

# POOR DOCUMENT M C 2 0 3 3

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST JOHN N.B., MAY 26, 1900.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

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**THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.**

**MR. T. W. RAINFORD,** Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N.B., MAY 26, 1900.

**A COMMON SENSE VIEW.**

The fuss and fury raised by the Tories at Ottawa last week may lead some credulous and apprehensive people to believe that the opposition had a strong case against the government; that something had occurred which the ministers were afraid to have investigated, and therefore they resisted the course proposed by the other side. Such views would be wholly unwarranted. In the first place, the case of the opposition rests upon the unsupported statement of a self-confessed liars-guard. If that statement could be established under oath it would go to show that in West Huron and Brockville two or three accounts tampered with the ballots at one small polling booth in each riding. Accepting the account of the miserable fellow who tells the story, who seems anxious to make the case appear as bad as possible, the fact remains that not more than twenty ballots were affected in the respective counties.

All this would be deplorable. It would reveal a state of affairs which cannot be contemplated without the fear that a new and dangerous form of corruption has been imported into our political contests. To buy a vote is bad enough, but to steal one is a worse crime. To conceive it possible that a few daring gamblers, men who live by betting and gambling, may go into a close constituency and so manipulate the ballots, or instruct others how to do it, as to make the tide of victory flow in one direction, is a thing which may well make us stand aghast. It introduces an entirely new element into political contests, and one demanding a remedy wholly different from any now available under the election law.

What, however, is the common sense view of these revelations? It cannot be denied that they are shocking; it cannot be denied that these cases call for serious consideration on the part of those who control the election machinery. Yet, even though all that has been charged is true, the fact remains that not a syllable has been uttered by anyone which incriminates the government, the Liberal candidates, or a single Liberal of standing in either of the ridings. This cannot be questioned. What was done, if the whole story is not an invention—which is exceedingly probable on the face of it—was done by these scoundrels on their own notion, for purposes of their own, and without the knowledge or sanction of anyone having the remotest responsibility in connection with the elections.

The very fact that this story is brought out on the eve of a general election, two years after the events are said to have occurred, and that the whole of the opposition is openly in alliance with the Tories, suggests a special need for caution. To hear some of these furious Tories talk in parliament, or to read the Tory press on the subject, one would suppose that Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself had planned the whole scheme; that Sir Richard Cartwright had hired the men who worked it, and that Mr. Tarte had stolen the money to pay them for their trouble. The government naturally wished to carry these two by-elections, but they were really of no importance to the Liberal cause. West Huron is a safe Liberal seat, and it was not of the remotest consequence whether Brockville remained Tory or changed over to the other side.

Had it been of the gravest moment, however, that these two by-elections

should be won by the Liberals, it still remains true that the background who tells the yarn does not implicate a single Liberal in any unlawful effort to win the fight. His associates were men like himself—outsiders, having an interest in the bets that were going. They did not have the co-operation of the election officers; they worked alone. If full credence be given to Pritchett's statement, not more than twenty ballots were dealt with in either constituency. Yet, the majority of the Liberal candidates in each instance was away up in the hundreds; so that it cannot be said these desperate schemes had anything to do with the result. Had they been on a ten-fold larger scale it could not be claimed that they had caused the election of the Liberal candidate in either West-Huron or Brockville. And in any event not the slightest trace of culpability attaches to the Liberals in office, or to Liberals out of office. That is the governing fact.

**OUR FALLEN IMPERIALIST.**

The Halifax Chronicle refers to Sir Charles Tupper as a fallen Loyalist, that is to say, as one who was formerly loyal to Great Britain, but who has now ceased to be so for reasons best known to himself. We rather object to the title of Loyalist being applied to Sir Charles Tupper, because although he was at one time an advocate of Imperial Federation it has never been clear that anything but a regard for his own selfish interests prompted him to take this view of the duties of the colonies to Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper is a Hessian, it must be remembered, and the distinction between the Hessians and Loyalists at the time of the revolution was very marked. The distinction between these people is quite as marked today as ever it was. If Sir Charles Tupper ever was a Loyalist, he was a Loyalist for revenue and not because of love of the British flag and a desire to advance Imperial interests.

