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The following agent is authorized to canvass
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graph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville
Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 12, 1906

WHY NOT SEND THE MONEY?
Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco was
asked by wire Tuesday whether or not
the \$100,000 voted by the Dominion Par-
liament and declined by Mr. Roosevelt
would be accepted if offered direct to San
Francisco. The mayor read the telegram
at a meeting of the relief committee, and
amid cheering James D. Phelan, chairman
of the committee was instructed to answer
that the money would be accepted with
gratitude. The telegraphed inquiry, how-
ever, was not from the Dominion govern-
ment but from a Toronto newspaper, and
because of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude the
government apparently hesitates to send
the money direct. But Japan did so, and
as the money was intended for the San
Francisco sufferers and they say they need
it, the common sense thing to do would
be to send it to them without delay.
There is the more reason for this course
because the latest reports from San Fran-
cisco agree in representing the need of the
people as very great. According to Gen-
eral Greely the supplies of both money
and food are far from sufficient, and must
be constantly renewed for a long time if
suffering is not to become general. The
agent of Massachusetts in San Francisco
reports that typhoid has made its appear-
ance and that he fears it will become epi-
demic in the immediate future. In these
circumstances no time should be lost in
splitting hairs at Ottawa. The people of
Canada undoubtedly approved the vote of
Parliament, and undoubtedly would com-
mend a decision to send the money to the San
Francisco relief committee at once. What
they have said or will say about it in
Washington is of no consequence, but no
doubt the American officials would be
glad to hear that the money was on its
way.

"AFTER" MR. CARNEGIE
Mr. Carnegie's visit to Canada is over,
and now that he has gone much criticism
springs up behind him. Four Montreal
clergymen preached about him last Sun-
day, and though no one of them said so
in so many words, in all their sermons ap-
peared the thinly veiled opinion that the
ironmaster is on the broad road that
leads to destruction and not the narrow
path which climbs to salvation. Mr. Car-
negie in the course of one of his Cana-
dian speeches said we should think more
of making our homes here heavenly and
less of heaven as a future home. To this
the clergymen in some measure assented,
but they united in assuming that Mr. Car-
negie is a religious man merely because
he is a great humanitarian. The more
prominent he is, they say, the more likely
is he to prove a stumbling block,
since, because of his prominence,
many may adopt his view that to do good
is to discharge one's full responsibility so
far as morality and religion are concerned,
whereas the clergymen insisted that
without faith and without work for the
glory of God no man can be a Christian.
But religion, or the lack of it, was not
the only subject in regard to which the
millionaire gave offence while he was
in Canada. In Toronto he and Mr. Goldwin
Smith had much to say in advocacy of
peace and in denunciation of war, and
Mr. Carnegie referred to the South Afri-
can war and to the Spanish-American war
as inexcusable national crimes and as
military lawlessness. This brings the wrath
of the Canadian (Graphic) down upon Mr.
Carnegie's head, and likewise upon the
head of Mr. Goldwin Smith who agreed
with him. The editor of the Graphic ad-
mits that the war with Spain was un-
justifiable and farcical, and reminds Mr.
Carnegie that in the Philippines a small
people are still struggling for freedom
"after years of conflict—much of it cruel
and heartless to a degree"—and that the
natives are yet "unconquered except by
gradual depletion in numbers and the
actual occupation of territory by troops."
The war with the Boers, the Graphic
says is schooling Messrs. Carnegie and
Smith, was a struggle of another order,
and in South Africa, after years of un-
derestimated humiliation for the Colonists at
the hands of the Boers, after permitting
the prolonged arming of its people and for-
tifying of Pretoria, after submitting to the
indiscreet arrogance of a corrupt olig-
archy in the Transvaal and the ever-
widening tipples of its influence over the
Dutch throughout the Colonies, after pro-
longed correspondence and submission to
constant baiting at the hands of a small
but ignorant, baseless and bitter foe,
Great Britain faced the actual invasion of
its territories before resorting to war. In
the struggle that followed, as Mr. Car-
negie knows well, and as happened in his
own country in the years following 1776,
numbers were neutralized for a time by
local, geographical and other conditions.
But the struggle was ultimately won
wonderful exhibitions of British bravery,
by a consideration toward the enemy and
a charity which were not really conditions
of war; by a treatment and policy which
showed restraint and strength of charac-
ter unequalled in history."
Mr. Carnegie, who talks of Anglo-Saxon

union and friendship, is reminded by the
Graphic that while England was threat-
ened by France, Germany and Russia dur-
ing the South African business, and
never knew when she might be engaged
in a struggle with half of Europe, "for a
long time the United States exhibited a
hesitating attitude of very doubtful friend-
ship"—an attitude very different from
that shown by the British in Manila Bay
when the Germans menaced Dewey. The
Graphic refutes the Carnegie idea that
Britain has made war unjustly—

