

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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THE LURE OF THE WEST

Rev. J. Hunter Boyd's plea for up-to-date farming methods in the Maritime Provinces has attracted considerable comment in the newspapers. This is well, for Mr. Boyd's paper was a thoughtful one and the subject is of vital importance. The Montreal Witness, which reprints the clergyman's article, sounds a hopeful note regarding the future of Maritime farming life, expressing the sound view that the West will not longer be able to attract so many of our people who would be better off in the end at home and whose presence here would be of inestimable benefit to their native province. Mr. Boyd, the Witness remarks, "draws, to begin with, a somewhat doleful picture of the present condition of those provinces and gives a still more doleful account of the sentiment of discouragement which he regards as dominant among the people. This discouragement would seem to be chiefly due to the fact that all the likely lands go west, and that instead of going forward these provinces are, from a rural point of view, rather retrograding. He does not, in presenting this picture, add any note of dismay or helplessness. On the contrary, his is the cheerful voice that bids the shadows depart, and he has his advice to give to secure a reversal of any backward conditions that may exist, namely, the modernization of the methods of farming."

The decline of the shipping and fishing industries, the Witness points out, retarded the development of these provinces. "Still," it adds, "at the present time, as Mr. Boyd assumes, the great depopulator is the lure of the West. That must go on for the time being, but it will have its day. We know a man in the farthest west who longs to be back on a Nova Scotia farm where he could make more money. There was a time when Ontario took all the best youth from the province of Quebec. That was when that province was largely filling up. Then came a time when there was a backwater of population. The North-West was unknown and out of reach. At that time almost every vacancy at Montreal docks was filled by a youth from Ontario. The opening of the West completely changed all that. The time will come when the men in the older provinces shall have learned to renew their old farms, and by this and mixed husbandry to make large profits where now there are losses. We need not repeat what the writer we have quoted so forcibly says in favor of this reform. He is taking up the good work for which it has been Sir William Macdonald's present anxiety to provide. He is rightly seeking to enlist the clergy as leaders in the movement towards higher farming by urging them to take summer courses in agriculture themselves."

New Brunswick needs a reawakening in agricultural matters. There has been improvement, but the amount of land which is highly productive is still very small in comparison with what is possible. An enlightened and aggressive agricultural policy on the part of the local government at this time would give development along modern lines a great impetus. The government has much to do and it has not yet met the House. In due season, no doubt, agriculture will command a large share of attention from the administration. It is our most important interest.

A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY

Mr. Kipling in dealing with immigration and British Columbia in one of his recent letters, overlooked a fact not safely to be ignored in this connection—that Canada generally sympathizes largely with British Columbia's proposal that the Pacific province shall remain a white man's country. The other provinces were quick to say that anti-foreign riots in Vancouver were disgraceful and that Japanese and Hindus, so long as they obeyed the law, must enjoy the whole mantle of its protection. But Eastern Canada, nevertheless, does not seem in pouring many Japanese or Hindus into British Columbia

against the protest of the whites who live there.

While Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King was in England recently, the British newspapers had much to say in approbation of his mission, and several writers dealt with the menace arising from the arrival in the West of aliens who would not mix with the native Columbians. The Birmingham Daily Post hoped "Mr. King will succeed in his mission, for we regard Canada, and especially the Pacific region, as a homeland for the white race, where any further admixture of Orientals, whether our own subjects or the subjects of foreign powers, would be highly undesirable, politically and economically." The Post concluded: "It is satisfactory to find that Mr. King who is deputy minister for labor, has been deputed to find common ground for action with the Imperial authorities. Mr. King is still a young man, who has for some years specialized on social and industrial questions in Canada; and those who know him are confident that he will have a conspicuous career in Dominion affairs. If his mission should result in harmonizing home and colonial ideas upon the restriction of Asiatic immigration into Canada the controversy will be kept free from danger; but that can be done, in the long run, only by a frank acceptance of the principle that Canada is a white man's preserve. This the Canadian democracy will insist upon making it, following in that the example of Australasia. There are vast regions of empire in the tropical belt where the overflow of British Asia might with advantage be guided."

Fortunately a way appears to have been found to discourage Hindu immigration without denying these loyal subjects of His Majesty the right to travel or to live and work in any part of the Empire. The Japanese, it is likely now, will not come in menacing numbers. If we may depend upon recent assurances much turmoil in the West will be avoided. Exclusion of a Pacific and conciliatory sort is the only safe policy from the Canadian standpoint.