The shameful manner in which Sir Charles Tupper has recently led his party into a quagmire of disloyalty has of course attracted a great deal of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. We quoted the other day the utterances of an English paper on the subject, for in England Sir Charles is looked upon as the apostle of disunion and as the advocate of a policy which, if successful, would result in the breaking up of the British Empire. The Quebec speech of Sir Charles has, however, been extremely gratifying to a number of extreme Tory newspapers in that province, while the Imperialistic policy advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been bitterly condemned in the same place. La Trinité, a Tory organ published at Three Rivers, recently contained the following editorial on Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, forgetting his origin, betraying his fellow-countrymen and trampling underfoot the sentiments of a whole nation who merited his gratitude, had the cynicism to declare that he would be happy only on the day when he would be permitted to sit in the Imperial Parliament. It was all up with us, the French Canadians; we were deceived, betrayed by a brother. Who among us, before that shameful and humiliating declaration, would have thought that he would be happy only on the day when he would be permitted to sit in the Imperial Parliament? It was only too true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had become a traitor and a new Judas. Who at that time would have dared to believe that we had in London a perfidious renegade called Laurier? Unhappily, it was only too true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had become a traitor and a Judas, a renegade and a betrayer of his fellow countrymen. Three years have rolled by since that baneful day of treason. The form of Imperialism, sworn, sustained and cultivated with care by Sir Wilfrid, has grown and increased in a prodigious manner. The Grand Master, Israel (Mr. Tarte), has just reiterated in London the shameful declaration made by Sir Wilfrid in 1897. 'The French Canadians,' said he 'would like to be pure English, and in order to do so they require nothing more than to be represented in the Imperial Parliament.' (one must be a degenerate to utter such words). Let us then, the men, both devoted partisans of our interests and to the sentiments of French-Canadians, sit in the Canadian Parliament under the title of representatives of our race. Let us withdraw our confidence from these men, since they are unworthy of it. Let us turn them from the power they stole in 1896, and then we shall have the satisfaction of having accomplished a national and meritorious work."

La Trinité, which published the above article, is one of the kind of papers which praise Sir Charles Tupper's new policy. We are quite willing that he should win the applause of such disloyal and disreputable sheets, and it must be very pleasing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to find that he is the subject of their abuse.

**THE GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD.**

The Sun has undertaken to attack The Telegraph because of our criticism on the governor of Trinidad whom we accused of using his official influence with his council to defeat the proposed trade convention with Canada. The Sun has a particle of evidence to disprove our charge, but it quotes from a West Indian paper, the Demerara Chronicle, for the purpose of showing that trade with Canada would not be as profitable to Trinidad as trade with the United States. This is a question into which we do not feel called upon to enter except to remark that the collector of Trinidad, who was one of the delegates who came to Canada and who was strongly in favor of the arrangement with Canada, is probably as good a judge of the requirements of the people of Trinidad as either the Demerara Chronicle or the St. John Sun. With regard to the use of the governor's influence to prevent the arrangements with Canada being made, there is no doubt of it than there is of the fact of the sun tomorrow morning. The

fact was well known in Trinidad and it was commented on in the council when the matter came up for discussion. All the officials voted with the governor, while a majority of the business men in the council voted for the Canadian arrangement. We repeat that in taking the steps he did to defeat the arrangement with Canada, the governor of Trinidad acted a distinctly disloyal part and that his case ought to serve as warning to the British government to send no more needy adventurers to be governors of crown colonies, but men who have the welfare of their country at heart.

**THE BOER PROGRAMME.**

It is now stated that the Boers propose to defend not only Pretoria but Johannesburg, and to enable this to be done effectually, all the women and children are to be removed from those cities. There have been so many stories in regard to the intentions of the Boers in this war that it is well to receive any new ones with reserve. There is no doubt, whatever, that almost every leading man in the Transvaal with the exception of Kruger recognizes the fact that the cause of the Boers is hopeless and that the best thing that they can now do is to surrender unconditionally, trusting to the generosity of the British government to grant them the best possible terms. Kruger, of course, is an obstinate, as well as an ignorant, old man, has lost everything and in his despair may seek to drive his countrymen into a hopeless guerrilla contest which would only result in their utter ruin. No doubt the proposal to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg comes from him, although a short time ago it was stated that these places would not be defended, but that the Boers would take refuge in the mountain regions of the north. Perhaps it is because he finds that the Boers will not follow him to the north that he intends to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg, in any case the policy which he intends to adopt is a policy of despair for no one would be foolish enough to believe that Johannesburg and Pretoria could be successfully defended or that their successful defence, if it were possible, would save the Transvaal from being annexed to Great Britain. We must therefore look upon the proposal to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg rather as a demonstration intended to prolong the war in the hope that something may turn up favorable to the Boer cause. Evidently the Boers are no longer relying upon themselves, but are seeking outside help to enable them to avoid the consequences of their own folly in going to war with Great Britain. Johannesburg, which was before the war a mining town with a population of upwards of 100,000 persons, has no defences of any importance, or had none before the war. Such forts as were erected there were intended to protect it against outsiders, but to overawe the citizens of that place, who were suspected of sympathizing with the enemies of the Transvaal government. Therefore instead of the guns of Johannesburg pointing towards the outside they pointed to the city so that the town could be destroyed in case of an insurrection for the purpose of overthrowing Kruger's government. It may be that fortifications have since been erected around Johannesburg, but in any case it will be found to be a difficult place to defend. The Boers would do better to collect all their forces at Pretoria rather than divide their forces and munitions of war which will be necessary if both places are to be defended. However, the British will not shrink from the task of defending Johannesburg and Pretoria and Johannesburg at once, and perhaps it should be better that they should be besieged and forced to capitulate, as they will have to do. In that case all the Boer power will be gone and all the putative Boers will be prisoners in the hands of the British. That would put an end to any plans for the purpose of waging a guerrilla war in the mountains or building up a new state in that inhospitable region.

