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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

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Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

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The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B. JUNE 8, 1910.

OUR UNIVERSITIES

Yesterday the old and honored University of New Brunswick happily graduated the largest class in its history. Mount Allison University, the great Methodist educational centre, has just completed a highly successful year and is also sending a large squad of its graduates out to the world. Acadia University, the great Baptist institution at Wolfville, has just made a similar contribution to the educated workers of the Maritime Provinces. A little while ago, we heard, similarly, of the success of King's College, Windsor, and of Dalhousie at Halifax. Two weeks hence the University of St. Joseph, the fine Catholic institution at Memramook, will be heard from.

This is the growing time in educational matters, as well as in point of material progress here in the east. The Telegraph has given large space, during the last few days, to the interesting record of these Maritime colleges, and has been glad to report in each instance substantial evidence of marked success during the last year, together with convincing proof of coming expansion in the near future. The time seems ripe, perhaps, to bring forward again the old but too long neglected suggestion that a serious attempt should be made—or renewed—toward University union. Each one of the institutions to which we have referred has behind it in these provinces a great body of citizens who are earnestly committed to its advancement and who have the greatest faith in its usefulness and increasing success.

While this is true, and while also it is a matter for general congratulation, it must be apparent that satisfactory as the advancement of these divided institutions is from some standpoints, each one of them lacks the massed strength and effectiveness that would come from a union of forces and of funds. It will be said, perhaps, and with truth, that these are matters for the educational doctors, but, after all, the great body of laymen feel an absorbing interest in this question and in the end their view must prevail, however it may be moulded by expert testimony. And perhaps what the general public sees most clearly, or thinks it sees, is that there should be created by amalgamation here in the Maritime Provinces one institution that within no great length of time would rival McGill in real achievement and in the volume of its contribution to the educational driving force of the nation.

Of course, it will be said, as is said often with regard to Maritime Union, that the provinces could never get together in such a matter, because they would perpetually disagree regarding the location of any such central institution, as well as with respect to the methods for its government. It may be said, again, that denominational differences and jealousies would make the problem doubly difficult. There is, of course, a degree of truth in these suggestions, but if the matter be faced squarely these obstacles cannot well be regarded as insuperable. Denominational differences are not so sharp as they were in the day of our fathers, and steadily year by year tolerance and amity are replacing in a large degree the older and less creditable feelings. The University of New Brunswick, a state-endowed institution (the grant for which should be substantially increased, by the way), throws open its doors to all denominations and it will be generally agreed that this very catholicity has been one of its most solid attractions; and to the institution itself it is a great advantage. The extension of this principle should easily be possible in a day like ours, both because the path of true progress leads that way, and because, also, the advantages to be gained by coming to an arrangement such as is here discussed, would seem to commend themselves very strongly to the average observer.

Then, as to the location. The province of British Columbia, which is about to establish a university which promises to reflect the greatest credit upon that fine region, has several cities (not so many, perhaps, as claimed Homer, but near by) each of which feels that it is entitled to become the home of the new college. But a commission has been appointed, consisting of presidents of other Canadian universities, to select the site needed, and the ambitions or prejudices of any community, but by the needs and requirements of the situation itself. One question only the commission will ask and seek to answer: Where is the best place? That question answered, the problem will be solved and the matter ended satisfactorily. What is being done in British Columbia is, it is true, rather more simple than that which would have to be done in the Maritime Provinces, because here our institutions have driven down strong roots, and about each there have grown up traditions and interests that are strong. For all that, British Columbia's way is the model one, and it might be applied here with advantage once friends of the several universities had reached common ground as to the desirability of union itself.

In thus touching upon a topic not new but certainly of no little interest to the people of these provinces, there is no desire to compare institutions or to exalt one at the expense of others. Indeed, it has been a pleasure to record the marked prosperity which has come to each of our colleges here by the sea. Yet their very success, in their present form, must of itself continually suggest the greater success that might come should we group them together, preserving the strongest features of each, adding such additional facilities as the scope of the plan and the money behind it might permit, and thus establish within our own borders a school, observing which no Maritime Province student in search of educational equipment need look farther afield.