"Great Britain's whole diplomatic history
in modern times has been a record of
continuous striving for peace; its army
and navy, when used, have usually been
instruments for the protection of com-
merce or of commercial rights, as in the
Crimean War; its proudest victories are
those for public liberty as in its ex-
hausting struggle with Napoleon Bonaparte;
its most glorious record in modern
conflicts was in defence of the lives of
the tiny web and wool of British civiliza-
tion in the vast garment of India's mil-
lions; its proudest boast today is in be-
ing the centre and hearthstone of a galaxy
of free and protected nations around the
world owning allegiance to a common king
and pursuing, by virtue of its power and
its navy, an unimpeded course of peace-
ful growth. Our Motherland cannot
suffer from such utterances but it makes
one ashamed that men owing it so much,
and knowing it so well, should fete and
cheer the speaker of the other day—
even if he be a man of millions."

For a man of peaceful bent Mr. Carnegie
has raised quite a disturbance. The
Graphic editor would not have us listen
to the ironmaster at all, and the clergymen
say that unless he repents the devil
will surely catch him.

CHEAP POWER AND THE GROWTH
OF CITIES
A serious impediment to the industrial
growth of Winnipeg has been the great
cost of power for manufacturing purposes.
For some time past the energetic business
men of the western city have been casting
about for some way to overcome this dis-
cap, and now it would appear that they
have succeeded. The city council has re-
ceived a report from a committee of three
engineers, who present a plan to dam the
Winnipeg River at a point some sixty miles
from the city, and generate there and
transmit to Winnipeg electric energy
enough to turn the wheels of all of the
city's factories for a generation to come.
The proposed dam will be an extensive and
costly one, and the distance will make
the expense of transmission considerable,
yet the engineers are of opinion that elec-
tricity can be delivered in Winnipeg at
a cost of \$18 per horse-power. The dam
and plant required to work with a 45,000-
foot head of water will cost about \$3,000,000.
This includes a double transmission line to
the city over a 100-foot right of way. The
proposal is to generate 17,000 horse-power
at first. If a million were added to the
expenditure, the engineers say, they could
generate 34,000 horse-power at \$13
per horse-power per annum. There will
be added to this \$13—or \$18—something
additional for distribution. So immense
would be the saving in the cost of power
as compared with present conditions it is
believed the plan would revolutionize man-
ufacturing in Winnipeg. The scheme will
be submitted to the people for approval,
and if they authorize the necessary ex-
penditure the power outfit can be completed
in three years.

Ontario is expecting an industrial revolution
as a result of the general introduction
of cheap electrical power for indus-
trial purposes from Niagara and other
sources. The Ontario government has in-
troduced a power bill the purpose of which
is to give this power to the people at a
reasonable cost, to prevent monopoly and
discrimination, and to simplify the dis-
tribution of the energy to all parts of the
country where it can be used to advantage.
This important measure is summarized as
follows:
The government will appoint a perman-
ent commission to oversee the relations
between the existing power companies and
the municipalities.
This body will be empowered to fix the
rates at which electricity shall be sold in
the various portions of the province, and
may, with the consent of the Crown, ex-
ercise the powers already granted to pri-
vate companies.
The province will borrow money to be
expended by the commission on the con-
struction of transmission lines and dis-
tributing plants.
The municipalities will eventually bear
all the cost of the works. They will pay
four per cent interest on the expenditure
and an annual sum sufficient to form in
thirty years a fund for the retirement of
the securities issued to cover the cost.
Lastly, they will contribute to the ex-
pense of maintaining, renewing and in-
suring the works installed.
Complaints that excessive rates are being
charged for power, or that municipalities
are discriminating in favor of certain in-
dustries, may be heard by the commis-
sioners, who may direct what rates are to
be paid for power.

