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ST. JOHN STAR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1903.

ST. JOHN THEATRE-GOERS.

When the orchestra began to play God Save the King at the conclusion of a performance in the Opera House a few days ago, one person only in an audience which filled the house arose to her feet. Such a state of affairs does not tend to increase the spirit of patriotism in this city. In few instances indeed, does a St. John audience show that it understands the significance of the National Anthem. It is very noticeable that while the orchestra is playing after the performance the audience either sits still or makes a mad rush for the doors, the music being completely drowned by the shuffle of feet and the clatter of seats. So far as having any real effect on the audience, the orchestra might just as well play "Yankee Doodle" as "God Save the King." When one visits theatres in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and other cities where a little more attention is paid to these things, and where the spirit of refinement is a little deeper, the contrast is striking for it looks well to see a large audience rise to its feet with the first strains of the National Anthem and stand there until the last notes are struck.

The Star has on more than one occasion referred to this unpatriotic characteristic of St. John theatre-goers. We can not think that such a discourteous omission is due to ignorance. Rather is it due to carelessness and neglect. But whatever the cause for such action there is no getting over the fact that it is decidedly rude.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

The department of finance of Japan has just issued a comprehensive and detailed statement of their finances. The report is encouraging. Although great inroads were made in her treasury on account of the war with Russia, Japan has recovered with almost startling rapidity and great developments have taken place in trade and industry since peace was declared. When we look back a few years we see that these developments have been most remarkable, and it behooves the people of this country to study them with care, and extract from them the lessons which they are so well calculated to teach. The estimate for the expenditure for the year 1903 shows a large increase over those for the preceding year. This increase was mainly due, in the ordinary expenditure, to an increase in pensions and annuities, the national debt charge, and the expenditure of the Board of Education and other special departments, and to an increase of expenditure consequent upon the strengthening of military defenses; while the increase in the extraordinary expenditure is attributable for the enlargement of the harbor accommodations, strengthening of military defenses, replenishment of warships and torpedo boats, grants in aid of agriculture and industry, establishment of universities and other educational institutions, and holding of the Japan Grand Exhibition, and for the extension of the telephone exchange business.

The tables showing the growth of national income and expenditure give some idea of the rapid development of Japan. The increase of the national debt is a most striking feature; but the figures must be carefully examined to see their real meaning, as they include the amounts paid for the nationalization of the railways and for other public undertakings, which represent capital on which a good return is paid. The extraordinary expenditures in connection with the war with Russia were largely met by means of public loans, the total amount of which is calculated to reach the sum of 1,000,000,000 yen (\$1,190,328) from the outbreak of the war till the end of 1903. This is a very large sum, but the Japanese Government have boldly faced the problem before them, and have determined to repay it in about thirty years; and if nothing very unexpected happens, they will do it.

Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, is likely to be called upon to accept the Liberal nomination for the House of Commons, in an important Ontario riding. Whether he will accept or not remains to be seen. Should Mr. King decide to contest a constituency there would be no doubt that he would be elected without any difficulty. His record during the last two or three years would be sufficient to give him a majority of votes, even if he made no other appeal. Mr. King is one of the brightest men in Canada and his work in connection with the department of labor has placed him in

STATEMENT TELLS HOW TO LIVE LONG

Occupations With the Lowest
Rate of Mortality.

Doctors Short-Lived — Journalist Not
Considered — A Continuous
Decline in Phthisis.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The occupations making for the longest lives are those of ministers of religion, gardeners, gamekeepers, farmers, or railway engine drivers.

Such is the lesson of the interesting figures as to the mortality in certain occupations in 1901-2 given in a statement by Dr. Tatham continued in a supplement, issued in the week to the 6th annual report of the Registrar General.

A continuous decline in phthisis mortality is recorded. "Even clergymen and farmers, who have experienced an extremely low mortality from this disease in 1902-3 experienced," Dr. Tatham says, "a still lower mortality in the recent period."