**OUR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.**

It must be admitted that our Canadian soldiers, in addition to their excellent military qualities which have made them conspicuous in the war in South Africa, have had great good luck. It was a great piece of good luck that placed them in the front at Paardeburg and made the Canadian infantry battalion the one nearest the Boers at the time of their surrender. Equal good fortune has attended all their other movements, making them conspicuous among the soldiers of the Empire and examples of what good soldiers ought to be. The recent piece of good fortune, the presence of the Canadian artillery at the relief of Mafeking, was perhaps the best of all, because Mafeking was the point to which the eyes of the whole world have been directed for some months past, and the fact that a Canadian battery of artillery by a forced march was able to be present at a battle which resulted in the Boers abandoning the siege is an event of no small significance and one of which every Canadian will be proud. Yesterday news came that the Canadians had taken part in two important operations at places more than 200 miles apart. A detachment of Canadian artillery with two guns was a part of the force that drove the Boers from Douglas in Cape Colony yesterday, while the first part of General Hamilton's force to enter the town of Heilbron from the Free State on Tuesday. Heilbron is the town to which President Steyn removed his capital from Kroonstad. We congratulate our brave boys on the success they have achieved in South Africa. We trust that the soldiers of Canada will always fight in as good a cause as that which they have taken up on behalf of freedom and justice in South Africa. Yet we hope

that no Canadian will be misled into glorifying war as the result of this contest, but that our people will remain, as they ever have been, advocates of a policy of peace as long as peace can be maintained with honor.

**THE PREMIERSHIP.**

Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the Sun, for lack of a better subject, discusses the possibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier becoming a member of the new court of appeal or a judge of the supreme court of Canada, and incidentally the question of his successor to the premiership. This discussion seems to be a little premature, because Sir Wilfrid has never given any indication which would lead people to believe that he contemplated resigning his place as leader of the government. Sir Wilfrid has proved himself to be an ideal leader and every day his position as the head of the Liberal party is improved and strengthened. No man has ever led the House of Commons more ably or more acceptably than he, and no premier of Canada has ever been more thoroughly master of his own House, notwithstanding the sneers which the opposition have directed against him. But the Sun of course, is looking for an opportunity to abuse some of the members of the government, and therefore it discusses the future leadership of the party. After disposing of Sir Richard Cartwright it proceeds to attack Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Blair and, of course, Mr. Tarte. None of those members of the government, according to Mr. Scott, are fit to be leaders, a fact which perhaps the Liberal party may take notice, or perhaps it will be a good thing when the question of leadership becomes a live one. As a rule the Liberals do not follow the advice of the Tories in the selection of their leaders and possibly the opinion of Mr. Scott on this subject will not influence them unduly. In the meantime we think that the Liberals of Canada are very well contented to have the leadership of the government where it now is, and we are satisfied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be tempted into resigning it by any offer of a judicial office, no matter how splendid.

