

U. S. ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An important announcement was made in this city today by First Assistant Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, which relates to the United States postal employees. It was announced that in the postal employees for the next fiscal year to be appointed by the post office department, several changes will be made in the postal employees affecting salaries. The entire postal system of the United States will be advised, Mr. Hitchcock said. The statement followed a prolonged conference today between Mr. Hitchcock and Postmaster General William H. Woodcock of New York.

It is understood that it is proposed to regrade the salaries particularly of those of the lower grade in which salaries are now \$1,000 per annum and less. It is also proposed to regrade the salaries of the higher grades. Wholesale jewelers are now holding the retail trade of the diamonds, because of the fact that they are getting many large stones in clearing which there is much waste.

Another element is that of labor, and, according to the manufacturers, they now pay much higher wages than a year ago. They say the cost of polishing diamonds is almost twice what it was a year ago.

Many of the dealers who buy stones cut and polished in Europe have recently returned, after making their annual purchases, and they are now making their annual reports. It is heard from the American manufacturers. The appointment of stones by the syndicate, whose control of the trade is worldwide, is more favorable to the big factories of Antwerp and Amsterdam than to those of New York.

Great depth at which the diamond mines of the De Beers Company in South Africa are being worked is said as the reason why stones reach the manufacturers in less attractive assortments and at higher prices than formerly.

The company's official report shows that in the De Beers and Kimberley mines, on which it has depended for most of its production, the average ground is now being obtained nearly half a mile beneath the surface of the earth.

This ground has been giving a constantly lessening return for a long time. It is estimated that in 1897 the yield was ninety-two carats per one hundred loads, while last year, according to the company's report, the yield had fallen to forty-six carats.

Veterinary Experience

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Infallible guide to horse health. The only book on the symptoms of all diseases and treatment by eminent veterinary, complete in one volume.

For cure for cough, colic, colic, recent and old, most horse ailments. \$100 reward for full cure where it will do it.

J. B. Brennan and L. G. Dunn, grain collectors for a Chicago house, told of the struggle between the farmers and the organized commission men in Illinois and Iowa. Both men declared that their firm had been black listed and boycotted because it persisted in buying grain from farmers' elevator companies.

A number of letters were introduced in which members of the Illinois association protested against the firm doing business with men whom it termed irregular.

Witness Avgram said that he had \$10,000 invested in his business but that he was losing it. He has a wife and child and wife to support, he declared, and all his troubles followed his attempt to aid a friend who was a farmer.

M. Carr, an independent dealer in grain, also claimed that he had been ruined by the grain combination and by the discrimination of the railroads. The witness then broke into a tirade against the president, attorney general and the members of the commission for having paid no attention to the statements which he declared had been submitted to them in the past.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Members of the Association of Railway Superintendents of bridges and buildings assembled here for the 14th annual meeting, the membership of which include railway men from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand. The convention will last 3 days.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who has been ill of pneumonia at the Hotel Majestic, was still alive early today, but her death is said to be not far off. Mrs. Davis took a sudden change for the worst last night, and her physicians said her end was only a question of hours.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Henry Tannin, a negro artist, was awarded the \$500 Harris prize of \$50 for the best painting at the 19th annual exhibition of American paintings, which will open at the Art Institute tomorrow. Yesterday at the private exhibition, the artist commissioner of the institution went over the large number of paintings hung and the decision on Mr. Tannin's picture, "The Tomb," was unanimous.

MOTHER-IN-LAW'S

DON'T BUTT IN.

Mothers-in-law must not butt in, and wives should hush their husbands' points brought out in a police court case by Magistrate Ritchie this morning. But on the other hand the magistrate does not think that a husband should be decorated with bronze or leather medals for beating his wife or mother-in-law for the simple reason that it is not manly to strike a woman.

The case that brought forth a voluble rush of domestic eloquence from his honor was that of Mrs. Wade. Wade answered to the charge of assaulting Mary Doucet, his mother-in-law. Wade is a good looking, gas hounded man, who had the standard of a large number of spectators in court a right to be somewhat stern with his spouse. In answer to the magistrate he said he was drunk yesterday afternoon, but that he did not know that it was his wife who was the aggressor.

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JAPAN'S STORY IS LIKE FAIRY TALE

Japan organized for war has elicited the admiration of the world. In Japan, having secured her victory in war, now organizing for peace, and the remarkable combination of breadth of vision and attention to detail which served her so well in her campaign on the Asiatic mainland is likely to achieve results no less remarkable in the domain of industry and commerce.

Japan pursued her commercial activities unimpeded throughout the great crisis from which she is triumphant emerged. In the last fifteen years her commerce has grown rapidly, and even when allowance is made for the abnormal exports of silk and tea, the war the recent figures remain remarkable.