St. John wants more industries and a
greater wage-earning population. It is al-
ready believed to be making some effort
to improve its condition in these respects.
Perhaps the greatest lever to work with
would be cheap power for manufacturing
purposes. The view of the Winnipeg plan
outlined above natural questions are: What
power source are there within 100 miles
of St. John? Is there any within that
distance which could be used advantage-
ously to generate 5,000 or 10,000 horse-
power? Is not the matter worth definite
investigation by qualified men?

FISH LIES
With that "spring feeling" in the air,
with angelic voices quivering suggestively
on the sidewalk and with an itch in the
fingers for a grip on one's trout rod, there
are a good many persons just now who are
more interested in fish stories than in the
progress of the rate bill or in the writing
of the Standard Oil octopus with the Presi-
dent's harpoon. "In his midst," Boston
Herald, editorial.
By his reference to angelic voices, and by
the nature of the fish stories he introduces
with the foregoing, the Boston Herald editor
writes himself down no fisherman, or, at
best a poor creature who sees bait and so

keeps himself outside the charmed circle.
He does not know the lifting song of the
reed or the whistle of the loon, the music
heard in the big woods where the lakes lie
hid and the streams leap from pool to
pool, and each pool an inspiration and a
promise. If he were a fisherman he would
not prize of angle worms or tell any such
fish story as this, a poor one even for the
beginning of the fish story season:

An early-worm fisherman, returning
from a mountain brook with a full basket
of trout, was overhauled by the game
warden and fish deputy. An examination
of the catch disclosed one fish that meas-
ured only five and a half inches, half an inch
below the lawful limit. The fisherman,
Rorepaugh by name, was arraigned in
court the next morning. "This fish," said
the judge—"has shrunk," interrupted
Rorepaugh (Pheebus)! "what a name!" "it
was six inches when I caught it, for I
measured it; but as it died it grew short-
er." The court intimated that fish stories
always grow longer, rather than shorter;
but the man of the rod persisted that this
fish had shrunk. "Clerk, bring me my copy
of Isak Walton," said this Daniel come
to judgment. Rorepaugh fidgeted, but look-
ed reminiscent. Then the judge said: "Ah,
here we have it," and proceeded to read
"Concerning the length of fish usually
caught in English brooks, I have observed
that with each telling of the story they
usually grow longer, and I have known a
trout which originally measured eight in-
ches to measure eleven the third day after
the fisherman had originally told the story."

The judge looked up with an inquiring
glance. "May it please the court," read
on," said the defendant. His honor did so,
in the words following:
"This universal custom on the part of
fishermen is almost everywhere the same.
The matter of fact I have observed on num-
bered occasions, that fish that I had
thought measured ten inches frequently
shrank as they dried to nine and a half
and even less to my own confusion and to
the detriment of my cronies."
"The prisoner is discharged," said the
court; when a fisherman told the truth it
is contrary to the purpose of the law to
discourage him." Such was the "fisher-
man's lick" of the angler who knew his
Walton.

As a fish story the foregoing is open to
various and sundry objections. Chiefly it
lacks action—and fish. The real fish story
should be crowded with incidents. There is,
for example, the combined fish and game
narrative with which a railroad con-
ductor well known hereabouts annually
opens the fishing season in New Brun-
swick, and which he has just delivered one
must with undiminished gusto. If a man
must lie, says Mr. Kipling, let it be a good
one. Well, says the conductor, a man with
a gun, and only one bullet for the same,
encountered, on the edge of a lake, a bear
and a moose. For the moment he felt an
embarrassment of riches; but, perceiving
a sharp point of rock between the two
animals, he fired, split the bullet in two,
baggel the bear with one half and the
moose with the other, only to be kicked
into the lake by the recoil of the gun.
Not that this was a misfortune, adds the
various conductor, seeing that he came
to the surface with a mink in one hand, a
muskrat in the other, and his rubber
boots full of trout. The conductor knows
the hero of this tale intimately. Indeed
only modestly prevents him from naming
it.

In Massachusetts where the talk is of
angle worms and trout five and a half
inches long the fish stories are naturally
stunted. It would be a liberal education
for these fish-lore New Englanders to
come west and visit the Miramichi, the
Tobique, or even some of the lakes about
St. Martin's, and hear the stories told
there. The fish stories are at their best,
and get weaned for good from the trifling
lies they now unload upon a public which
is not educated up to the real thing.