**THE BOARD OF TRADE.**

The Telegraph yesterday was not able to present its readers with as full a report of the meeting between Mr. Funness and the council of the board of trade as it desired, or as the occasion seemed to demand. This, however, was not due to any fault on the part of The Telegraph or any member of its staff. The Telegraph sent one of its best reporters to the board of trade rooms to report the meeting. He was informed by Mr. Allison, the secretary of the board of trade, that the meeting was private and that he could not be permitted to be present. The Telegraph representative went away and did not return until the meeting was over. Then he viewed half a dozen pages before he succeeded in making up a report. In the meantime a member of the Sun staff had had his appearance at the board of trade rooms and quietly took his seat at the strictly private meeting. He was not asked to withdraw and he remained until the meeting closed. The secretary of the board of trade, who was aware of the Sun reporter's presence but he said nothing to him. He might have notified the Telegraph office that the prohibition against the presence of reporters had been relaxed, but he did not do so. A telephone message would have sufficed but none was sent. We simply state these facts without comment. If there is any good reason why the Sun should be favored by the board of trade or its secretary at the expense of The Telegraph we are not aware of it. Neither are we aware of any reason why a meeting of the council called to discuss an important public question should be private. All meetings of the council of the board of trade should be open to the press in the same manner as ordinary meetings of the board.

**ROUGH ON ROOSEVELT.**

Our American friends do not seem to be of one mind in their idolatry. When Theodore Roosevelt came back from Cuba, after rendering distinguished and effective service with his regiment of Rough Riders, the people of New York state raised him to the highest pinnacle at that time available. They made him governor. When Dewey returned from Manila the generous hero worship of our neighbors broke out in a new impulse. Dewey must be made president. He is now a candidate; but the remarks that appear from day to day in the American press would seem to show that he has lost much of his pristine popularity. He has not the status of a genuine live hero, and now the tide is turning against Roosevelt. A year ago he was regarded as the same fearless man in politics who had hurled his gallant cowboys against the shrinking Spaniards at Santiago. Now he is coming in for a great deal of rough and ready criticism.

A writer in the Nation says that "Governor Roosevelt's political education is proceeding apace. That is the true inference to be drawn from his consenting to make the party spoils of the responsible and delicate duties of the transfer-tax appraisers, and allowing Platt to fill the new offices with a set of machine politicians. True, he insisted upon 'naming' a friend of his own for one of the 'places' but the rest he flung as unthinkingly as Croker could to the party wolves. The time was passed, however, for reformers to get excited about these performances of the man who once led the whole choir of reform. Their

true role now is to watch, with amused interest, the stages of his political evolution."

It was when Theodore Roosevelt, as General Harrison said in Carnegie Hall, wanted to reform everything "right away," and thought everybody else terrible slow. But, under the shiffling tutelage of Platt, he has learned those great principles of temporary surrender to the devil which he now takes every occasion to expound as the true method of attaining political salvation. No speech of his, no Cromwell article, is now complete without warnings against these ineffably silly reformers who do not see that real reform is necessarily nine-tenths corruption. Some carping critics have found in these reiterated assertions of the governor that it is the highest duty of political man to make compromise with sin, an apologetic note, as if the new Roosevelt were conscious that he stood condemned by the House of Representatives for his conduct during General Grant's presidency, that he "was a bigger man than old Grant." General Hutton thought that he was a bigger man than the minister of militia, but in the end he found that he was mistaken. No man can come out from England and control the militia department contrary to the wishes of the people of Canada as expressed by their representatives and the responsible head of the department. That is what General Hutton tried to do and he failed.

**A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.**

Every living being is interested in an elaborate experiment now in progress at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, which has for its object the cure of consumption. Such are the ravages of this dread disease in the world, and particularly in our northern climate, that the outcome of these tests will be watched with the keenest possible interest. The system used is one devised by Franquise Crotte, a Frenchman who is not a physician, but who has devoted much time to the study of medicine and chemistry. Crotte's plan is to introduce antiseptic medicines into diseased tissue by means of static electricity, sponge electrodes being saturated with the medicine. The use of electricity in this manner is not new, but Mr. Crotte seems to have made advances in its practical application, particularly to consumption.

For several months this Crotte method has been the subject of official test at St. Luke's. Nine physicians have been appointed as a committee to watch and test the results of the experiment. The board of health of the city of New York occupies the position of referee in the matter, to avoid the possibility of error, all the microscopic examinations that are necessary are made in duplicate, one at the hospital and one in the laboratory of the department of health. The cure, by a fearless independence that raised

able extent in Canada. We have enough troubles of our own.

**GENERAL HUTTON.**

The Sun comes out as the champion of General Hutton and charges Dr. Boeden with having driven him out of the country without even the ordinary forms of civility. If the Tories desire to make a political issue out of General Hutton's conduct and his treatment by the government, they will speedily find that the people of Canada do not hold the same view with regard to General Hutton as they pretend to do. General Hutton, by was shown by the papers brought down by the explanations of the minister of militia, attempted to conduct the militia department without any reference to the minister who is the responsible head of the department. He was like the door-keeper of the House of Representatives who wrote to his friends during General Grant's presidency, that he "was a bigger man than old Grant." General Hutton thought that he was a bigger man than the minister of militia, but in the end he found that he was mistaken. No man can come out from England and control the militia department contrary to the wishes of the people of Canada as expressed by their representatives and the responsible head of the department. That is what General Hutton tried to do and he failed.