A BUSINESS CHANGE

Mr. John Russell Jr., who for some years has been president and manager of The Telegraph and Times Publishing Company, yesterday retired from the position he has so long filled with energy and ability, to become president and manager of the Canadian Drug Company in which he has acquired an interest.

Thus the Drug Company gains a good man and these newspapers lose one. All who have been associated with Mr. Russell in the news and business departments of these journals part from him with regret, and with a full appreciation of the constant and unfailing attention which he devoted to his work and the success that he met in it. It is a source of pleasure to them to know that he is taking up a position of importance in an enterprise in which it is his good fortune to be a partner, and they look forward with confidence to his success in the new field of his choice, or rather the old field, for Mr. Russell has a complete acquaintance with the details of the drug business in which, some years ago, he was engaged.

Since 1890, first as managing director and subsequently as president and manager, Mr. Russell has been connected with The Telegraph, and he was foremost in the work of organizing The Times when it replaced the old Gazette. To his earnestness and industry the success of The Telegraph and The Times has been in no small measure due, and in severing their relations with him all connected with these journals wish for him the progress and good fortune which he deserves. In these earnest good wishes for his future Mr. Russell's friends—and they are many—will heartily join.

HON. MR. ROBINSON'S MODERATION

The esteemed Globe, after a characteristic slap at former Liberal local governments in New Brunswick, says of Hon. C. W. Robinson:

"As leader of the Opposition, with important duties to perform, he has set an example of dignity, moderation, and reasonableness which might be copied by others with advantage."

True. And when one recalls some of the things Mr. Robinson has said about the Hazen government during the last two years, still retaining that dignity and exercising that moderation and reasonableness to which the Globe refers, one is persuaded, as the country is, that Mr. Hazen's official existence should not, and will not, be prolonged.

Though employing moderate language and keeping well within the established facts, as is his custom, the leader of the Opposition, in the Legislature and on many a public platform, has convicted the Hazen administration of reckless extravagance, bad faith, and amazing neglect of the public interest. As the Globe very truly intimates, Mr. Robinson might have gone further, but it no doubt contents him that his case is well established before the great jury by which Mr. Hazen must presently be tried—the electorate of the province.

DEVELOPMENT

Recent visitors to the natural gas field in Albert county, a few miles from Moncton, are convinced that a very great development is to result in that part of New Brunswick, following the exploitation of the oil and gas resources of Albert and Westmanland counties. In the city of Moncton particularly, it is now confidently expected that the piping of the gas across the Petitcodiac river will result in placing cheap power at the door of every manufacturer who needs it, and will induce the establishment there of new industries attracted by this cheap natural fuel, and the fine transportation facilities which Moncton has to offer.

It is interesting to note, in this connection, that there is today a theory held not a few New Brunswickers that the oil sands extend from Westmanland down to Kings county, at least as far as Sussex

and perhaps farther. At a meeting of New Brunswick newspaper men, held here under the auspices of the Board of Trade a few months ago, mention was made of indications of natural gas observed at Sussex where boring operations for water were being carried on.

Thus far, perhaps, this is a mere theory, but it must be remembered that some years ago geologists were disposed to say, and to maintain, that New Brunswick had no mineral resources worth while, and recent developments in Albert county have already progressed far enough to suggest that there must be some very extensive revision of that early verdict.

In a short time the boundaries of the oil and gas fields should be defined with accuracy, and while it is possible that gas may be brought by pipes from Moncton to St. John—as a matter of fact, it is piped over a greater distance now in some American states—if it were found that a supply were available at Sussex or in that vicinity, the cheap power problem, so far as St. John is concerned, would be seen to be solved.

These are matters of prime interest to the whole province, for development in one county means a degree of development in all the surrounding territory, providing as it must, additional employment for capital and labor, increased freight for the railroads, and general stimulation of business of all kinds.

