of that upcarned increase in value. The owner has risked his capital, has paid his annual tax, and has waited patiently in the hope that some day a developing city would reward him handsomely. It is the custom, It is a vested right. It is a

social contract. It must abide. Such may be the case, yet it is not so reckoned by all. Henry George years ago wrote his text book for the poor and the oppressed and such as might desire to do justly and love mercy. He beheld everywhere "progress" and he knew personally "pov-erty," and that peculiar combination of observation and experience enabled him to write a book which contains much more han a theory of taxation. It has all the fire and enthusiasm of a new gospel.

Now the fact is that it has convertd thousands of men in all walks in ife. Its theory may be true, it may be false, but in England we have today a government prepared to break a social contract and prepared to ap- to the members of the Houses who were peal to the people to sustain them in to be asked to enact them into law, but the act, and the social contract they to those by whom the law was to be would break is the right of the indi- administered after its enactment. One to the unearned increment in land values, a contract, the justice of which, Henry George re joke, but one which will prove very fused to admit. It is quite true that the British government purpose to take but a small fraction of the unearned increment, but that small fracthe custom.

Henry George was never troubled about the matter of a broken social fishermen, the lumbermen, and the farmers not many years ago had a very good and easily-reached market for their goods in the New England States These men entered their business, invested their capital, established their homes in the expectation of the pertrouble has been traced directly to there a social contract, and yet that manence of that market. There was contract was broken and many of these men continue to suffer loss to worthy of further investigation. At the present day. Indeed, it is imposwater is entirely free from any in- interests. The big vested interests without interfering with some vested jurious matter. This condition adds to look out for themselves, they compel the uncertainty, but strengthens the respect for their favorite contracts opinion that Perth is suffering from and even drive better bargains. The an epidemic entirely distinct from small interests of the poor man has no mighty voice raised in its defense. articles which are or may be imported In any event, it is almost impossible little ewe lamb. It has ever been It is no crime to steal the poor man's

The breaking of a social contract is revolutionary in proportion to the power of the men who profit by the seeking their services. Under the cir- it is rather a significent fact that tocontract and resist any change. And cumstances it should come within the day in Great Britain the men who sphere of the provincial board of howl revolution where there is a Health to render such practical aid as modest proposal to break a contract profitable to the rich are the men ready to break a contract with the men whose vested interests are so war we are strongly of the opinion small that they may be lightly taken.

GET SOMETHING DEFINITE

It is intimated that the Municipal Council may before long be asked to consider a suggestion looking to the erection of a building in which may be brought together all offices now scattered throughout the city. The proposition is one of some magnitude, but the original intimation, made no doubt merely as a feeler and without much thought is scarcely likely to commend itself in every detail to those who will pay the bills

For a city of this size St. John is lamentably deficient in accommodation for its various business offices; St. John county is in an even worse position. Some of the buildings now used for public purposes are scarcely to be regarded as creditable to a community which has any amount of respect for itself. Here and there, at odd corners and in out of the way places, are to be found dirty and dingy offices in which the servants of the corporation or the municipality are endeavoring to perform their duties. Much inconvenience is caused, a great waste of time is turers interested in the different schednecessarily involved, and even if for no other purpose than eliminating these conditions, the erection of a suit-able building is worthy of considera-

According to this theory each man never willingly turns away. For him there are those in England who be there is no conversion or change of turity possesses some organ weaker than the rest, and death in the ortal tariff should take care of him and the tremedy is the swift enactment of a cause of the state of the city's finances.

Aid. McGoldrick has for some years been advocating a new city hall, but for various reasons—particularly be not intended for the public good. It

-his suggestions have not been favorably received. The latest proposition, however, involves bringing together under one roof, all the county as well as the city offices, and this certainly should be approved if only on the ground of convenience.

