The Aews.

6. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1910

MR. BORDEN AND THE NAVY

portunizm. And it must be remembered in Mr. Borden's case that but for this compromise he would be a leader without a party. He had to choose between wrecking his party for the sake of his principles, or wrecking his principles for the party's sake. And from the party political standpoint Mr. Berden has chosen the better party.

suddenness of Mr. Borden's conversion has been somewhat sensational. It was only a few months ago when, re-turning from England, he said in his

"The House of Commons last session laid down a certain policy touching naval defence in which both political Larties united. It may not have satisfied the aspirations of all Conserva-tives, but it seemed our founden duty to place if possible above the limits of partisan strife a question so vital and far-reaching, and to attain the stand-ard which has for ard which has for many years govern-ed both political parties in Great Britain with respect to fereign relations. How the present Administration will work out the policy to which I have work out the policy to which I have alluded remains to be seen. One governing principle at least should control—namely, that out of our own materials, by our own labor, and by the instructed skill of our own people any necessary provision for our naval defence should be made so far as may

e reasonably possible."

And he had strong and impressive and need at the position at that me, and none stronger than the fine peach of his first lieutenant Mr. Foster

oution is that it bears the aspect of hiring somebody else to do what we enselves ought to do, as though a

"It goes still farther than that. Suppose you contribute this year your sum, and next year your equal sum, and thereafter year after year. After ten, or twelve, or twenty, or thirty years you will have paid out an immense amount of money. You will have been protected in the meantime, but in Canada itself there will be no residue left, there will be no preparation of the seed or beginning of the growth of the soil, or beginning of the growth of the sources and with a population con-stantly increasing—we must and will have in this country a naval force of our own for our coast and home de-

However, as we have said, Mr. Ber ges of view, on the question of the South African contingent, for instance. But it must be said for Sir Wilfrid that when he has changed, it has been from a wrong policy to one nearer right. And we believe that Mr. Borden was nearer right six months ago than he is to-day. But he would apparently rather be leader than be right.

THE COST OF LIVING

Dr. Harvey C. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has a remedy for the increased cost of living. Just go ahead as you have been doing; eat the same sort of bread as you have been eating, if you want to, only cut the amount down a half, as you take been eating, if you want to only cut the amount down a haif, and make up the deficit in your stomach with more cereals, canned meats and canned vegetables. Dr. Wiley has prepared a bill of fare for one day for a family of six. For breakfast there is cereal, 5 cents; corned beef hash or scrapple, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; and at the same time gives the best toes, boiled or baked, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents; tea, five cents. Dinner, vegetable soup and meet from Soup browned, 15 cents; potatoes, turnips, 10 cents; canned apple pie 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents; coffee, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents; bread and butt tents; coffee, 10 cents; bread and butter, 10 cents. Here are very good meals for a day for a family of six at a total cost of \$1.25, which cannot be considered extravagant, and the cost of which could be appreciably lessened if more nutritious bread were eaten.

But Dr. Wiley apparently fails to take into consideration the fact that if the majority of people drop the more expensive foods in favor of the cheaper, those provisions which are now cheap will promptly rise in price owing to the

will promptly rise in price owing to the increased consumption. The boycott against meat across the border reduced the price of meat in some degree, but it caused a corresponding increase in the price of fish and eggs and similar substitutes.

the price of fish and eggs and similar substitutes for meat.

The real solution of the problem lies in a larger production of foodstuffs. We must enlarge our farming area, apply scientific principles to farming and adapt ourselves as best we can to conditions, while undergoing the slow process of making the soil yield more abundantly. This appears to be a commonsense explication. Whenver the fruit market is glutted fruit Ts cheap. When the grower has been inactive or the elements have failed to smile, the market is thinnned and prices expand. The demand and prices expand. a commonsense explication. Whenver the fruit market is glutted, fruit is cheap. When the grower has been inactive or the elements have failed to smile, the market is thinned and prices expand. The demand and prices naturally are regulated largely by the

TELEPHONES AND THE FUBLIO The Board of Trade co.

The Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate local telephone conditions and to sit in judgment on he case of the public versus the New Brunswick Telephone Company submitted yesterday a second report, published elsewhere, in the nature of an irgument against the company's reply o the first report. It seems unfortunite that a committee appointed for a udicial purpose should become inate that a committee appointed for a judicial purpose should become involved in a controversy with one of the parties before the court. No particular good can be accomplished by such a discussion. It is evident that the Company is determined in its course and, we believe, is convinced of the justice of its case. It is also evident that the majority of telephone users are convinced that they are being that the majority of telephone users are convinced that they are being treated arbitrarily and unjustly. In the circumstances the need would seem to be for some official enquiry and action, rather than for endies discussion of doubtful profit. This dispute is a matter for expert enquiry and legislation based thereon, or for formal arbitration. Several months ago The Sun declared its conviction that the only hitration. Several months ago The Sun declared its conviction that the only satisfactory settlement of the difficulty lay either in the appointment of an authoritative and informed commission to mediate between provincial public utility corporations and the people, af-ter the fashion of the Railway Comter the fashion of the mission, or in the establishment of a system of arbitration such as has been adopted by the federal government in against combines. its legislation against combines. Events since then have served to strengthen this opinion and to remove any doubt that may have existed of the provincial government's duty to take immediate action in the matter both in the interests of the public and of the men whose money is invested in this important enterprise.

THE GAME OF POLITICS

If there is some truth in the tradi tional criticism that Englishmen take their pleasures seriously, they have at any rate a distinct and happy gift of getting a good deal of pleasure out of their most serious preoccupations, re-marks the London Times. Self-governnatural growth in English soil; and for the very reason that it springs spontaneously and vigorously, its ex-ercise is not incompatible with a large unt of hearty recreation. Though the "party game" is an expression with a slightly depreciatory signific-ance. British games and the British party system have none the less a good party system have none the less a gool deal in common on their better side; and the analogy is never more appar-ent than at the time of a general election in this country, as well as in the Old. Despite the gradual growth of more complex party relationships, the whole tradition of our politics is still to reduce the tangle of disputed questions to a direct struggle between two opposing sides; and of all the games which are based on the same fundawhich are based on the same funda-mental idea none shows so curious an analogy to the alternations of office and opposition—of being "in" and "out"—as the game of cricket. Politics are not an end in themselves, any more than games are; both alike, in their different ways and degrees, are means to a healthy national life. That is, of course, if they are played fairly and honestly. And here, if anywhere, is where the analogy falls down. Fair play is the essence of ordinary sport; but, while to most politicians, politics is more or less a game, the chics of sport unfortunately does not control the players as it should.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE I.C. R.

If the Toronto Star is in receipt of any government patronage, and values it, we extend it herewith a friendly warning For while The Star finds in ees, other than the city clerk and unwarning. For, while The Star finds in the recently reported surplus on the this surplus should be used for the extension and betterment of the road. As the present management contemplates no such improvement The Star's remarks imply a critical attitude, and marks imply a critical attitude in the case of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the countenance of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor, to the approval of two members of the city selicitor. criticism, under this regime, is tabooed.

First thing The Star knows it will be accounts audited at least yearly by an ent off the patronage list and left to

"The time has come," it says, "for ex-tending the usefulness of the govern-ment road. The money which it yields, and much mere, should go back into sary to have one man immediately responsible to the civic administration, a principle which is at the basis of all sound business management and which must win more recognition in municipal affairs. eral regime, should be given the same chance to succeed as the directorates of private companies afford their own

CIVIC FINANCES

That the ordinary civic expenditur have been kept within the revenue: that for public works of a permanent nature, chargeable to capital, bonds increasing the funded debt to \$5.083.735; that the annual tax for interest char ges, outside of the school debt, is \$222,-\$78—these facts, together with a strong recommendation for caution and econ-omy, form the gist of the City Cham-

While it is gratifying to note that business principles prevail to the ex-tent that the overdrafts in nearly every department characteristic of re-cent years have been done away with. this favourable portion of the state-ment is hardly sufficient to balance the

There is small use grumbling over side wharves, the Loch Lomond ex-ension, the new ferry steamer, the echools, and all that. And there are other similar things, notably perman-ent streets, that we must have. But there is no doubt that in the ordinary

without detriment to the public service. In increased civic salaries and wages alone, for instance, the Council this year has added about as much to our annual expenditure as the interest cost of the Loch Lomond extension.

Under prudent management much can
be saved in the ordinary work of running the city.