Progress in these matters tends to confirm the opinion of optimists who say, and who keep on saying, that New Brunswickers who are leaving home in these days are running away from prosperity. It would be well if Boards of Trade throughout the province would press upon the local government the necessity for having made a practical and scientific examination of the mineral resources of the province. Not only would this prove a guide to capitalists, but should the result be favorable, the mere announcement of the fact would have a stimulating and encouraging effect upon our entire population. It is still a fact that the people of this province do not know much about its resources in gas, coal, iron, water powers, and even agriculture. It is time this neglect was repaired. The Telegraph makes frequent mention of the railroad building that has been going on in these provinces, and that is to be continued for some years to come. The completion of these new railways cannot fail to produce a most beneficial effect, and if we can have, also, satisfactory confirmation of existing reports and theories concerning our mineral and power resources, there will no longer be any doubt in the public mind as to the fact that this province is entering upon a period of great expansion. We are going to be busy, here in the East.

ANOTHER CRITIC

So much that is true and complimentary is being written about Canada in these days, Canadians should be able to read with patience and equanimity the occasional criticism that finds its way into the English press. The complaints are frequently without foundation, but in some of them our complacency is likely to receive a shock and some are so written as perhaps to set us to wondering if there is not some truth behind them. One of these critics, George Gascoyne, writing in the National Review (London) on "East of Suez," apparently in no merely capricious spirit, complains of a "get-rich-quick" spirit which he finds too prevalent in Canada.

In summing up his article he says: "I have preferred to write about Australia rather than Canada, because, under the subtle stimulus of easily advertised money, the English press is just now so full of Canada that one might fancy it was the only Dominion in the Empire. The Australians have, for me, this great superiority over the Canadians, that they are not perpetually talking about dollars. The people of Australia realize what Canada is in danger of forgetting, that there are other things in life besides getting rich quick."

Though comparisons are admittedly odious, our critic plunges into them. He describes Canadians as less kindly and less hospitable than Australians. He says: "Canada, too, has not quite the same genial kindness as Australia."

Faces are paler and harder and more austere. Yet no one can profess to know the world who has not seen something of the marvellously rapid development which Canada is undergoing. It has immense possibilities, which even now are only dimly perceived."

And think of a man who quarrels with our scenery! He writes:

"The enjoyment of travel in Canada is very much a matter of temperament. To me, for instance, the febrile unrest everywhere visible is repellent, and even a short sojourn in such rural but complacent townships as Moose Jaw moves one to mingled laughter and tears; but I am bound to say that I only met one Englishman in Canada—and I questioned many—who did not emphatically declare that on no account would he return to England. British Columbia is, of course, by far the most attractive province of Canada for the tourist. Vancouver is still in the throes of a land-bomb which has lasted for years, and is apparently more than justified by results; but it repays close examination, for I believe it is probably destined to be the greatest city on the Pacific slope. All that has been said about the Rocky Mountains is justified, and the scenery of the Kicking Horse Pass is in its way incomparable. I think, however, that the region of innumerable small lakes this side of Winnipeg has an even greater charm."

Of course this man had never seen the Maritime Provinces. Could he see them this month he would know that they form the most attractive region in Canada, and that is saying a great deal. On the whole, this critic is better than most of them, but even he seems to expect in our new West the comforts and institutions of some big English city. Moose Jaw may have moved him to "mingled laughter and tears," but the chances are that

Moose Jaw, if, informed of the effect it produced upon the traveler will not be greatly shocked or abashed.

THE COST OF POWDER

In a striking article on the cost of war the Toronto Star deals with actual conflict and the expense of preparation for it, or against it. To the initial expenditure upon ships, guns, equipment, and the provisioning of troops, the Star points out, must be added the cost of replacing the ships, guns, and equipment even in time of peace, for these soon become obsolete, and the big guns are injured by every shot which is fired from them. Ammunition must be continually replenished. It deteriorates rapidly, and every nation dumps tons upon tons of it in the sea each year, because it has become untrustworthy through age.