"The exception are messengers, inkpots, servants, tanners, lace and hosiery workers, lead workers, and confectioners, among whom the mortality from phthisis has been practically stationary and general shopkeepers, cutlers, ironstone, copper, and tin miners, general laborers, ink servants in industrial districts, linkkeepers in agricultural districts and unoccupied males among whom it has considerably increased."

A decrease of mortality from influenza as well as from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems has been observed in most of the occupations.

As compared with lawyers, Dr. Tatham records, medical men die more rapidly at every stage of life, whilst, as compared with the clergy, their mortality is enormously in excess. Tuberculosis, phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs are the only causes of death that are substantially less fatal to medical men than to males in the aggregate.

Diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems contribute to a large share to the mortality of medical men, but, no doubt, to their anxious and arduous occupation.

A sign of the times is given in the particulars relating to commercial travellers. They fall victims to alcoholism in greater proportion than do any other class of men, and their mortality from liver diseases is more than double that of the average.

In the previous supplement it was remarked that there was no other occupation in which the ravages of cancer approached that among chimney sweeps. It is still noteworthy that although the mortality from this disease has fallen by nearly one-fourth, it is still the highest fatality from this disease, although among several other occupations, such as servants in London, brewers, furriers, general laborers, and seamen, the mortality does not fall far short of that of chimney sweeps. It is a subject which, as Dr. Tatham points out, deserves further attention.

For the first time in the history of the question of the mortality among women workers is dealt with exhaustively; though it is a matter full of difficulty. For instance, the case of a domestic servant, the daughter of a bricklayer, who has returned home permanently invalided, is given. She is pensioned off, regarded as unoccupied, and in the event of death, will be registered as a bricklayer's daughter, no mention being made of her previous occupation.

In the case of a married woman this cause would appear to operate even more strongly, the deceased woman being described simply as a wife or widow, with mention of her husband's occupation, but without mention of her own.

It is rather curious that actors, authors, and journalists have no place in these tables, even in the index. Even numerically they must be almost as important as, say, coster-mongers, wig makers, and chimney sweeps, who are all included.

MANSION ABLAZE, MUCH DAMAGE DONE; MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL ACTS AS FIRE- MAN; K. C.'s PLIGHT THROUGH LOSS

(Lloyd's Weekly News, London.) The list included a summons against Burley-in-the-Hill, near Oakham, the fine historic residence of the late Right Hon. G. H. Finch, M.P., formerly "Father of the House," was completely destroyed by fire in the early hours of Thursday.

The mansion was occupied by Capt. Fred E. Guest, a son of Lord Wimborne, and a cousin of Mr. Winston Churchill. He had taken it on a long lease and had spent several thousand pounds in making improvements and bringing the interior up to date. Capt. Guest was entertaining a house party, which included Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., and other M. P.'s.

The fire is said to have originated in the overheating of a fire in the kitchen and was first noticed by Miss Willis, secretary to Capt. Guest between 12.30 and 1 a. m.

Miss Willis informed the butler, who ran upstairs and aroused the members of the house party. They had already retired and most of them escaped in very scanty attire.

Within the next few hours four fire brigades from Oakham, Melton, Stamford and Peterborough

were playing upon the blazing pile, but owing to the difficulties of securing a sufficient supply of water, which had to be brought from a reservoir, some miles distant, it was not till 5.30 that the fire was under control.

The Leicester fire brigade was telegraphed to, but declined to travel the nine miles to the fire, regarding it as outside their radius.

Time after time Mr. Churchill entered the burning building and the whole of the guests kept up their arduous task for hours.

When the dawn came they were still fighting the flames and trying to save some of the tapestries. Mr. Churchill, wet to the skin, with his face blackened by smoke and dirt, was still working like a navvy.

In the vicarage hasty preparations were made to supply the workers with food and drink. The guests could not be persuaded to desert their posts.

When the flames attacked the hall, which was the most valuable part of the mansion, Mr. Churchill called two policemen to assist him. Taking a large piece of timber, he battered open the door, which was then blazing and entered the hall. Unfortunately, however, they were too late.