RUSSIA'S FIRST PARLIAMENT
A spectacle at once one of the most
striking and one of the most curious in
the world's history was the assembling
Thursday of Russia's first parliament. The
day was marked by magnificent pageantry
by the court, by an impressive show of
finery and authority by the bureaucracy,
and by an ominous quiver on the part of
the people and their representatives. The
couriers and the soldiery cheered the Czar.
The masses cheered their representatives,
who—so runs the report—were with diffi-
culty restrained from at once proceeding
to more troublesome resolutions bearing
upon the speech from the throne. This
speech was marked by two jarring notes.
One was the assertion of imperial author-
ity which ran through it. The other was
the statement that providence had inspired
the Czar to order the people to choose
representatives to share with him the work
of government. If the imperial tone was
justified, the parliament is without much
meaning. Providence may have inspired
the Czar to summon a parliament, but
doubtless his people are convinced rather
that they have wrong from him and his
advisers the shadow of liberty which this
parliament represents.

This great experiment which all the
world is watching can scarcely be said to
promise well, so plain are the elements of
strife which hedge it about, and so evi-
dent is it that the Czar and his advisers
have not yet decided to give the people
representative government. That the peo-
ple's representatives will be satisfied with
empty forms while the substance of power
is kept from them is not to be expected.
But the event of yesterday unquestionably
represents a mighty concession, and there
may be in the new assembly enough wis-
dom, restraint and tact to win gradually
from the crown the actual control of vital
questions.

It was plain yesterday that the grandeur
of the ceremony and the elevation and
ostentation of the imperial authority did
not cause the people to overlook the ab-
sence of the essentials from the Czar's
brief speech. It was barren of solid prom-
ise. There was in it no word of amnesty,

no hint of devolution of authority, no
frank definition of the office of the throne
on the one hand and of the parliament on
the other. Amid the pomp and splendor
the plain people were left still to wonder
how much would be yielded to them in
the matter of representative institutions
and how much they must yet wrest from
an unwilling and vacillating emperor. The
newly elected representatives are, appar-
ently, prepared to be reasonable. If they
are, and if the Czar will but meet them
half way, the dawn of a better day may
have come in Russia. There must be im-
provement before long in any event. The
edge of the constitutional wedge is in. Hav-
ing yielded so much the Czar must yield
more, or the new machine of the people,
gathering force, will roll over him.

THE PRICE OF GAS
A by no means reassuring statement is
made on behalf of the local gas company,
to the effect that it is not yet known
whether or not the price of gas to con-
sumers can be reduced, though the quality
will be improved. Consumers of gas care
less about the nature of the investigations
and improvements made by the owners of
the local plant than they do about the net
result of these activities upon the price of
light.

The consumers are naturally much in-
terested in the cost of gas in other cities
which are more remote from the coal mines
than St. John. Montreal is persistently
campaigning for cheaper gas. See now
what the conservative Montrealer witness
has to say of gas prices and of the lighting
situation generally:
"The gas company's contract is coming
to an end. Its plant is out-of-date; it
makes no attempt at modern methods. We
must have a new plant. At present, two-
thirds of the citizens of Montreal use coal
oil and coal because they cannot afford
gas either for lighting or cooking. With
a new municipal plant gas could be put
nearly in two and everybody could use
gas. Even according to Mr. Benoit's claim-
report, gas can be made and sold for eighty
cents at a profit. It costs the same, ac-
cording to that report, to make and deliv-
er gas in Toronto as it does in Montreal.
Toronto gets her gas for eighty cents, the
company pays its shareholders ten per cent
on their investment, it lays aside consid-
erable of its income as a sinking fund—and
the people of Toronto pay no meter rent.
We pay two prices and two meter rents,
so wise and gentle are we. This matter
of meter rents is very important to the
company, as will be seen when it is stated
that these rents must bring in some \$125,
000 a year, which of itself is four per cent
on the total value of the plant, as fixed
by Mr. Benoit. What a plum! The only
way to free ourselves is to provide a mun-
icipal plant. We must do something to free
ourselves from monopoly taxation, or Tor-
onto, where iron is cheaper, rents are
cheaper, coal is cheaper, and, living all
these things, we must inevitably, as we
have said, leave us far behind in the
race for commercial prosperity. Montreal-
ers should refuse to be strangled out
of their own homes."