But even with the most careful direction there is small hope of effecting any substantial decrease of expendiin these days of growing publi demands and increasing cost of almost every item of individual, industrial, or civic existence. The best hope for the city is to endeavor to decrease the burlen of debt and taxation per capita by taking active measures to increas lation and taxable values. this can be done we are confident. Even without effort our industrial and commercial condition is improving steadily, and with vigorous measures to improve conditions and to advertise broadcast our great natural advan-tages as a manufacturing and distributing centre there is no doubt that large and profitable advances can be The question facing St. John is one confronting almost every in in the country. It is impossible in this growing time to keep expense down to the level of ten or even two years ago. The main problem is to ex-tend the business area and increase the

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION which have adopted the commission system of government does not hear out the theoretical objection that this system is apt to weaken public interest in municipal affairs and prejudicially affect the communal spirit so essential to efficient administration. Instead of weakening public spirit it has had quite a contrary influence. It has greatly stimulated interest in civic activities and its success in those communities that have adopted the com-mission form of government has creat-ed the desire in many other cities to have it introduced. Not only this, but the original system proposed and es-tablished in Galveston has been improved in its later editions, especially that of Des Moines, which has attract-United States.

Among the last to adopt governmen by commission is Colorado Springs, whose new charter attempts to combine whose new charter attempts to common the best elements of the Galveston and Des Moines plans. It places all legislative, executive and judicial functions in the hands of five men elected at large for terms of four years, but adds to the Iowa provisions for the direct expression of popular will in the inftiative recall and referendum, strong corellating power in the hands of the mayor as in the Texan cities. Under the Iowan plan, the mayor is the pre-siding officer and "head of the departnent of public affairs," but has no ower of veto and no power of ap-continent greater than that of has colleagues. Although he is given power of supervision, no method of making

skilled workmen, subject in certain cases to the recommendation of the head of the department concerned, and ent, it ventures to suggest that in the case of the city selicitor, to the perish miserably.

But, though critical of the present picayune policy of retrenchment. The Star's advice is sound and progressive.

"The time has come," it says, "for extending the usefulness of the government of the major forms ground for removal. These extensive powers have been granted because it was thought necestary.

I. C. R. FINANCES

One enthusiastic advocate of the enterprises though the latter labor present system of Intercolonial mar-under the disadvantage of being exa part of which Mr. Emmerson was responsible, \$16,123. Then came last year with a new minister and a gen-eral election and another big deficit. The current year provides the eighth surplus in twelve years.

PRACTICAL CHURCH UNION

During the past few years we have leard a very great deal about church union. Separate ecclesiastical institu-tions have been officially united. Doctors of divinity have met in solemn and harmonious conclave and have at-tempted not without success to write ompromising confessions of faith. But in spite of all this union activity there has been but little apparent change in the local institutional situ-

gians discover a working doctrinal basis of agreement. We do not care enough about the dogmas of an un-authoritative theology either to fight about them or unite over them.

But in the present simultan a work in which the people are very vitally interested. The man on the street understands the meaning of the movement. He knows that it would make a very real difference in this city if men attempted to carry forward vigorously the work of the Man of Nazareth. He understands what the allenge of that life means to him. He will respect and support a church that will force him to respect the Christian purpose of life and that will offer him practical instruction there-

in.

It is doubtful if the churches will even effectively unite by official mergers, nor by credal agreement. They must find the vital task and its exigencies will force the necessary combination. There is a plausible defense for nearly every conceivable dogma of the theologians, but there are discoverable laws which govern the developmen of human pernsonality.

As the churches discover the folly of attempting to force dead dogmas upon

attempting to force dead dogmas upon unwilling minds and the wisdom of attempting intelligently to lead men in the development of a religious life. they will get nearer to man's need and nearer to one another. This simultaneous evangelistic cam-

THE PARTIES AND THE NAVY

paign is a very good beginning.

The Conservative opposition, or at east that section for which Mr. R. L. Borden is able to speak with authority, ment's naval policy on two main points—Canadian control and Cana-dian construction. They demand that in the event of any war in which England is engaged the Canadian fleet shall pass automatically under the control of the British Admiralty and that an immediate cash contribution amounting to the cost of two Dread-noughts shall be given to the British ebiscite before any permanent scheme is entered upon, but this is an evasion ather than a declaration of policy.