**THE HIGH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.**

The controversy which has been waging in England for the past two or three years respecting high church practices has been brought to an acute stage by a recent decision of the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The decision prohibits the "reservation of the Sacrament" in all its forms, and will force the high church element to come to an equally important decision on its part. Hardly any practice was more violently opposed by the early Protestants than that of reserving the Sacrament by the clergy. It was believed to imply the existence of special sanctity in the priest-hood; an assumption which the robust spirit of the reformation fiercely antagonized. The modern Anglican spirit, however, is very different, and the tendency to introduce the higher forms of ritual has become very strong. Some of the manifestations of this tendency, such as the use of incense and portable lights, have been directly pronounced illegal, and the position of the high church clergy is apparently becoming more and more untenable. It was believed that, while the reservation of the Sacrament for the purpose of adoration would be forbidden, the practice would be allowed for the sick and dying, but, as the decision is reported, it makes no exceptions. The great problem of disestablishment is thus steadily forced forward, and it may now at any time become the question of the day in English politics. A great deal of feeling exists on the subject in England, but lately it does not prevail to any considerable

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Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and Serges in blues and blacks. \$6, \$7.

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**MEN'S VERY SWELL SPRING SUITS**  
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**GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,**  
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The brightest, prettiest Clothing for Boys to be found in the city. Novelties predominate, but you will find any quantities of the staple styles here and at the right prices too. We want you to become acquainted with this department, every day is a genuine bargain day and every piece of clothing sold is dependable.

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For Boys, 3 to 12 years, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes and Blue Serges, \$1.25 to \$5.25.

**THREE-PIECE SUITS**  
For Boys, 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

is based upon the discovery by Pasteur that consumption is due to the presence of a distinctive germ in the lungs, and the further discovery by Mr. Crotte that formaldehyde gas, one of the most deadly gericides known, can be brought to bear directly on this bacillus. It cannot be breathed in the ordinary way. It is evolved by the Western Electrician that Professor Crotte, in his investigations into tuberculosis, became familiar with formaldehyde gas, but, unlike other investigators, he was not deterred by the difficulty of using it. Certain discoveries which had been made in the realm of electricity occurred to him. He knew that a large French manufacturing establishment was driving waterproof material into wood by means of electricity. It occurred to him that what electricity could accomplish in the case of vegetable fiber it could possibly do for the muscular fiber of the human body, and he tried the experiment. The result was success and the establishment of the Crotte method of treating consumption by means of formaldehyde gas.

Professor Crotte says his treatment will cure every case of consumption in the first stages of the disease, 75 per cent. in the second stage, and 20 per cent. in the third, or so-called "hopeless" stage. Professor Crotte has been conducting a clinic in Paris for the past five years, and it is a matter of record that he has cured consumptives in about the percentage mentioned. His discovery of a system by means of which formaldehyde gas can be actually forced into the lung cells by means of electricity is the result of many years of experiment.

In applying the treatment the patient is stripped to the waist, and, after being laid on a couch or operating-table, is carried near to the machine. A sponge filled with formaldehyde is attached to one pole of the electric machine and placed on the sufferer's body. In some cases another sponge, similarly charged with the gas, is held close to the mouth of the patient and connected with the battery, and the gas is inhaled in deep inspirations, while in some cases the second sponge is placed against the patient's chest.

Then the electric machine is started and the static electricity flows in a steady current through the sponges and into the body of the patient, carrying the formaldehyde with it and destroying all germs with which the gas comes in contact. One of the experiments in connection with the treatment consists in an examination of the matter expectorated by the patient just before the current is applied. The germs are found by the thousand, alive and moving. Immediately after the operation another examination is made. Usually all the germs discovered are dead. Day after day this process is repeated, the lungs gradually healing as the germs are killed and the scavenging gas goes deeper and deeper into the cells, searching out the cavities containing the bacilli. At length when no trace of germs can be found the patient is considered to be cured.

**JOHN RUSKIN'S ECCENTRICITY.**  
The late John Ruskin was a man of remarkable genius and scholarly attainments; but he was also in some regards a small man. His writings convey the impression that he was moved in all matters by a fearless independence that raised