As the Witness says, the point which
appeals to the public is at what cost gas
can be profitably produced. What it may
cost this or that company is not so im-
portant. In the end Montreal, or any
other city, is bound to have gas at a rea-
sonable price—if not from existing com-
panies, from others.

THE WINTER PORT
The rapidly-expanding transatlantic
trade of St. John, New Brunswick, seems
to be helping to settle the winter port
question, according to Globe.
It is helping so much that the winter
port question must be regarded as settled.
St. John is the port for winter freight.
The length of the freight routes on land
and sea—the long water haul, the short
rail haul—must rapidly increase the traffic
handled here. St. John is by geographical
location the natural port after the St.
Lawrence freezes. The business of this
port, nearly twice as great as that of
last season, has yielded a considerable
revenue. Previously no wharfage charges
were imposed. The revenue collected from
this source or its equivalent in tonnage
duty, during the last few months, indi-
cates that increasing traffic could be made
to pay interest on the cost of terminal
facilities, and this without imposing
charges sufficiently burdensome to cause
the port to be avoided.

But the trend in these matters is to-
ward free ports—to make the port charges
as light as possible, at all events, and this
development may be expected when the
government applies the projected policy
of nationalizing the principal harbors of
the country.

The facilities of the port, it is now gen-
erally recognized, must be kept on a level
with the great traffic that will offer. There
is needed, too, a frank recognition by rail-
road companies and politicians that the
shortest practicable route to St. John is
the natural route for freight carrying
railways. St. John's stock as a port is
going up rapidly. It remains for the
Board of Trade to omit no precautions in
the way of providing for the demands of
next season's business. The port should not
get a setback from the cry that facilities are inadequate.

NOTE AND COMMENT
This used to be a great rifle-shooting
province, but again this year we have no
man on the Bialay team.

The editor of the Moncton Transcript
defies the editor of the Montreal Star in
five or six editorials. Evidently these gen-
tlemen must go to court together.

A peculiarly heartless feature of the British
Columbia train robbery is the state-
ment that the robbers were evidently ex-
pecting to secure considerable money sent
to aid the San Francisco sufferers.

The terrorists are becoming more active
in Russia. The approaching session of the
first parliament is accompanied by public
and official uneasiness and foreboding.

When a poet writes of raven hair
His thoughts aren't worth a penny;
He must be ravin' for 't is clear
That raven hair's a nay.

One of Three
Things Always Cause
RHEUMATISM
Do you know the system risks itself
of waste matter through bowels and
kidneys? Yes, but by the skin as well.
As a matter of fact, the skin risks the
system of more urea than the kidneys do.
If the skin, or bowels, or kidneys are
unhealthy—they won't throw off enough
urea. This urea is changed into uric
acid—carried by the blood to joints and
nerves—causing Rheumatism.

One never inherits Rheumatism.
One does inherit weak kidneys, irregular
bowels and bad skin action.

FRUIT-A-TIVES
will positively cure Rheumatism because
they increase the eliminative action of
skin, kidneys and bowels—and make
these organs vigorous and healthy.
Fruit-A-Tives are the only fruit
retained in the system to poison the
blood and irritate the nerves.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are fruit juices,
combined with tonics, the whole forming
the most effective cure for Rheumatism.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent
on receipt of price if your druggist does
not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

by stern measures of repression. The out-
look is black.

Another nine-month railroad—the
Reading—reduced the price of coal by
forty cents a ton yesterday, a piece of
news which the consumers will duly com-
municate to the dealers in case the latter
are not reading the newspapers with as
much care as usual.

The Neptune Rowing Club's activity
gives promise of a lively rowing season.
The club deserves support in its effort to
bring about a revival of the great sport.
Perhaps there will be a big racing day
during the exhibition. Properly organ-
ized such an event would command a
great deal of interest.

The question of pensions and indemnities
was debated at some length at Ottawa
recently. That the members generally
are going to hold on to the larger indemni-
ties is clear enough from the nature of the
speeches. For men, to reduce their own
expenditures after raising them seems to be an
operation too painful for them to contem-
plate with composure. The MacLean
amendment received just nine votes.