GREAT ASSETS

Mr. A. Kelly-Evans has been praised heartily by the Ontario newspapers for his energy and intelligence in promoting measures for the protection of forests, fish and game. St. John men who heard him Tuesday evening, and all who read what he said will be disposed to agree that the praise bestowed upon him in Ontario was well deserved. He is to speak in other New Brunswick cities and to address the Legislature. There is no doubt that his visit to this province is going to do a great deal of good.

Few men who have not heard Mr. Kelly-Evans have guessed how much New Brunswick can gain by adopting such measures as he proposes. All who live in the province are directly interested in what he says and directly affected by the interests he wishes to have us protect. All, therefore, should feel bound to acquire a working knowledge of the facts he puts forward. He purposely lays much stress upon the immense income the province is losing by neglecting to profit by the wealth it has in fish and game. Many men, he knows, are interested in the financial aspect of a question like this. These men scan closely any proposal which involves expenditure. "Will it pay?" they ask. To these the speaker replies: "Yes, it will pay—tremendously." How does he know? He points to Maine's official estimate that the men and women who enter that state for the sole purpose of hunting or fishing spend there annually not less than \$25,000,000. And New Brunswick would think half-a-million a big figure for territorial revenue. And Mr. Kelly-Evans has many more things to say along the same lines.

Local sportsmen may not be attracted by the commercial aspect of this business. But they do not escape the sweep of this man's argument. He tells them that, in spite of all the hunting and fishing done in Maine for years past, sport is much better there today than it was ten, twenty and thirty years ago. Intelligent protection, in a word, will give the people of the province a new and a big revenue and yet leave better sport than ever for the hunters and fishermen who live in the province and who regard their country with more affection every time they think of their guns or their rods. Again, the New Brunswick sportsman must applaud the proposal to restore the glorious streams to the condition of fifty or sixty years ago—to cut out the nets and dams, or put in fishways where dams are necessary, to protect the mouths of the rivers, and give the trout and salmon the chance they used to have to multiply in every waterway which formerly they favored. Sawdust from the mills must go with the illegal nets and the dynamite of the poachers who do not hesitate to kill a thousand fish of all sizes in order to secure fifty cents worth of trout to sell to some gentleman who knows well enough how the fish were killed.

Let no man think this matter of protecting the fish and game is a mere fad. It is a duty which the province cannot longer neglect. It is the soundest of investments. Not every man fishes or hunts, but the money spent within the

province by sportsmen will be distributed everywhere. The local association has done well in starting the campaign now fairly on foot. It was a fine piece of tactics to bring here a man who has this subject so at his fingers' ends as Mr. Kelly-Evans has. The government, if it takes the matter up, may depend upon a stout public support. It is a chance to serve the province well.

THE MANCHESTER VERDICT

In Great Britain, and in Canada also, the defeat of Winston Churchill is being analyzed by publicists in search of a guide to future political developments. It is true that many elements contributed to the Unionist victory—a victory which the London newspapers describe as epoch-making—and it is, perhaps, therefore, natural that many men of many minds should give us many interpretations of the meaning of the vote. "Beer won," says one authority; "the government's education bill was unpopular," says another. A third says something else. But Manchester was styled the citadel of Free Trade, and though it is true that Joynton-Hicks was by no means a bold prophet of tariff reform, it is more to the point that Churchill set Free Trade in the forefront of his army and chose to be judged by that more than by any other issue. That being the case, his admission that the verdict of the division is a great blow to Free Trade goes far toward justifying the jubilation of the tariff reformers. How large the government candidate wrote Free Trade upon his banner may be judged by this portion of one of his campaign speeches:

"Gentlemen—Two years ago you returned me to the House of Commons by an impressive majority on behalf of Liberalism and free trade. Since then I have endeavored to serve your interests and your cause. I have lost no opportunity, in or out of parliament, of disputing the tariff basis of our commercial system and to erect, in one form or another, under one pretext or another, a preferential tariff, or protective tariff. Believing as I do that taxation should be levied for revenue only, and that other fiscal objectives are illusory, wasteful and vicious, it is my intention to resist all attempts to establish in this country a general tariff against foreign manufactured articles, that policy of chronic tariff was called retaliation, and, above all, the preferential and protective taxation of bread and meat for the profit of private interests here or in the colonies. The two years that have passed have been the best two years of trade that Manchester has ever known. It is one of nature's revenge upon those who seek to violate economic harmonies that the very period which has been predicted for our downfall and disaster should have witnessed the most surprising manifestation of our industrial productivity."