Japan's trade is not its mere growth, but the intense patriotic feeling which pervades the nation, and the tendency towards national organization which is everywhere visible. It is becoming quite clear that Japan may be the first nation to organize its activities for the greatest good to the greatest number.

Japan is rapidly carrying into practical effect a broad policy of vigorous control, the revenue of the railways and what are sometimes in most misleading phrase called "national monopolies." But in industrial operations the Japanese are not content with vigorous control, they are also developing new methods.

Formosa is a case to point which neatly illustrates the divergence between British and Japanese methods. Formosa, as everyone knows, possesses the valuable natural asset in copper. Now if Formosa had fallen into British hands, what would the people of the United Kingdom or the United States have gained? The answer, unfortunately, is that they would have gained another considerable burden, another addition to taxation.

The Japanese public revenues. The public to which I have referred will make the work of Japanese Chancellors of the Exchequer increasingly light. Where we have to struggle to raise revenue by taxation, Japan has been able to do so by other means.

REVENUES FROM JAPANESE BUSINESSES. Post Office and Telegraphs. 25,700,000. 25,200,000. Railways. 1,000,000. 1,100,000. Tobacco trade. 32,000,000. 21,000,000. Railways. 10,400,000. 10,000,000. Miscellaneous. 1,700,000. 1,700,000. Total. 74,000,000. 69,000,000.

Looking at these early results of Japanese state ownership one reflects sadly upon the situation which has been in the United Kingdom. British railway yields a profit of £40,000,000 per annum to private owners. British railway management and waste from duplicated effort and duplication of management is the god of her people.

THE TOBACCO TRADE. The Japanese Government have every reason to be proud of the result of their socialistic experiment with tobacco. It will be seen by the above figures that in 1905-6 the tobacco business yielded a profit of \$2,000,000. I have gone carefully into this subject, and I am satisfied that the profit has been made with gain to the Japanese tobacco users and tobacco workers.

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? Why not let the pain reliever doctor's bill. I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me. All you need to do is to write for a box of the medicine, which has been placed in my hands to be given you. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, please send me your name and address for the box of the medicine.

WHAT OF LABOR?

And that brings me to labor. What of those who work? There was great reason to fear that the waste to progress Japan would suffer the terrible evils which we have suffered by resigning our people to be the pawns of a few selfishly published in these columns wastes of strength endured by Japanese men, women, boys and girls who have passed from the fields to the factories. Happily there are every indication that the evil is being coped with. The Japanese are perhaps the most cleanly people in the world, and the same care which protected the humble Japanese units in the camp of Manchuria will, I think, be wanting in industrial operations. There will be prompt decision and thoroughgoing law as a matter of course.

These I have not given the impression that there is undue haste in Japan. The Japanese hasten, but hasten slowly. The United Kingdom hastens not at all.

RECENT DEATHS

WILLIAM H. BELVEA. William H. Belvea, of Gagetown, a prominent farmer of Queens county, died yesterday afternoon of diabetes. He had been in failing health since last spring. He is survived by his wife and two children.

THOMAS F. WATERS. The death occurred at Sydney on Monday evening of Thomas F. Waters, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Waters of this city. Deceased had been ill only a few days with pneumonia. Besides his father, he is survived by three brothers and two sisters, residing in St. John. They are John, James P. and Frederick L. Waters, and Mrs. Stephen Kane and Mrs. M. J. McFarthy. The body will be brought home for interment.

DANIEL O'DAY. NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The funeral services over the body of Daniel O'Day, who died in Koyan, France, on September 13, were held today in the Roman Catholic church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first street and Broadway. The casket was entirely covered with a blanket of violets. At 10 o'clock Rev. Charles Taylor said mass in the presence of Archbishop Farley and Mrs. O'Day.

THOMAS BIGGAR. The body of the late Thomas Biggar, who died October 12 at his late residence, Danvers, Mass., arrived at Sussex yesterday afternoon for burial. Deceased was seventy-six years of age, and had been in failing health for some time. The funeral took place this morning at Smith Creek, from his daughter's residence, Mrs. C. R. Mitchell, at ten o'clock. Mr. Biggar, who was formerly a resident of Mount Hebron, had made his home for the last twelve years in Danvers, Mass. A wife and three children are survived. Mrs. F. P. Knight, of Danvers, Mass.; Mrs. W. N. Biggar, and Mrs. C. R. Mitchell of Sussex. The sons are: A. and T. H. Biggar, of Moncton; and John, of Mount Hebron; also a daughter, Mrs. Wm. Roach, of Annapolis, N. S.

MISS ETHEL HAZEN. The funeral of Miss Ethel Hazen took place in St. Paul's church Monday afternoon and was largely attended. Mrs. Hessel, her devoted nurse and friend, came on to be present. Miss Hazen had been in failing health for some time, and her death was the result of a long illness. She was a devoted and generous friend, and her death is a great loss to all who knew her. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Wm. Roach, of Annapolis, N. S.