It might be well for those who are interesting themselves in the project, to secure full particulars of the cost of maintenance and other expenses i connection with the present scattered offices, giving also an estimate of the possible receipts from the sale of those public properties which may be of no further utility, and on the other side a definite plan, with approximate figures, of a new home for the public officials. No such proposal has ever been put before the taxpayers, and ft is a little difficult for a man to express an opinion on something of which he has only a vague idea. Under all the circumstances and even in view of the fact that finances are in an unsatisfactory condition, such a scheme as has been suggested might commend itself on the ground of economy as well as of convenience. But one thing should be remembered,

ANDOVER AND PERTH

barns already.

icipal building, sufficient allowance

In commenting on the fever situation vesterday The Sun referred to the prevalence of the disease in Perth. This was an error. Perth, it is understood, has been almost wholly clear of the tracted the disease elsewhere. It is that so many cases now exist. The o the press, are subdated and sent from the office at Perth.

CANADA AND THE U. S. TARIFF

Mr. Taft has had the temerity openly and publicly to praise the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. But there is no popular enthusiasm over it, no pride nor sense of triumph. Mr. Taft was able to secure a few concessions by some high-class bargaining and in that way he removed some of its worst provisions. But he saw no shame in supporting the bill and he has justified the log-rolling and barter which produced it proclaiming himself thus a trader and barterer rather than a leader and statesman. But it is its relation to Canada which concerns us and in some of its provisions it seems capable of working us much mischief. Eugene Foss of Boston says that "its maximum and retaliatory previsions are the most potent instruments for mischief that were ever put into a tariff and they are already beginning preve their evil nature." The bill has many "jokers" scattered

hroughout its length, that is, it has many clauses whose meaning did not lie upon the surface, whose language was meant not to disclose its meaning of these jokes is the maximum and minimum clause. It is a huge practical disturbing in our trade relations with

that country. The schedules as they were detailed in the bill and presented to the country, through the committees and the newspapers, were only the minimum schedules. There lay at the back of the measure a maximum provision contract. He felt that society had a the weight of which cur trade interests tracts and rather indifferent to others. hibitive. The clause is a huge threat jurist by his fellow citizens. Judge of that government to affect the tariff legislation of other countries. When the threat is not heeded the duties imposed will be beyond all comparison heavier than that provided in any previous bill. In the matter of pulp-wood and paper

is empowered to ascertain whether any foreign country lays a prohibition upon the exportation of any article to the United States," and this extends not simply to any government or colony, but to any "political division thereof having authority to impose restrictions or regulations upon the exportation of to the United States." This is aimed directly at Ontario and Quebec, which prohibits the exportation of wood-pulp, and it is also a threat at New Brunswick to refrain from any such prohibition. But no self-respecting country. can be influenced by threats, and if the threat is not heeded we will soon be in ed States in which every article of pay heavier duties than were ever imposed by any previous Congress. But in spite of the threat of tariff

that our government would prohibit altogether the export of woodpulp. It is simply a matter of sound business. fcresight. It is the only way to conserve our great national assset. The wasteful and extravagant methods have depleted the forests on the other side of the border. In a few years Canada must have the monopoly of the paper industry of North America. But to profit fully by her natural advantages, methods must be taken to conserve the forests from all waste and extravagance on the part of aliens or natives.

But most important of all is the evidence that this bill gives that the making of a tariff is simply a private matter. This bill is a private document. What takes place in committees and conferences is confidential Reporters are not to inquire and curiosity on the part of the public is not encouraged. The debates in the house are formal. It is a matter of common knowledge what Mr. Cannon and Mr. Aldrich desire. The debates disclose nothing and they determine very little. Aldrich had seen the manufacules and no matter how anxious the majority in the house were to fulfil in good faith the promises made by tion/
Aid. McGoldrick has for some years ing the campaign by the President,

was intended for the benefit of the i terests most directly and selfishly co cerned. It is the triumph of specprivilege. Its many "jokers" pro-claim it a make-believe and a thor-oughly dishonest bill in a way in which the McKinley and Dingley tariffs were not. It is a lesson of what may happen some day in Canada it privilege. Its many "jokers" our progress towards high protection continues. There is always danger as long as we continue legislation for a special and favored class.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD

The Synod of the Presbyteria Church in the Maritime Provinces is now meeting in this city. About three hundred and fifty clergymen and lay-men will attend the meeting of this court. There are no appeals, no heresy trials and no distracting problem before this court at present. But it is an indication of the signs of the times that the problems to which they will give most time and discussion are not those which concern administration or questions of doctrine and creeds but that in planning for a permanent munof social and moral reform and of methods for breaking up of the intense ought to be made for architectural materialism which seems so characbeauty. St. John has quite enough teristic of the age. The question of the social life of our cities, of forms and methods of recreation, of the changed modern attitude to the Sabbath will be studied with anxious care. In the world today there are many kinds of roices and no kind is without signification. The voice of the man who proclaims that abundance of corn and wine and oil, better houses, shorter fever, only one case, so far as can be hours of labor, pleasant amusement learned, having been reported there, are all that is necessary to make life the patient a man who had had con- desirable and realize our social ideals, on the other hand there are those wh n Andover, the neighboring village, think that a new social order is all that is required to bring on the milerror arose from the fact that tele- lenium. Both classes are useful, but graphic messages written in Andever the message of the church is different from either. It is that of the Prophe of Nazareth who in the fulness of time went forth proclaiming as good

news the coming of the reign of mercy, truth and righteousness. There are many new problems to which modern conditions are forcing the attention of the churches, new sins which seem to saturate the social atmosphere; new moral problems forced upon her by the activities of the time, by the lack of sterling honesty, and unselfish devotion to social relations. The fact that the higher interests of life seems to have little or no attrac tion for masses of men today, and that they are absorbed in the pursuit of things which perish with the using gives point to all the efforts of the church to solve the deepest problem of the age-the problem of teaching a willing submission to cosmic laws so that moral strength may be received to realize worthy ideals. If this Synod will assist men in distinguishing between the accidentals and essentials in religion and help them to believe that religion is not something superadded to life but a natural phenomenon that is ever recurring in the hearts of men they will accomplish something toward the revitalizing of Christianity. In that hope we welcome them to our city.

JUDGE WEDDERBURN

Yesterday's presentation, at the opening of the King's County Court was a fitting appreciation of the many estimable qualities of one who during a long career has earned the respect of his acquaintances. Judge Wedderburn must feel the natual gratification which comes to a man in the knowledge that he has done his best, and that those aims whenever he has fallen below his own ideal have not right to appropriate that which bewith the United States may come to friends. There must be a real satisfaclessened his endeavors in the eyes of longed to it. And apparently the find a serious burden before many tion, even making all fitting allow-British government though somewhat months. In the case of articles im- ances for personal modesty, in the timid in the performance, is very much ported from countries whose tariff ar realization that after many years of over, that there is a tendency to be United States, the duties are to be put of such expressions of genuine esteem rangements discriminate against the public service one is deemed worthy over nice about certain social con at a maximum which is virtually pro- as were showered on the veteran The people of these provinces have and an impertment effort on the part Wedderburn must understand that these were no formal utterances but that they expressed the true sentiments of all those to whom he is known. An upright judge, a prudent, fair and impartial administrator of the law, fearlessly honest and at all times pointed out some time ago how outspoken in defence of that which is this provision would affect Canada, It good, one of the most brilliant orators will enable them to discriminate between the imports from the different life an ideal citizen, Judge Wedder-Canadian provinces as is seen in this burn is a man of whom it can fairly be said that King's County honors itsubtly worded clause: "The President be said that King's County honors itself in honoring him

BRITISH RESIDENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 5 .- Six hundred men still more or less loyal to the Union Jack of Great Britain despite their years of residence in New York, gathered tonight at the Walthe heat of a tariff war with the Unit-ed States in which every article of feast spread in honor of Admiral Si trade between the two countries will Edward Seymour, commander-in-chie of the British fleet, Rear Admiral Frederick Tower Hamilton and the officers of his Brittanic majesty's cruise squadron which came to the Hudson Fulton celebration. The dinner was given by the British residents of Nev York under the auspices of St George's Society, the Canadian Society and the British Schools and Universities Club of Manhattan

Nova Scotia Steel's output in Sep-tember was away ahead of the same month last year. The actual figures have not yet been compiled.