An expenditure which should not be forgotten in calculating the cost of even a minor conflict is that necessitated by the pensioning of soldiers who have taken part in it. What a financial burden is thus involved is shown by the fact that the United States, a comparatively young country, has already expended nearly \$4,000,000,000 on pensions. The following summary of the items which make up this stupendous total is taken from the Congressional Record:

War of the Revolution (estimated)	70,000,000
War of 1812 (service pension)	45,757,280
Indian wars (service pension)	9,965,000
War with Mexico (service pension)	42,482,754
Civil war	3,886,681,840
War with Spain and Philippines	26,383,805
Regular establishment	15,907,028
Unclassified	16,464,048

Total disbursements for pensions, \$3,913,082,513.

Canada's national debt, the Star says in summing up, could be wiped out eight times over by the cost, in pensions alone, of the wars of the United States.

William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, in the course of caustic comment on Mr. Roosevelt's Guildhall speech, says: "Since I tried to teach my grand-mother how to suck eggs I have not seen anything quite like it. From the viewpoint of a circus it is absolutely beyond praise."

Bad enough taste, of course, but there was a lot of truth in it. Mr. Roosevelt might have quoted Lord Cromer to confirm what he said had he felt like it. Mr. Balfour cried "Hear, hear!" but Mr. Balfour would not go to Washington and tell the Americans what to do in the Philippines.

MR. COSTE'S OBSERVATIONS

Mr. Louis Coste intimates, in an interview which appears in this issue, that the vision of optimistic citizens of St. John concerning the possibilities of harbor development and increased trade have not been as foolish as some other persons have declared them to be. On the contrary, he is of opinion that the people should be more optimistic and assertive, and see to it that the capabilities of the harbor are developed on a larger scale. He tells us that the great harbor can be made in Courtney Bay, after a large area of the flats has been reclaimed by a seawall for railway and industrial purposes. This would cost many millions, but far greater expenditure has been made at other ports, and at others enormous sums must be expended to meet the demands of traffic. Reference is made in another article to the statements made to St. John people by Mr. George W. Stephens of Montreal, who told of the immense expenditures made at a number of British and European ports, where there was not a tithe of the natural advantages possessed by St. John. There has been a disposition in some quarters in this city to regard with suspicion all proposals which looked to the extension of terminal facilities. The time has come for public opinion to assert itself, and insist upon a progressive policy all along the line. The construction of a dry dock and of terminals for the Grand Trunk Pacific will alter the whole complexion of affairs. The future of the port is full of promise, and its development must be on a very large scale. Mr. Coste speaks with authority concerning the latent possibilities of the harbor. It is for the people to go forward with confidence and energy to a full realization of those possibilities.

TELEPHONE RATES

The Telegraph a week ago reviewed the provisions of the Public Utilities Act, and observed that a test of its efficiency was needed. It was suggested that the New Brunswick Telephone Company offered an opportunity for such a test. Mr. J. N. Harvey, who was chairman of the telephone committee of the Board of Trade, expressed the view, when interviewed on the question, that the board had little to hope from the commission, unless prepared to incur considerable expense. He stated, however, that the committee would no doubt lay its complaint before the commission, along with the evidence upon which that report was based.

In the Standard of Saturday, a correspondent, who subscribed himself Anti-Humbog, made a somewhat savage attack upon Mr. Harvey and the Board of Trade, declaring that Mr. Harvey's statements in his interview published in The Telegraph "confirmed the impression that the Board of Trade committee, in discussing the telephone matter, was talking simply for the sake of talking, and had no intention whatever of taking any effective proceedings for an investigation." The Standard, which printed the letter, was unable to agree with the reflections upon the motives of Mr. Harvey and the members of the Board of Trade, and replied to them in these words:

"The letter of Anti-Humbog does not strike this journal as a fair criticism of Mr. Harvey's position or that of the Board of Trade committee. There is no doubt that Mr. Harvey and his colleagues presented a statement which has not been effectively and fully answered. There is no doubt that in prosecuting their inquiry the members of this committee performed a public service. Their individual

interest in the matter was too small to make their expenditure of time and effort a business investment. Mr. Harvey and those who acted with him on the committee, with those at whose request the committee was appointed, seem to have taken up this matter seriously and so conducted it to the present stage. Instead of casting reflections on them for what they have done or tried to do, we should be disposed to encourage them to continue until a judicial authority has pronounced upon the case, or until they find this court unable or unwilling to proceed with the inquiry in a fair way."