Joynton-Hicks declared himself a follower of Mr. Balfour in fiscal matters, but he was disposed to subordinate the tariff issue, hoping thereby to prevent the defection of the Unionist free traders. His tariff reform friends are now sorry that he did not say less about the poor man's beer and more about the poor man's wage and the benefits to be expected from Imperial reciprocity. Mr. H. R. Chamberlain, a veteran American correspondent in London, writes this summary of the cause of Churchill's defeat and its probable significance:

"The broader significance of the Manchester election is described by the Edgely press of both parties as epoch-making. It means, of course, complete condemnation of the government's record and programme. It means, also, a salutary setback to Socialism and a great victory for the Chamberlain's tariff doctrine in a constituency which was regarded as the citadel of Free Trade. The licensing, educational and old age pension measures of the government all helped to defeat the Liberals. The practical question now arises, what effect this disastrous blow will have on Mr. Asquith's programme. He is quite cold-blooded enough to ignore the evidence of the country's displeasure and go on as though nothing had happened. Mr. Churchill told his constituents in his speeches that his government expected to continue in office for three more years. They are legally entitled to do so, for, if all the bye-elections should go against them, their great majority would scarcely be impaired. Manchester, however, settled one point—the government's power for evil in Socialistic or other Radical legislation is now at an end. The House of Lords will be justified in interpreting the will of the country as adverse to all such measures and will throw them out. Then the question will be, how long the government will have the audacity to remain in office in such a deadlock. According to all precedent they must soon appeal to the country in a general election under such circumstances."

Great as the government's majority is, the tariff reformers appear convinced that they will carry the country when the elections come. The value of their conviction will be more easily estimated after Mr. Asquith has been in power a year or two. Certainly at present the government is rapidly losing ground.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Hazen government, as will appear from the speech from the Throne, has outlined an extensive programme of legislation covering the principal questions upon which the people pronounced so emphatically during the recent campaign. If we may judge by the measures which are to be introduced the administration is losing no time in making good the promises of provincial betterment made before the elections. Solid and substantial progress along healthful lines is now in sight, and, as the Premier has a harmonious and able cabinet and a big working majority, there is every reason to believe that the session now opening will result in more actual benefit to the province than any for twenty years past.

The Central railway, as The Telegraph announced some time ago, is to be investigated by a commission during the recess. The public will stoutly endorse this inquiry and will hope that the commissioners will get to the bottom of this wonderful enterprise which has cost so much money and given rise to so great a crop of sinister rumors. The audit act, the new road law, the school book question, and protection against forest fires are among the matters which will command much attention during the session. In all of these things the public interest bids fair now to be considered, after long and disgraceful neglect.

One paragraph in our summary of coming government policy refers to agriculture. Here the new government has a great opportunity. True, the government begins its career with much pressing business on its hands, and it cannot do everything at once or during its first year in office. But if it is possible soon to adopt a progressive agricultural policy there is nothing in sight more likely truly to assist the province at large. Production on the farms needs stimulating. More land should be well cultivated. More farmers and more farm help are needed. The possibilities of our cleared land should be examined and proclaimed. It is a fact that they are by no means realized. We are convinced that when the farmers begin to see that the government is really determined to give an impetus to our agricultural development they will be ready and willing to co-operate and to acknowledge quickly any signs of progress.

The government begins well. Premier Hazen and his lieutenants may have disappointed some partisans since they took office, but they have made an excellent impression upon the people generally, and that is more important. The session will command more public interest than any held for many years past, and it must be said that most New Brunswickers confidently expect the work done at Fredericton during the next few weeks will be of most substantial benefit to the province.

THE PEOPLE, OF COURSE, MERELY PAY.

We Canadians are a busy and a careless folk, and prosperity seems to make the country more careless as well as busier. Otherwise we would look more closely into the fashion in which our politicians spend our money. If it were their money they would be less prodigal. For proof of this last assertion let us look at the case of the Dominion steamer "Speedy," a sort of tug or despatch boat used for government work on the St. Lawrence, a craft 125 ft. long, of seventy or eighty tons. The captain testified recently before the public accounts committee at Ottawa. An Ottawa correspondent gives this account of the testimony:

"The purchase price of his boat was \$35,000, but \$1,750 additional was paid to the broker who negotiated the sale. She did no work in the year she was bought, and the next year she was chiefly employed getting herself repaired. She received \$17,500 worth of new boilers in 1905. That year and the next she was thoroughly overhauled at Pictou's ship yard. She required a new outfit of electric lighting, she got a new deck and new cupboards. As she was apparently to be used on official picnicking excursions requiring many attendants and much cooking, the galley was extended."