Mr. Borden apparently endeavors to

convey the impresssion that in retaining for Canada the right to order her own sailors and ships into active service the government is declaring a new and dangerous principle. The con-trary is the case. The principle was distinctly affrmed before Confederaion and has always governed the ad-ministration of our land militia. More nan that, the principle has been con sistently practical, even to the point of withholding assistance to England n time of war in the face of a direct invitation from the War Office. During the Soudan campaign Canada was in-vited to send troops to co-operate with British forces on that struggle, and the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose Imperial loyalty has never been questioned, distinctly renot see her way clear at the time to comply. In retaining the same local control over Canada's naval militia, the present government is only acting upon a time-honored principle—the pendence within a league of free and riendly commonwealths under the

privilege of responsible self-government with regard to our navy is no more subservisive of Imperial unity than our present practice of administering our land forces. To abandon it in one regard would logically involve its abandonment in the other. The demand for an immediate cash contribution to the British navy is as sound as is the contention upon which it is founded—that England is in imminent danger from German aggression and is financially unable to cope with her competitor in the war of armaments. But on these points most will prefer to accept the emphatic contradiction of those who are responsible for England's honor and safety. During the late political campaign Mr. Asquith gave the following explicit and emphatic answer to these panicmongers:—

"Let me say once for all-and I speak with full deliberation, and after careful and prolonged inquirythat the navy today is able to maintain, not only this year, but in the years that lie before us, our supremacy at sea, and should the necessity arise which God forbid-to guarantee the ntegrity of our shores, the protection of our commerce, the inviolability of

That is without any consideration of of our store of the party for the Navy League Annual, setting forth a striking comparison between Britain's and Germany's Dreadnoughts under con-struction and provided for: Number of Dreadnoughts complete

March 31 in-Great Britain. . . . 5 10 12 20
Germany. nil 4 9 18
At any date up to and including the critical time of March 21, 1912, the British supremacy in ships of the

British supremacy in ships of the Minister of Railways, while apparently Dreadnought class is marked, and in Dreadnought class is marked, and in 1912 it becomes unquestionable. Instead of the comparative strength of Britain's navy going behind, it is increasing, for apart from the Dreadnought class Britain's supremacy in smaller ships is overwhelming. And this without Canada's aid.

Another point which the direct conthis without Canada's aid.

Another point which the direct con-Another point which the direct con-tribution advocates ignore is the fact, and in my private capacity I would not give my best, friend business if he

as The Sun has pointed out before, that started out to state what was not Britain's naval programme is not limited at present by the length of her purse nor the capacity of her ship-yards, but by her statesmen's idea of the needs of the international situation. Their place of the present system that he was not true."

The Sun is one "newspaper in the East" that has been deprived of Intercolonial business because it has ventured to criticise the present system. tion. Their plans are fully laid for of management, and we deny most at least two years ahead. If Canada emphatically that this paper has in should give a couple of Dreadnoughts any way misrepresented facts or made now, or, as Mr. Borden suggests, the cash price of these, it would probably this connection, to the best of its follow, the clergy and the laity realize fully the foolishnes of the present divisitions of the ministry or endure the increasing limitations of denominationalism, while laymen wise-lay was their heads and intimate that construction or ordered. So that Britages and belief.

We have, moreover, had both verbal and written communications from members of the Beard—the latter always marked "Private and Confidential" fielding strength would not be

prices expand. The demand and prices naturally are regulated largely by the supply. The former has excedded the latter. If more is produced the cost of foodstuffs would probably decrease. This is a problem for governments as well as for the individual mends are regulated largely by the supply. The former has excedded the cost of foodstuffs would probably decrease. They feel no practical incentive for union. Neither do churches agree to work and worded on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government a decided on these facts. England is not only supporters of the government and the old Quakeress, or practical incentive for union. Neither do churches agree to work and wor.

ndangering the integrity of the Emses to fit herself to share effectively in Imperial responsibility, including the event of war, to build weapons and to train herself to use them in co-operative Imperial defense, rather than to hire others to right for her. She is planning for the permanent future rather than for an imaginent future rather than for an imaginerative mercanery power and she is ary emergency now. And she is planning for other things than war— making herself ready to take her place

BISHOP CASEY'S LETTER

in the equal partnership that will be the Empire of tomorrow.