JUDGE STEVENS DEATH. ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 16.—Judge Stevens, who for many years presided over the county courts of this circuit, passed away at ten o'clock this morning, after a lengthy illness. He had been in failing health for some years. Judge Stevens was a son of the late Andrew Stevens of Edinburgh, and a grandson of Sir Colin Campbell of Argyle. He was born in Edinburgh on Feb. 25th, 1822, and completed his literary education at the university in that city. Coming to New Brunswick in 1840 he was called to the bar in 1847 and practiced his profession in Charlotte county. He sat for Charlotte in the local assembly 1851-55, when he was defeated on the question of confederation, which he favored, and sat again from 1866 until his elevation to the bench, July 19, 1887. In the latter year he was created a Q. C. For eight years Judge Stevens was secretary of the board of agriculture, and for thirty years president of the St. Croix Agricultural Society. He has always taken an interest in charitable objects, and has been foremost in the promotion of education, holding for many years responsible positions on the board of school trustees. Judge Stevens was a staunch Presbyterian and was in 1895 a delegate to the Montreal convention which brought about the union of the church in Canada. He was moderator of the St. John presbytery in 1897 and was a regular attendant at the sessions held here until a

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? Why not let the pain reliever doctor's bill. I can do this for you, and will, if you will assist me. All you need to do is to write for a box of the medicine, which has been placed in my hands to be given you. Perhaps this one box will cure you. It has done so for others. If so, please send me your name and address for the box of the medicine.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 15.—The British schooner Keewardin, which was reported ashore at Horton's Point and was considered damaged, has been hauled off and was today brought to this port. The extent of her injuries has not yet been determined.

ECONOMY.

Of course there are other good points about "SURPRISE" besides the way it makes work easy, and one of the best is the economy of it. "SURPRISE" is a pure, hard soap, and it takes only a little to do a big lot of work. Some people who use it say they don't know where the best, the soap or the clothes they wash with it.

And it's just as good for general housework as it is for the laundry. In fact, there is not a thing washable that can't be cleaned with "SURPRISE" soap. It's easier, and cheaper than it could be done in any other way.

When this is understood most people are surprised that "SURPRISE" costs no more than common soap.

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FRENCH SUBMARINE BOAT MEETS TERRIBLE FATE

BISERTA, Tunis, Oct. 16.—The French submarine boat Lutrin left port this morning for dispatching operations. Signals received at 10 o'clock tonight reported her disappearing. One of two torpedo boats and three tugs have gone out in search of the submarine. No news of her recovery has been received.

The Lutrin is a single screw steel submarine boat, designed by Mauges and built at Toulon in 1901. She carries a complement of fourteen men. She is 125 feet long, with a diameter of the main keel six inches. Her displacement is 185 tons and her speed 12.25 knots on the surface, and 8 knots submerged. Her motive power is derived from electric accumulators.

The reported loss of the Lutrin recalls the catastrophe to the French submarine boat Farfadet, July 6, 1905, at the entrance to the port of Sid Abadiah, Tunis. Commandant Rotier, of the Farfadet, noticed, at the moment of plunging, that one of the doors was not closed properly and rushed to try to adjust it. He was unable to do so, rushing in with force and throwing out the commandant and two men. The boat then sank. Fourteen men perished. The submarine eventually was raised. Her machinery and hull suffered no serious damage.

On March 18, 1904, the British submarine A-1 was run down by a steamer while submerged near Portsmouth. All her crew were lost. On February 5, 1905, the British submarine A-5 sank off Queenstown, only one of her crew being saved. A third British submarine sank off Plymouth, June 8, 1905, after an explosion on board. Fourteen of her crew were killed.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—M. Thomson, the French minister of the navy, has received an official despatch from the naval commandant at Biserta, confirming the sinking of the submarine Lutrin. The message says: "The submarine Lutrin was wrecked off the island of Biserta, Tunis, on the morning of October 16, 1906. The British consul general here proposed to the French general here proposed to telegraph to the British admiralty for assistance. This offer was accepted and powerful salvage apparatus will be sent at once to the catastrophe."

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PATHETIC SUICIDE OF OLD COUPLE

Husband Could Not Secure Work so He and His Wife Drank Carbolic Acid. HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 16.—A double suicide of an unusually pathetic nature was brought to light this morning by the finding of the bodies of an old man and his wife, who were found at 11 Keith street. The couple were about 90 years of age, and the cause of the deed is ascribed to poverty and inability of the old man to procure work on account of his age. Last week he applied at the International Harvester Works for employment, but was refused on the plea that he was too old. The bodies were found in bed this morning, and two carbolic acid bottles and two glasses used as a means of drinking the poison were found on a chair beside the bed for the purpose of being respectively robbed in death. The Ennewalds were Danes, and the husband was formerly a butcher in Palmerston.

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