"For similar reasons was an expenditure of \$2,780 for re-arranging the deck, adding a bathroom and fitting up a cabin, another sum of \$3,300 went for the wheel house, chart-room finished with mahogany and for upholstery. "A further sum of \$4,250 was required for another bathroom, a stateroom, a linen closet, repairs on the dining room and steam heating. Altogether \$22,500 was paid for these luxuries, which are rather unusual in a tug whose business is to tow dredges and such like craft."

"For a mahogany table \$100 was paid, eleven dining room chairs were bought at \$12 each and an arm chair at \$16. The witness explained that this new mahogany furniture was needed because when

the Speedy was sailing from New York to St. John, a gale happened and the piano broke loose and traveled around the room, smashing the table and chairs. Possibly the piano was not accustomed to life in the tug boat.

"It would appear that by the end of the second year the Speedy had cost \$67,652 and the third year her outfitting and repairs added \$32,755.

"To keep up the pace, this tug required a uniformed crew. In 1905 there was an expenditure of \$176 for eight officers' suits at \$22 each, seven members of the crew were content with uniforms at \$17.50. The outfit brought this bill up to \$384.70.

"In the summer of 1906 the Speedy was engaged in towing barges and dredges from Quebec, the Saguenay and Rimouki. Her crew drank much of Radnor water, ate chickens at 18 cents per pound, and, as the captain himself said 'lived very well on the Speedy.'"

"It was suggested that the price paid for provisions was rather high, but the captain explained if you are dressed in the Speedy's outfit, with brass buttons on, and go into the store to buy chickens, invariably they charge you just about double what the chickens are worth, and again the captain, with an outburst of candor, explained that he had to buy from dealers on the patronage list and that 'when they have to buy from them and up goes the price.'"

The people, of course, merely pay. Presently, no doubt, they will begin to reckon up what their politicians are costing them.

FREDERICTON AND THE SCOTT ACT

Fredericton votes today to decide whether it wants prohibition as represented by the Scott Act or a license system such as St. John has. If the Scott Act had been enforced strictly in the capital city today's verdict would be more convincing, which ever side wins. The Scott Act has not been enforced, but it seems likely that a majority will prefer it to a license law. The temperance people take the view that it would be a great step backward now to legalize the business which has been forbidden by law for so long in their city. It is a question for Fredericton people to settle for themselves, for they must live under the conditions which arise from the Scott Act or license. It is to be hoped that the election today will be fairly fought, that a big vote will be brought out and that no dishonest methods will be employed to thwart the will of the people.

If the Scott Act wins measures should be taken to make the law effective. That will involve the expenditure of some money and the employment of an active and intelligent officer. If license should win Fredericton will do well to learn by St. John's experience, make the number of licenses few, prepare plain and stringent regulations, and fix a license fee in proportion to the volume of the business done. St. John is reducing the number of licenses, and it has not found the reduction easy. The Fredericton vote will attract widespread attention in New Brunswick, for just now there is a marked tendency to ask what the public is finally going to do with the liquor business.

NOTE AND COMMENT

How would you like to have a "pull" like the Lord Kitchener? Since the number of liquor licenses must be reduced, the commissioners can place the responsibility for a lost license directly upon the man who loses it. All they have to do is to select the men who broke the law, or who have broken it most frequently. The city knows fairly well what men have deserved to go out of business. There is no use making any bones about it. The city will be much better off when some of its present saloons have been closed. Incidentally, Dr. MacRae's statements about the license law, which are borne out in detail by the provisions of the act, should give the reform element some new, or at least hitherto generally unemployed ammunition.

Chief Kerr raised a point at the safety board meeting last evening that should receive attention from the Council. Has the city sufficient authority under existing legislation to compel owners of all buildings used for public purposes to make them safe? Some years ago when the building inspector was told to carry out the recommendations then deemed necessary, he reported that he could not do so. The Council at that time decided to ask for additional legislation. If it was needed then it is needed now, for it never was secured or even asked for. The aldermen should not allow the matter to remain in doubt. If legislation is required it must be sought during the session of the Legislature, which will begin on Thursday. Some of the aldermen know exactly how this matter stands. The others can readily find out. Neglect under present circumstances would be intolerable. And to all intents and purposes the present Council is the new Council.