St. John's generous contribution to San
Francisco was sent early and the bulk of
it has been applied to the relief of the
broken. Take every trait but this and
there is yet hope for them. Leave them
in possession of their courage, give them
the strength to look the world squarely in
the face, and there is at least an even
chance that they will find some way out
of their difficulties. Let them believe that
the word "failure" is marked indelibly upon
their features and they will sink deep-
ly into the Slough of Despond that it
will be next to impossible to extricate
them from the mire.

Persons who employ many individuals
do not hesitate to say that women are
naturally more courageous than men. Let
the ordinary man even lose his job and
the whole world seems to sink away from
him. For some reason he feels that he has
been disgraced—whether the fault was of
his own making or not—and he shows it
so plainly that the possible employer to
whom he approaches is more than liable to
misinterpret him. Merely to look for another
position seems to require more courage
than he can muster. A woman, on the
other hand—or so they say—seems to look
at life from an entirely different point of
view. She may work faithfully for her
employer while she is in his pay, but she
does not hold on to her job with the same
tenacity that is shown by men. Let any
unpleasantness arise, let some slight mis-
understanding cloud the horizon, and she
is off and away before the astonished em-
ployer has had an opportunity to ask her
to reconsider her determination. The next
day, bright and early, she is out in search
of a new position. Clad in her best gown
and with her most becoming hair, she
beards the lion in his den, and soon suc-
ceeds in getting the job that she is con-
fidently believed she would get when she
resigned her former position. Even with
courage a man finds it difficult to go about
looking for employment in such a cold
blooded fashion. Without the defiant
spirit that courage brings he is hopeless.

Only a very small increase in the demands
for stores and houses will double the pres-
ent value of every piece of real estate in
Bangor and Brewer. Where else can bet-
ter returns for invested money be had?
This loan company will not only earn
good interest on your stock if con-
servatively managed, but it will greatly
increase the value of the real estate which
you own today. Surely Bangor's rich men
will all help especially if they see clearly
it is for their interest to do so. Repeat,
Bangor's thirteen or fourteen million dol-
lars of real estate can be doubled in value
without costing any one a cent and in the
next few years, too. Our tax rate
should then be not over 15 per cent, and
we should have money to build bridges, a
water system and other needed improve-
ments. Not only would the present prop-
erty greatly increase in value but a great
many new buildings would be needed for
factories and houses. Not only would the
owners of real estate be benefited by de-
veloping a much larger Bangor but every
bank, every wholesale house, every hotel,
every retail store, every professional man
would do more business. Wholesale and
retail houses would find it much easier to
attract out-of-town business. Let us
work. Let us keep everlastingly at it."

In Wicked Toronto
(Toronto Telegram).
What Canada wants out of Andrew Car-
negie is his money, not his opinions.

This jump in the price of drinks has
made a whole lot of people speeches with
indignation who might otherwise be speech-
less with intoxication.

When a poet writes of raven hair
His thoughts aren't worth a penny;
He must be ravin' for 't is clear
That raven hair's a nay.

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, \$5.50, \$6.75, \$7.50, \$8.75, \$9.50,
\$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50,
Boys' 3-Piece Suits \$2.50 to \$7.00
Boys' 2-Piece Suits \$1.10 to \$5.50

J. N. HARVEY, 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, Waftle 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.

Don't Give Up the Ship
(By Graham Hood in N. Y. Globe).

Men who have fought the battle of life
to a successful issue long ago discovered
that worldly prosperity is largely a matter
of personal application. Embodied in
every human character are the germs that
make for success or failure. The relative
degree of that success, the manner of its
accomplishment, and the time spent in ef-
fecting it are all matters of development.
In such development it is personality alone
that counts.

If there are several germs—"traits of
character," we call them—that play an im-
portant part in the acquirement of mat-
erial prosperity there is at least one quality
that is of such consequence that, if de-
veloped, it will insure success. This quality
is the quality of courage.

To realize how necessary a courageous
spirit is to success in life is only to be
fully to study some of the horrible examples
that any large city can furnish with readi-
ness. You can find them in the parks by
day or by night; you can find them in all
the public loading places; you can usually
find them standing about watching other
men at work. No, you will have no diffi-
culty in finding them, nor will you have
much trouble in identifying them, for their
downcast eyes, their purposeless move-
ments, their uncertain step would tell you
their story, if their general appearance
needed such further commentary. They
are the men who have failed in life, and
they show it in every pore of the body,
whether they go shambling along the walks
or loiter idly upon the park benches.