The Standard, however, does disagree with Mr. Harvey's views regarding the possibility of securing redress by an appeal to the Public Utilities Commission. That journal believes the matter should be placed before the commission, and that it need not, of necessity, involve the board in any heavy expenditure. The Standard may be right. Section 7 of the Public Utilities Act says:

"The board shall have the general supervision of all public utilities, and shall make all necessary examinations and inquiries, and keep itself informed as to the compliance by the said public utilities with the provisions of this law."

It would seem that under this section, it may be the duty of the commission to make such inquiry as would be necessary to enable it to form a correct judgment regarding the whole matter of telephone rates; if so, it should not be necessary for the Board of Trade to incur further expense in the matter. The board should lay before the commission the data which convinced its committee that the Telephone Company is charging exorbitant rates, and under the section of the act which we have quoted, the commission should go thoroughly into the whole matter and convince itself whether or not an injustice is being done to the patrons of the company.

"GOOD ROADS" CAMPBELL

The announcement that Deputy Minister Campbell will address the Canadian Club on Wednesday evening of this week, is one of more than ordinary interest, not only to members of the club but to the citizens generally. The subject of his address will be Good Roads, and he is known in Ontario as "Good Roads Campbell."

He is credited with having done much to provide that province with a good system of highways, and to have given an impetus to the good roads movement, which will continue to confer great and lasting benefits upon the province. No question has excited more general interest in New Brunswick, for many years past, than that of good roads. It is one that makes and unmakes governments, and touches the interests of all the people. The farming district which has the best system of highways is the most progressive district. There is also the question of streets in our own city, which is always under discussion. We have not yet secured a good system of streets, and because of a lack of system, a large amount of the annual expenditure for years past has been practically wasted. The advent of the automobile has increased the demand for better roads, and the association of automobile owners has taken some practical steps to encourage better roads and greater care in keeping them in good condition.

Mr. Campbell, who is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, has technical knowledge as well as the practical skill gained from long experience. What he will have to say to the Canadian Club on Wednesday evening should be of great practical value, giving his hearers new ideas and a more general knowledge of the manner in which roads and streets are put and kept in good condition. He should, therefore, be greeted by a very large audience.

TERMINAL FACILITIES

In an interview in New York last week, Mr. James J. Hill said: "What the railroads need at the present time far more than extensions or better equipment is increased terminal facilities for handling the vast volume of business offered."

This statement by Mr. Hill will recall to St. John readers one that was made in this city some months ago by Mr. George W. Stephens, Chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission, in an address to the Canadian Club. Mr. Stephens pointed out that the United States had been so absorbed in the development of its vast inland areas, by the construction of railways in all directions, opening up new territory, that it had neglected to provide at the great seaports of the country sufficient terminal facilities to handle the steadily growing traffic of the interior, which soon amounted to proportions so great that these facilities had to be provided at an infinitely greater cost than would have been the case had seaport development gone hand in hand with railway construction.

Mr. Stephens very properly directed attention to the lesson there is in the experience of the United States for the Dominion of Canada. This country, also, is developing its interior areas with great rapidity by the construction of railways, each one of which at once becomes an important factor in transportation, with a steadily growing volume of traffic. If we are to profit by the experience of our neighbors to the south, now is the time to provide ample terminals for this growing business. It is the duty, therefore, of the country, to see that its seaports are developed; and the national expenditure made for this purpose is not only wise but absolutely necessary. Fortunately, this is the view entertained by the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and we have the evidence of this fact in the extensive work that is being carried on at the port of St. John.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The startling statement is made by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek (Mich.), that "the increasing use of tea, coffee, tobacco and alcohol, spells the end of a sane human race." This indictment ap-

ASK YOUR DOCTOR.
Ask your doctor if Pure Port Wine is not a good tonic, if taken moderately, and also about the tonic properties of Peruvian Bark. A combination of these two valuable remedies, when concocted by expert chemists, makes one of the greatest nerve and muscle building tonics the world ever witnessed. Imperial Peruvian Wine is a combination of Pure Port Wine and Peruvian Bark. The wine is imported by us from France, and the Bark is the best that the forests of South America can produce. It is prepared by expert chemists in our employ, and we guarantee it to be absolutely pure and free from any deleterious ingredients.