Winston Churchill was quick to admit that his defeat in a recent blow to the new ministry. That is nowhere denied. It is true, nevertheless, that the northwest division of Manchester is normally a conservative constituency, consistently held by the conservatives by large majorities until 1906. Mr. Churchill showed himself an

excellent campaigner, keen, vigorous, and energetic besides being quite imperturbable under fire. At one of his meetings, a man in the gallery called out "Rot." "The gentleman who says rot," responded Mr. Churchill instantly. "No doubt expresses very well what is in his head." When the speaker said that he felt confident of success, the gallery disturber replied: "I don't." "Well," said Churchill, "I have fought four elections, which is more than the gentleman in the gallery has." When Churchill asked what would be the consequence of his defeat, the gallery hecklers responded: "Beer." "That," answered Churchill, "might be the cause. I am talking of the consequences."

The Ontario elections are set down for June 8. Premier Whitney is likely to increase his majority. He has been courageous and progressive. The people reward such men.

A prisoner tried on the gravest charge at Woodstock was acquitted yesterday. The jurymen doubtless know their business. So far as our dispatches indicate they did not give the gentleman a diamond ring or a watch and chain. Their forbearance will be the subject of general comment.

Politics and Public Works

(Toronto News, Ind.)
The civil service commissioners say they are led to believe that in many cases works have been undertaken by the department of public works at the instance of municipalities or bodies of people locally interested, in which the opinion of the outside officers of the department as to the desirability of the proposed works was not obtained. The only information sought for related to the feasibility of the works in question. The commissioners might have said that "the people locally interested" generally consist of a Liberal member of the House of Commons and the officers of the Liberal executive in the district.

It is undeniable that the erection of public buildings, the building of wharves, the dredging of harbors are frequent done for the benefit of the party rather than for the advantage of the country. Plenty of instances could be cited, but two will suffice. The wharf at St. Joseph, the dream city on Lake Huron, was not a necessity. The wharf in a hayfield at D'Irrell has not attracted any shipping. By done for the benefit of the party rather than for the advantage of the country. Plenty of instances could be cited, but two will suffice. The wharf at St. Joseph, the dream city on Lake Huron, was not a necessity. The wharf in a hayfield at D'Irrell has not attracted any shipping.

Politics has been the bane of the public works department, as it has been of every other department of government. Contracts are let at excessive prices to professional men who nibble the work and make a handsome profit. It is from such profits that contributions to the campaign fund are made.

In the public works department as elsewhere in the service the salaries of officials are often charged to several different appropriations. The commissioners believe that in all cases the salaries should be charged against one appropriation only, and that no allowance for extra services should be paid unless a sum for the purpose has been specially voted by parliament. In a perfect system of accounting, this would be the only possible method of procedure. It is necessary to refer to it shows that there is an unhappy looseness in dealing with public expenditure which needs special attention at the hands of parliament. A great deal of money may be wasted unwittingly by juggling with the appropriations.

Da Leetla Boy.

T. A. Daly has won a good deal of newspaper prominence as the writer of verse in the familiar Italian-English dialect of the streets. It is a medium of no particular charm or nobility, but that Mr. Daly nevertheless succeeds in getting his effects is attested by the following lines on "Da Leetla Boy" in the April Papyrus:

Da spreng ees com', but O! da joy
Eet ees too late!
He was so cold, my leetla boy,
He no could wait.
I no can count how many week,
How many day, da he ees seek;
How many night I seat and hold
Da leetla hand dat was so cold.
He was so patient, O! so sweet!
Eet hurts my throat for theeb of eest!
Eet all he ask ees w'en
Ees gona com' da spreng agen.
Wan day, was brights sunny day,
He ees, across da alleyway,
Da leetla girl dat's litta dare
Eet raise her window for da air,
At put outside a leetla pot.
Of—w'at-you-call—forget-me-not!
So small flower, so leetle theeb;
O! now, at last, ees com' da spreng!
Da leetla plant ees glad for know
Da sun ees com' for mak' ees grow.
So, too, I am grow warm and strong,
Eet like dat he ees been song.
But, ah! da night com' down an' den
Da weester ees speak back agen,
At cover up da leetla pot.
Of—w'at-you-call—forget-me-not!
O! now, at last, ees com' da spreng!
Ees grow so cold, so cold, so cold!
Da spreng ees com', but O! da joy
Eet ees too late!
He was so cold, my leetla boy,
He no could wait.
(N. Y. Post.)