So far as the average man is concerned,
one might almost as well take his life as
to deprive him of his courage. Some-
times, even in the ordinary affairs of life,
a man may fall very low, but it makes little
difference to what depths they may de-
scend so long as their spirits are not
broken. Take every trait but this and
there is yet hope for them. Leave them
in possession of their courage, give them
the strength to look the world squarely in
the face, and there is at least an even
chance that they will find some way out
of their difficulties. Let them believe that
the word "failure" is marked indelibly upon
their features and they will sink deep-
ly into the Slough of Despond that it
will be next to impossible to extricate
them from the mire.

Persons who employ many individuals
do not hesitate to say that women are
naturally more courageous than men. Let
the ordinary man even lose his job and
the whole world seems to sink away from
him. For some reason he feels that he has
been disgraced—whether the fault was of
his own making or not—and he shows it
so plainly that the possible employer to
whom he approaches is more than liable to
misinterpret him. Merely to look for another
position seems to require more courage
than he can muster. A woman, on the
other hand—or so they say—seems to look
at life from an entirely different point of
view. She may work faithfully for her
employer while she is in his pay, but she
does not hold on to her job with the same
tenacity that is shown by men. Let any
unpleasantness arise, let some slight mis-
understanding cloud the horizon, and she
is off and away before the astonished em-
ployer has had an opportunity to ask her
to reconsider her determination. The next
day, bright and early, she is out in search
of a new position. Clad in her best gown
and with her most becoming hair, she
beards the lion in his den, and soon suc-
ceeds in getting the job that she is con-
fidently believed she would get when she
resigned her former position. Even with
courage a man finds it difficult to go about
looking for employment in such a cold
blooded fashion. Without the defiant
spirit that courage brings he is hopeless.

Only a very small increase in the demands
for stores and houses will double the pres-
ent value of every piece of real estate in
Bangor and Brewer. Where else can bet-
ter returns for invested money be had?
This loan company will not only earn
good interest on your stock if con-
servatively managed, but it will greatly
increase the value of the real estate which
you own today. Surely Bangor's rich men
will all help especially if they see clearly
it is for their interest to do so. Repeat,
Bangor's thirteen or fourteen million dol-
lars of real estate can be doubled in value
without costing any one a cent and in the
next few years, too. Our tax rate
should then be not over 15 per cent, and
we should have money to build bridges, a
water system and other needed improve-
ments. Not only would the present prop-
erty greatly increase in value but a great
many new buildings would be needed for
factories and houses. Not only would the
owners of real estate be benefited by de-
veloping a much larger Bangor but every
bank, every wholesale house, every hotel,
every retail store, every professional man
would do more business. Wholesale and
retail houses would find it much easier to
attract out-of-town business. Let us
work. Let us keep everlastingly at it."

Well Known Guide Drowned.
Eastport, Me., May 10.—William Gold-
ing, a guide, was drowned today in Boyd's
Lake by the upsetting of his sailing
canoe. His body has not been recovered.
Golding was considered an expert canoe-
ist, and was a member of a well known
family of guides for hunters and fisher-
men. It is supposed that his canoe was
overturned by a sudden squall.

Standing Offer
Glad always to supply, for all fam-
ilies, the best quality of
Staple Goods, such as
Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc.,
at the lowest prices.
The people keep per classes an' yer poetry
"That kind o' dope I don't find in my line,
I don't find no long on Waldo Emerson nor
Shakespeare."

But the sports' editor's the man for mine:
"Gardner possesses what most fighters
lack—a snap punch. He hits like a light-
ning bolt. He is a real whippy crack. On
dope Pip Plan, by kidnapping a white-
dove, he looks like a winner for true. The
round was tame, and there was nothing do-
ing in the tally-ship, but Bradley prize open
the second spasm with a swat to right."
Judge.

Young Corbett is practically out of the
running on account of his dome-shaped
broad-brimmed. O'Hooligan wins the game by
roping in a discounter and doubling at
second. Mud Duck looks like the candy at
1 to 3.

The family looked astonished and held their
breath