If you are recovering from any serious illness, or are run down in body or brain, try a bottle of Imperial Peruvian Wine, manufactured by The Haint Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Woodstock, N.B., and sold by all good dealers for \$1.00 per quart, or 50 cents per pint bottle. 2c.

appears to include most of us, but there are other doctors yet to be heard from.

The Public Utilities Commission of the province of Quebec appears to be considerably more than an ornament. It will hold its third sitting in Quebec city this week, and quite a number of cases await a hearing. There is a complaint against the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, and Canadian Northern, against excessive rates; another against the Canadian Pacific on the same ground; one against a fire insurance company, and several others. Apparently it is to have a busy session.

A London paper tells of two notable monuments to be erected by popular subscription. The British Empire League has formed a committee to raise funds and erect a monument in London to the memory of Captain Cook, whose intrepid exploration resulted in such notable additions to the British Dominions, and whose scientific work has been of the greatest value to mankind. The estimated cost is £3,000. The other monument is to be erected on Flodden Field, on the spot where James IV., the Scottish king, fell in the struggle with the Earl of Surrey. It is proposed to erect a Celtic cross, with the simple inscription: "Flodden, 1513. In Memory of the Brave."

It has been said that the discovery of Professor James W. Robertson was one of the greatest acts of the old Conservative government. The news that he is to be the chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education is the best guarantee that his work will be thorough in its nature, and valuable in its results. Professor Robertson is one of the best known educationists of the Dominion. The splendid work of the Department of Agriculture is largely due to his knowledge and his skill as an organizer, and his unrivalled faculty of inspiring people with his own enthusiasm. He is a man of great executive ability, and the value of his work for Canada is beyond measure. His latest work was the organization and establishment of the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, the principalship of which he recently resigned.

The island of Crete continues to give trouble to the diplomats of Europe. The great mass of the people desire union with Greece, but Turkey strenuously objects. But for the intervention of the Powers, Greece and Turkey would ere this have been at war over the island. The latest move of the Greek sympathizers in Crete is the proposal to exclude Moslem deputies from the Assembly. The Turkish government has protested, and the Powers are dealing with the matter. Sir Edward Grey, for Great Britain, and M. Pichon for France formulated proposals under which the Moslem deputies would be able freely to enjoy their undoubted rights in the Assembly, and to these Italy has assented. But the Cretans are dissatisfied, and assert that the only object of the Moslems is to thwart Cretan ambition and play into the hands of the Sultan. Beyond doubt the annexation of Crete to Greece would be the best solution of the matter, but Turkey feels that she has rights in the island that must be recognized. The Powers, therefore, have a difficult problem to solve.

ALMOST DISABLED

Father Morrissey's No. 7 Cured His Rheumatism in 3 Weeks.

Father Morrissey's prescription, called "No. 7," cures Rheumatism completely as well as quickly, as Mr. James Major, of Hartland, N.B., gladly testifies. "I want to tell you," he writes, "of the wonderful cure Father Morrissey's medicine made of me. I was troubled with Rheumatism so badly that I could not get into my wagon alone. After using his medicine for three weeks I was completely cured, and felt like a boy. I am now a man of 79 years of age, and in good health yet—to Father Morrissey's medicine I owe all thanks. I can truly advise anyone suffering from Rheumatism to use this medicine at once."

Father Morrissey's No. 7 Tablets act directly on the kidneys, invigorating them so that they can thoroughly cleanse the blood of the Uric acid which causes the Rheumatism, and thus permanently cure.

50c. a box at your dealer's or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N.B.

See, we are true men still, a patriot breed; Give to our storied names and fame we cling; For God and for the King!—O. S.