SHILOH'S

Quick ease for the worst cough—quick relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child.
That is Shiloh's Cure.
Sold under a guarantee to cure colds and coughs quicker than any other remedy.
It mediates or cures money back 84 days or success command Shiloh's Cure 80¢ per bottle.

QUICKLY

TWO OF A KIND
AND HARD TO BEAT

THE FIGHTING RACE.

(Re-published by Request.)

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back.
And Kelly dropped his head.
While Shes—they call him Scholar Jack—Went down the list of dead.
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crew of the gig and pawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal-passers—all.
Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe,
Said Burke in an offhand way:
"We're all in that dead man's list, by Gripe!"
Kelly and Burke and Shea.
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for Spain,"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.
"Wherever there's Kellys there's trouble," said Burke.
"Wherever fighting's the game,
Or a spout of danger in grown man's work,"
Said Kelly, "you'll find my name."
"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting mad.
"When it's touch and go for life?"
Said Shes, "It's thirty odd years, beaded,
Since I charged, to drum and fire,
Up Mary's Heights, and my old canteen
Stopped a rebel ball on its way.
There were blossoms of blood on our aprons of green—
Kelly and Burke and Shea—
And the dead don't brag." "Well, here's to the flag!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish 'twas in Ireland, for there's the place,"
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,
In the cradle of our soldier race.
After one good stand-up fight,
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,
And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike, in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade."
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pike were great."
When the word was "clear the way!"
We were thick on the roll in Ninety-eight.
Kelly and Burke and Shea.
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Said, "We were at Fontenoy
We left our bones at Fontenoy
And up in the Pyrenees.
Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille, and Spain,
We're all over Austria, France and Spain,
Wherever they pitched a tent.
We've died for England, from Waterloo
To Egypt, and
And still there's enough for a corps or a crew,
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to good honest fighting blood!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting race don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed.
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"
Said Burke; then Kelly said, "day,
When Michael, the Irish Archangel,
stands.
The angel with the sword,
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch their deep dead day,
From Jehoshaphat to the Golden Gate—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the seed!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

Joseph I. C. Clarke.

ADMIRALS ALL.

(Re-published by request.)
Etingham, Grenville, Raleigh, Drake,
Here's to the bold and free!
Benbow, Collingwood, Byron, Blake,
Hall to the Kings of the Sea!
Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And you, as long as waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!
Essex was fretting in Cadiz Bay,
With galleons fair in sight;
Howard at last must give him his
Hall to the Kings of the Sea!
Never was schoolboy prouder than he,
Since holidays first began,
He tossed his bonnet to wind and sea,
And under the guns he ran.

Drake nor devil nor Spaniard feared,
Their cities he put to sack;
He seized his Catholic Majesty's beard,
And harried his ships to wrack.
He was playing at Plymouth a game of bowls
When the great Armada came;
But he said, "They must wait their turn,
Good souls!"
And he stooped and finished the game.
Fifteen sail were the Dutchman bold,
Duncan he had but two;
But he anchored them fast where the Texal shoaled,
And his colors aloft he flew,
"I've taken the depth to a fathom," he cried,
"And I'll sink with a right good-will;
For I know when we're all of us under the side."
My flag was fluttering still;
Splinters were flying above, below,
When Nelson sailed the Sound,
"Mark you, I wouldn't be elsewhere now,"
Said he, "for a thousand pound!"
The Admiral's signal bled him fly,
But he wickedly wagged his head;
He clapped the glass to his sightless eye,
And "I'm damned if I see it!" he said,
Admiral all—they say their say—
(The echoes are ringing still!)

Admirals all, they went their way
To the haven under the hill,
But they left us a kingdom none can take—
The realm of the curling sea—
To be ruled by the faithful sons of Blake
And the Rodney yet to be.

Chorus.

Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And you, as long as waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!
HENRY NEWBOLT.

Rev. R. H. Hall of Columbus, (N. J.), will next Sunday complete the 40th year of his pastorate of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kiernan and family desire to express to all their friends the heartfelt appreciation which they feel for their kindly sympathy to them in their bereavement.