In September Canadian banks opened 29 new branches. Only one branch

HIGHEST FOOD-VALUE. Epps's Cocoa is a treat to Children. A Sustenant to the Worker.

A Boon to the Thrifty Housewife,

COCOA BREAKFAST SUPPER

In strength delicacy of flavour, nutritiousness and economy in use "Epps's" is unsurpassed.

Children thrive on "Epps's."

ON THE NORTH SHORF

The A. D. Mann Dramatic Company is Three

Years Old

CHATHAM, N. B., Oct. 5.-A atic company, the oldest menily which is now sixteen years, and w has in its three years' existence more than one play with an that would do credit to many companies, is a local organizat which Chatham citizens take pride. It is known as the A. I Dramatic Company and Bert M ousiness manager and pro while Joe McCormack holds do position of director and stage ager. In all there are eight m of the company, the youngest but 12 years old. These are Tor livan, Willie Dick, Will Kingston Fitzpatrick, Myrt Gaynor, jr. Dunn, J. D. McCormack and

Mann. They have written and prod their own plays. Their scenery hand made and hand painted and have added a drop curtain to equipment. They are now ha work on a two-act military drama titled Dark Before Dawn, the scen which is laid in the great Amer Civil War. This will be put on in Cadet Hall in a few weeks for nights' running, and promises to the best play they have yet prod The entertainment is in aid of cadets. In addition to the play young actors will put on a number specialties between the acts.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS ARRANGED FOR OCTOBER

Will be Addressed by Dr Standish, S. L. Peters aud Others

The following meetings have been arranged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the various agriculdressed by Dr. J. S. Standish. V.S., and S. L. Peters, Queenstown, N. B.: Oct 6th, Sackville (judging at exhibition) Oct. 7th, Sackville (judging at exhibition), also delivering addresses. Oct 8th, Hillsboro (judging at exhibition) Oct. 9th, Harvey Corner; Oct. 11th, Hopewell Hill; Oct. 12th, Coverdale; Oct. 13, Dorchester; Oct. 14th, Port Elgin (judging at exhibition); Oct. 15th. Melrose; Oct. 16th, Port Elgin; Oct. 18th, Shediac; Oct. 19th, Buctouche; Oct. 20th, Rexton; Oct. 21st, West Branch; Oct. 22nd, Napan; Oct. 23rd, Bathurst; Oct. 25th, New Bandon; Oct. 26th, Jacquet River; Oct. 27th, Charlo Oct. 28th, Dalhousie; Oct. 29th, Camp-

To be addressed by Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont, and J. B. Daggett, Hartland, N. B.: Oct. 6th, Blackville (judging at exhibition); Oct. 7th, Doaktown (judging at exhibition): Oct. 8th. Millerton; Oct. 9th, Black River Bridge; Oct. 11th, Ford's Mills, Kent Co.; Oct. 12th. Fairview, St. Martins: Oct. 13th. St. Martins (judging at exhibition), meeting 7.30 p. m.; Oct. 14th, Lower meeting 7.30 p. m.; Millstream: Oct. 15th. Belle Isle Creek Oct. 16th, Highfield; Oct. 18th, Cumberland Bay; Oct. 19th, Chipman: Oct 20th, Northfield; Oct. 21st, Waterborcugh; Oct, 22nd, Lower Jemseg; Oct. 23rd, Narrows: Oct. 25th. Shan-Oct. 26th, Brown's Flats: Oct. 27th, Jerusalem: Oct. 28th, Hibernia Oct. 29th, Summerhill; Oct. 30th, Wels-