"Your new maid uses broken English, doesn't she?" "Mostly broken china."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He called his counsellors and said, one day in London town: "It is decreed that my poor head must wear the kingly crown. And when that crown is on my brow, the sceptre in my hand, I'll reign the best that I know how, and guard my native land. But, to avoid a fuss that would deface the nation's fame, there's one thing must be understood this early in the game. At reigning I will labor hard, as busy as a bee, but you must keep that Austin bard from shooting songs at me. A monarch cannot put up hay, or make a useful sound, if Alfred Austin spring a lay, whenever he turns round. And so, my lords and gentlemen, you should be looking sharp; go, confound that poet's pen, and smash his blamed old harp. A monarch bears a heavy load, even when there is no bard; if Alfred Austin writes an ode, that rubs it in too hard."

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WALT MASON.

MOMENTS WITH MARCUS AURELIUS

Let nothing bedim the conviction that in a man's own breast lies the real core of his life; and that here is all the peace that can be found on mountains, by the seashore, or where thou wilt. For so thou shalt surely find the truth of Plato's words: "Girt with city walls as a wall that milks his flocks in the hill-side fold." An spider is vastly proud of itself when it has caught a fly, one type of man when he has trapped a hare, another when he has caught a tiny fish in a net, a third when he has speared a boar, a fourth when he has hunted down a bear, and a fifth when he has routed the Sarmatians. For, if we examine their principles of action, the one is just as much a robber as the others.

He who flees from his rightful lord is a renegade; and law is our lord; therefore its transgressor is a renegade. But every man who is subject to pain or anger or fear is bound to desire the mitigation of some decision, past, present, or future, of that power which governs all things;—in other words, of that law which meets out its due to every man. So that fear, pain, and anger brand their possessors as renegades!

If a man seem to thee to have sinned, ask: How do I know whether this deed of his be a sin or no? But granted he has sinned, is it certain that he has not voluntarily condemned himself? For remorse may be genuine without finding vent in tears and tearings of cheeks. O my soul, my soul! wilt thou never attain to goodness and simplicity, oneness, and nakedness, and live through the lusts of the body prison? Will thou never taste the sweets of a character loving and affectionate? never know saving and self-sufficiency, with every craving gone and not one lingering desire for more? quick or dead, live in the lusts of the flesh; seeking no temporal respite for their longer enjoyment, so pleasant places, no favored clime, and no congenial society; but content with thy present state, delighted with all about thee, and surrounded that thou holdst all things needful in fee from heaven, that all is well with thee, and all will be well that God wishes, together with every gift He purposes to bestow for the construction of that perfect Being, good, just, and beautiful, which gives life and continuance to all things, comprehends them all, and receives them all to itself on their dissolution that it may create others like to them? Say, wilt thou by nature be evil? Must thou cause live in communion with God and man, and thou have no word of complaint for them and they no hint of condemnation for thee?

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING (Punch).

Sire, while the heart of grief is not yet dead,
For him we loved, how well can sorrow be said;
While still the music of the muffled drum
Rolls in the solemn requiem of the dead;
For you, on whom the instant duties lie,
Whom we would praise and adore for life and death,
And may not pause for death—we lift our cry,
"God keep you in His care!"

It had to be that your first steps should fall
Within the dreadful shadow thrown across
The path you take at Destiny's high call,
Lonely always, and lonelier by your loss.
Yet if our prayers, where Hope and Memory meet,
If loyal service laid before your throne,
Can lend you comfort and confirm your feet,
Then are you not alone.

Nay, there is set beside you, near and true,
Your Queen, and ours, the gentle, brave and wise,
Fit Consort by the claim we most revere—
Her English love of home and homely ties;
And there is that Queen-Mother, who is fair,
Through bitter tears to bless your work begun;
To whom, though King and Emperor, you remain
Just her beloved son.

Nor comes it strange to you, this realm of yours,
Your eyes have seen it, crowned with large increase,
Have ranged the circuit of its seas and shores,
Canopied by the covering wings of Peace;

Such is the gift he guarded close for you,
Your Royal Father, such his fair bequest,
Who saw the promise of his task come true,
And so lay down to rest.

Yet may we pay for Peace too dear a price
If, lapped in confidence and careless ease,
We let the summoning need of sacrifice,
Find us with sinews soft and feeble knees;