The pastoral letter of the Bishop of St. John read yesterday in all the Catholic churches contains a message of notable significance. The letter is a very fair and full answer to the charge that the Church is out of touch with the needs and the evils of the day. The a nominated are very real and very mon. The plain words of the hop leave nothing to be desired in way of direct and discriminating

eover, His Lordship expresses the ealthy sentiment of the whole com-nunity when he condemns unspar.ugly he man who for the sake of gain derately tempts men into habits of drunkenness. We may believe that there are few men who have become so praved, but the Bishop speaks with ine discernment when he pictures the lifficulty which attends the man who would deal in intoxicants in a way hat will be without grave injury to his fellowmen. Whatever the business may be made under ideal management, the letter states no more than the plain facts about its easy posibilities of evil.

The letter will be read with interest by hosts of people who recognize the peculiar power of the Church in any movement of moral and social reform. It does not voice any radical method of reform, but it does most plainly inlicate the evils that must be resisted and the wrongs that must be righted. It is important that there shou'd be the recognition of a common foe. That is the first step in successful fighting. Each man must be left free to use his own weapons in a common cause.

That reasonableness is daily strengthening the alliance against the ev.'s of the day. Any one who is familiar with modern temperance movement knows that no more successful work has been done than that accomplished by the Catholic church. Men who are nterested in the welfare of the comunity will accept the pastoral letter yesterday as an indication that the ull force of the Bishop's strength and influence is to be spent in a vigorous and

LAURIER AND THE EMPIRE

ggressive campaign against druncen-ness and the cause of drunkenness.

The independent Conservative Toronto World, while not approving in oto the Liberal naval policy, strongly eprecates the action of the Conservatives in endeavoring to make a party ssue of this Imperial affair, and gives Sir Wilfrid Laurier warm credit for taking the initiative in the great work of Imperial defense. The great fact his fellow members, consider fair of the situation, says The World, is that "a Liberal party and a Liberal government, under a prime minister who was French-Canadian by birth. who was French-Canadian by birth, reference to The Sum. It is the only had boldly taken the initiative of creatconsequence it has been practically ignored.

Under the Colorado Springs charter, the mayer occupied a much more rether more may a canadian navy for the defense of the Empire and of Canadia, and of presenting a more or less united front in this respect. And all the more because dition of complete national inde- this same Liberal party had at times been more or less identified with looking to Washington, had at first opposed sending troops to South Africa, and had never posed as the super-loyal

> "The Liberals can claim that they held to their commitment by the joint resolution of a year ago; they will cerinly charge their opponents with abandoning it. And as for the French province of Quebec, it sails out to the front with flying colors as the most determined province in the whole Do nion to go to the defense of the British Empire. "It was an unusual spectacle in Can-

adian politics. The outstanding fact is, that the party politics have more or less now got into the discussion Canada is rapidly moving in the direction of assuming a portion of her re sponsibilities to the Empire, and that she is doing this under the Liberal party."

A CREDITABLE STATEMENT

The 50th annual statement of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Toronto is impressive. Last year a substantial operating profit was shown and general financial condi-tion strengthened. The Company has now a surplus of nearly \$516,000, which provides a security of \$941,797.51 for its policy holders.

THE SUN AND THE L.C. R.

Questioned in the House of Commo

dure the increasing limitations of denominationelism, while laymen wisely wag their heads and intimate that if they had their way matters would mend speedily.

Canada's money to those already those ways marked "Private and Confidential"—blumily describing the Intercolonial business as "patronage," reaffirming the old political destribe that only supporters of the government o

placed itself outside the party pale In these communications the point raised was, not that The Sun had misrepresented the Board, but that it had criticised the government; not that the Board was withholding business from a paper which had treated it unfairly, but that the collisions. fairly, but that the politicians were penalizing a paper which had dared to disagree with their views.

We leave the reconciliation of these contradictory contentions to the Min-ister and his Board, whom they most concern. The intent was the same in either case; and so was the result. The Sun to change its attitude toward the Intercolonial management. But, though The Sun wants all the business it can get-Intercolonial business as well as any other-we do not compete for it on this basis.