HIGH TRIBUTES TO DR. PARKER

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-The resignation of Reverend Doctor Lindsay Parker, nearly twenty-five years the be loved rector of Saint Peter's Church Brooklyn, which was written from his country home, near St. John was read to his parishioners Sunday morning and with great regret the congregation instructed, after many elogistic test monies to their rector's great work among them, their vestry to accept it. which was done at yesterday's meeting. A continuation of his nervous breakdown without hope of immediate relief, was given as the cause and although further vacation had been voted him in which to recuperate, vet Dcctor Parker insisted upon being relieved. Further formal action will be aken Friday night. Doctor Parker also resigned as chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, in which organization he was for many years a favorite staff officer.

upon behalf of the International Sunday School Association, Rev. Aquila Lucas, of Sussex, left here on last evening's Boston train. After spending a day with the secreary of the association, at Boston, he will sail on Saturday from New York. Rev. Mr. Lucas will eat his Christmas dinner in Jamaica, and will be in Panama on New Year's day. His work will commence in Porto Rico, from which island he will go in succession to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the other close his trip in the Dutch Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, which although possessions of Holland, are peopled by English-speaking people who are ministered to by Englishspeaking clergymen.

Bound upon a seven menths' trip to

the West Indies and South America

REFUSED TO PAY \$5 POKER DEBT

So Birodas Took Cheques from Pocket

A Pathelic Scene-No Fever Cases at Perih -- Report Referred to

PERTH, N. B., Oct. 4.-A scene almost pathetic was witnessed in the court room at Andover this afternoon when Blrodas Similgis, charged with stealing checks valued at \$54.95 from Mike Mettaugh, came up for speedy trial before Judge Carleton. Bloras is a Latin, 17 years old, and very youthful for his years. He sat in the dock during the proceedings, the picture of sorrow, weeping miserably and starting at every sound. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Mettaugh had los \$5.00 to Blrodas in a game of poker, and on his refusing to pay it, Blrodas settled the debt by extracting the cheques while Mettaugh slept. He knew, he says, that they were of value, but did not know how much.

His honor suspended sentence, and gave the boy instead a kind but firm lecture and allowed him to go free. Transferred from misery to gladness, the boy still continued to weep, presumably tears of joy, and left the room turning and expressing his gratitude to everyone in sight. The money was returned to Mettaugh There are no cases of fever in Perth.

last night's report referring to Andover and its water.

KING EDWARD WOULD COURT DANGER NOW

Wants to Visit Portugal and Spain

ADVISERS NERVOUS

Tope to Dissuade Him From Rash Course-England Has Vast Interests

LONDON, Oct. 4.-King Edward is going to satisfy himself by personal observation just what the ponucal conditions in Spain and Portugal really are, and despite the utmost endeavors of his advisers, has determined to visit the Iberian peninsula probably next spring.

England has large interests in both Spain and Portugal. Spanish Government securities are largely held here. Commercial enterprises in Portugal are backed to a great extent by British capital. The London Government has also a reversionary interest in all the Portuguese colonies. Furthermore an English princess is Queen of Spain, and negotiations are pending by which another English princess may become Queen of Portugal.

If King Edward's plans are carried out, he will shorten his stay at Biarritz, in southern France, next spring. He will go from there to Lisbon on the royal yacht, note conditions in the Portuguese capital, and then go to Madrid for a week's stay.

The King's advisers are manifesting a good deal of nervousness concerning program that he has mapped out, and they are doing their best to alter it. With the disturbed conditions that prevail in both Spain and Portugal. considerable danger is to be expected, especially to a visiting ruler.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WILLIAM NODWELL

SUSSEX, N. B., Oct. 3-The death occurred on Friday night, October 1st, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. M. Enman, of Wm. Nodwell, aged 13. The deceased was a well known farmer residing at Markhamville. He came here for medical treatment a lew days ago but the best physicians were unable to give relief. His wife who predeceased him, was Miss Mary Kierstead. Seven children survive The funeral will be held 'tomorrow morning from his daughter's residence here, at 1 o'clock,

Hotelkeeper-Has the American gentleman made any remarks about his bill yet? Waiter-Not yet. He is looking for

some in his dictionary. "What do you most admire about Hamlet" said the actor. "The fact,' replied the other, "that he didn't employ alienists to prove that he had a brain storm or some

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