All the valuable tapestries, the whole of their personal belongings, some of the ladies not even having a dress to put on. Mr. Churchill arrived in London on Thursday afternoon, when he at once went to bed. He was going, but his eyes were so sore that he gave up the idea.

Lady Dorothy Howard worked tremendously hard all night, and it was principally owing to her efforts and those of Capt. Guest and Mr. Churchill that some of the most valuable tapestries were saved.

Some oil paintings and tapestry were saved, but other valuable things were destroyed. The valuable library, containing many books that cannot be replaced, was almost entirely burnt out. Besides hundreds of books several rare Cromwell letters were reduced to ashes.

The damage is estimated at £50,000. Practically two-thirds of the famous building have been destroyed, only the eastern wing having been saved.

Burley-on-the-Hill was the mansion of a Rutland, standing in an extensive park two miles northeast of Oakham. It could be seen for miles around, and was supported by thirty-one pillars on each side. The park, which is six miles round, has been this summer the camping ground of the Leicester Yeomanry.

WHY HE COULD NOT APPEAR.

The house passed through a long line of owners, and was once in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham, but was demolished by the Parliamentarians. The mansion had a frontage 156 feet in the Civil War. Fearing an attack by the Royalists the soldiers set fire to it, and only the stable escaped.

Burley-on-the-Hill was rebuilt in its present form by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.

There was an interesting incident in connection with the fire at Bredford Police Court on Thursday.

Headache and Nervousness.

If you are subject to headaches and nervousness good advice should be taken at once. Expenses in time saved worry and expense. D. BOYANER, OPTICIAN, 33 Dock St. The only exclusive optical store in the city.

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TIGER
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BIRTHS

GREEN—On Aug. 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Green of No. 45 Garden street, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

MEVICK-RANKINE—At the home of the bride's father, John R. Rankine, Chatham, on Aug. 20, by Rev. D. McD. Clarke, Sydney D. McVicar of Waterbury to Myrtle S. Rankine.

DOUGLAS—At Holy Trinity church, Digby, N. S., on Aug. 20th, by Rev. Mr. Wilson, Ernest H. Douglass of Kentville, N. B., to Minnie L. Mills of St. John, N. B.

DEATHS

JONES—At St. John, West, Aug. 22, after a long and lingering illness, Emma Helena Jones.

FUNERAL from 129 Union street, at 2.30 Tuesday. Service at St. George's Church at 3 o'clock.

WINDSOR, Pa., Aug. 22.—Warrants were issued today for the arrest of seven persons in connection with the murder of S. J. Rosenbloom, the merchant of this town, who disappeared last November, and whose body was found in a trunk by policemen at Camden, N. J., early this week. One of the warrants for Alexander Rosenbloom, a son of the murdered man, who has been missing since a few days after the disappearance of his father.

Dr. Wallace stated that there is suggested here the methods and means by which the work is done. It is by the finger of God. The force is external and it is divine. The work is not merely to develop or educate. It is to bring comfort and hope to those who are about to die; to console the mourner and to minister to men in pain; but all these are small compared with the casting out of the evil from the heart of man and from the community of men.

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a Large Congregation

Last Evening

Rev. C. S. Wallace, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lowell, Mass., was the preacher in St. Andrew's church last evening. The reverend doctor took for his text Luke xii. 20: "If by the finger of God I cast out devils, the kingdom of God come upon you."

In opening his sermon the speaker said that the old homely question, "what is it good for?" might properly be asked of the old theology, also of the new theology of the Christian era, as well as of socialism. It has been asserted that Christianity though a good thing for the first century and eastern countries, was not adapted for the twentieth century and this country.

Is this charge true? asked Dr. Wallace. If we can apply to our modern life the methods of our evening text, the adaptability and worth of our Christian faith will be proven. Christ pointed to the casting out of demons as a proof that the kingdom had come. This suggests the work and use of the Christian religion and furnishes a text by which the church might prove themselves. It is a worthy thing, bringing comfort and hope to those who are about to die; to console the mourner and to minister to men in pain; but all these are small compared with the casting out of the evil from the heart of man and from the community of men.

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