We know Mr. Graham well enough to acquit him of any unfair intention in the statement quoted above. The Sun has criticised his Board untruthfully. But we have good reason for complaint in that his belief is not well founded. He has, without perschal enquiry into the facts, taken the word of prejudiced men. Mr. Graham knows nothing directly of the present ondition of the Intercolonial, of the working of the present system or the public and political situation in general in the Maritime Provinces. His one visit here was hurried and necessarily perfunctory. His information in all Intercolonial matters, and particularly in the matter affecting The Sun comes through the men whose obvious sible any evidence of mismana and to misrepresent the attitude of papers whose criticisms have pricked their vanity and aroused their resent-

The Sun has most thoroughly be lieved in the justice of its contention that the policy of the Board of Man agement, as so far displayed, is no in the best interests of the I. C. R. or of the Maritime Provinces; that the system of management comprising the Board is cumbersome, expensive, and ineffective, and that the active mem-bers of the Board are men ignorant of and unsympathetic with Maritime co ditions and unfitted by training by temperament to handle the tion in the public interests. It is possible that the members of the Board themselves do not agree with this opinion. It is natural that they should be angry at any person or pape expressing this opinion. And it is pos sible that they may consider such expressions unfair. But we challenge them, individually or collectively, to point to any statement ever made The Sun that they can brand as untrue or misrepresentative.

Take the Nash's Creek wreck, for instance. The Sun's demand for a public investigation on the ground that there was reason to believe that a faulty train despatching system and a shortage of night operators might have been in a measure responsi the disaster, was the main cause the Board's anger. But what was th result? The inquiry was held, and in spite of the fact that important witesses, notably the chief spatcher at Moncton mysteriousl failed to attend, the jury brought in a verdict justifying The Sun's conten tions. Mr. Brady has called this in vestigation a "burlesque," which, we presume, is a sample of what he and

We are sorry that Mr. Graham has taken the attitude that he has with accepted without question the quescionable statements of personally preudiced men. In justice he should exmihe further into the affair, and if believe also that if he would investigate personally the operation of the present system of Intercolonial management as affecting both public and olitical interests in the Maritime Provinces he would radically change the system, as well as the official person-

The Harbor Light

The god of night awakens To guard the pass of day; Pale eyed beneath, the setting a Peers out across the bay, And sees the sailors bringing Bounties from the sea, As they row back with singing, Coming home from sea.

Across the tides of night time
It bars the blackened sky,
As, guided through the driving night, A shadow ship draws by, And, when the dawn is breaking,

It beholds again
The fisher folk a-making Out to sea again. Douglas Roberts, in the February Canadian Magazine.

Modern Faving (Glasgow Mail.)

One of the best loved clergy in th Church of England is the Rev. A. H. Stanton, curate of St. Alban's, Holborn. He is popularly called "Father Stanton," and has been curate of Alban's from the time of its opening in 1862, for \$2.50. and has just completed his forty-seventh year there. He is fortunate in having the gift humor. One of his buy them after they have proved their best stories concerns a church in a value. slum district, where he was preaching about the present-day social conditions among the rich. Warming to his subject, he kept his audience in rapt attention. "I tell you, my friends," he said, "that, figuratively speaking, the road to perdition is paved with flowers and diamonds and motor-cars." He paused, and from the back of the church there came a soft voice quite audible in the silence, "Oh death, where is thy sting !"

His Smile Came Off

(Circle Magazine.) In a Pennsylvania town, where the Friends abound, a prime old Quaker Friends abound, a prime old Quaker Mr. Hutchins spoke on the parable spinster recently attended the mar- of the Prodigal Son. It was natural, iage of her grand-nephew, a young he said, that the son should seek his person who had in the course of his father, and as God was the father of twenty-one years received much displine at her hands.

Should seek God. Some were always with God, while others fell away from this festive occasion, and, at a pause in the wedding breakfast, the happy

bridegroom looked over at her with a beguiling smile.

because I was not as easily pleased

CUBAN MARKET

18 Carloads of New Barrels for Them STR. CENTREVILLE

It Is Understood That There is No Insurance on Little

Coaster DIGBY, Feb. 8.-Eighteen carloads of new barrels, seven thousand in count, be forwarded to Fredericton, where they will be filled with potatoes for shipment to the Havana market via St. John. The second consignment went forward by S.S. Yarmouth yesterday. The empties are from the barrel factory at Port William.

It is understood that there is no insurance on the Mttle coasting steamer Centreville, before reported ashore at is gone and the houses washed off. but the hull can be repaired if the attempt now being made to float the vessel is successful. All the general cargo was damage.

Chief Bowles returned from Yarnouth to-day bringing with him the three tramps arrested in that town on suspicion of being implicated in three ourglaries in Digby, viz., breaking and entering the Bonnell summer residence, the Osborne summer residence, and sidence of Rose Smallie.

ST. JOHN SHIPS

Cuban Line Decides to Cut Out This

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The St. John and Boston and Cuba Steamship Line, which since last October has been operating monthly sailings from Boston to Havana via St. John, will in future run its boats direct from Boston to Havana. The line was opened last fall for the purpose of providing New Enggoods to Cuba in place of the previous oute via New York, which entail transhipment at that point. The call at St. John was originally made for the ranshipment at that point. The purpose of filling the ships until New England merchants became educated to the new route and a profitable cargo could be secured from this port alone

BADLY GRIPPLED WITH LAME

Could Not Walk Straight

Very few cases can cause you as much pain as a Lame Back. Sitting down in torture-getting up pretty nearly kills you-walking is agony. pain keeps up its ache, ache, ache-and when you roll over or try to get up again, well, it brings tears to your eyes. Mr. Mackenzie, an old resident of Elmsdale, Nova Scotia, knows what it is to have a Lame Back—and he knows, too, what to take to cure it, and be

free of pain and suffering. "I was badly crippled up with pains across the small of my back. I could not walk straight or lie comfortably in any position that I would place myself. I was recommended to try Cin Pills which I did, and I received immediate relief after taking four doses, and by the time the first box of Gin P was finished they had made a c with

"I can with pleasure recomm Pills to any person troubled as I was. GEO. M. MacKENZIE. Gin Pills cure Lame Back because they cure the Kidneys. Lame Back is just another name for Sick Kidneys Hard work and old age strain and weaken the kidneys. These important organs need help, and the acute pain in the back is a sign that they are be-

Give your kidneys the help they need. Get Gin Pills and take them regularly. In a yery short time, you will be free of pain, the kidneys will have gained new strength, and the Bladder be in excellent condition. Dealers every where have Gin Pills at 50c. a box

Sample box sent to your address, ab-

solutely free of charge, if you write the National Drug & Chem. Co., Limited, Dept. B.N., Toronto.

AT ST. STEPHENS.

In St. Stephen's Group, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, with Mr. Howard Hare leading the singing. The meeting was largely at-tended and the clergymen in the group are confident of having large meetings each evening during the campaign.
Rev. Gordon Dickie conducted the services and with him on the platform were Rev. James Crisp, Rev. L. A McLean, and Rev. S. W. Anthony. It was those who had fallen away that the campaign hoped to reach, and this could only be done by beguiling smile.

"Tell us why thee never married.
Aunt Patience?" he said, teasingly.

"That is soon told, William," said the old Quakeress, calmly. "It was The meeting closed with prayer Rev. S. W. Anthony.

May

MATTER

Possibility of

PARIS, Feb. 7.disaster befalling t habitants through proximity of Halley seriously discussed mers. Although n that there is reall; prehension, nearly to whether the may not come in earth's atmosphere. The question, the portance is whethe poisonous gases. ' that one of its cor

of potassium in Guillaume Bigoure of Sciences says: "The comet's at that of the earth, be troubled thereb they were when the earth in 1819, Edouard Bailla Paris Observatory "The gases whic such immense dist able that the sto

comet are so rarif two atmosphere would damage the the earth." Henri Deslandre observatory at Me "The spectrosco istence of enorm nogenic gas in the don't think, howev of the comet with phere would be eighteenth centur swept by the cal world was greatly

July 19, 1886, a c bation seems to that planet. "There will, no and magnetic char atmosphere." Dr. Dastre, the and a member of other hand, says: "Even a feeble p gene mixed with formed into prus it entered our lung

Prof. Haller co

aclysm occurred.

SMILES A FAR

Young Girl Suicide Asking Par

NIAGARA FAI Smiling a farew pursuers as she brink of the catar to be Mrs. Bes Buffalo committe into the river just and going over ti ss. ting toge woman appeared to the river bank cept her, they say river. Without into the stream. smiled to the m upon her to sto move rapidly int In an instant her feet and we the falls. As sh she was still sm On the bank wand in it was the

> very good, thank slip for the mone scarf. With my all your kindnes bye. (Signed) There was a ca With the lowe ice and the ja will be recovere BUFFALO, N. der was chief cl She had been de

of her flance, Ge were to have be

"Mamma and

grace upon you i

forgive all my

months. FREDERICTO case of Currey tinued before the morning, Mr. read evidence. showed that Mr cally the whole ried life was d power to mak pleasant, and requirement of life. Mr. S authorities cited and expressed they should be ner had not fi at noon. He ter dinner and The case will bability this e