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THE NEWS.

ST. JOHN. N. B., NOV. 30, 1906.

NEIGHBORLINESS.

In rural communities, in early days, the neighborliness of the neighborhood was the one solution of all social problems. Everybody knew everybody, and was interested in everybody. There was free social contact among all the members of the community. The exclusive person was considered uppish. Neighborliness, was co-extensive with ful what they say and how they say the neighborhood. The "bees" and the "frolics" were community affairs. The church was a place of worship for all the people, and a place where all the cause it has been found that women people felt free to worship.

into touch with his provident neighbor. The untidy housekeeper felt the rebuke of the country gossip. The dissipated man offended the counsel of his friends. Very frequently the standards of a community were not very high, great enough to secure a very general conformity. As a consequence the neighborhood advanced or degenerated

The city has very largely lest this power. Neighborliness tends to disappear. Exclusiveness is the law of its the opportunity and these occasions are usually carefully avoided by both the rich and the poor. The cultivated rarely come in contact with the uncullivated. They very naturally acquire the habit of seeking congental associations. The righteous avoid any real neighborliness with the unrighteous.

Institutions which we hold in commen offer very little evidence of neighborly life. The public school is common meeting ground of the children. Very frequently the companionships of children in the primary grades are in amusing and often distracting opposition to the laws of social contact observed by the parents The senior grades, however, usually witness the growth of the exclusive spirit. Cliques are formed on the lines of parental preference.

The church supposedly exists for all the people. But with very few exceptions it provides separate accommoda tion for various social classes. Conending patronage is scarcely community into association with "the publicans and sinners."

therefore, that the extremes of life take heed to it and satisfy it. separate and the differences intensify. and become more careless. The uncultured lack the inspiration that would sekeeper is fostered in her untidibecause she lives her life among women of her kind. The criminally inelined rarely find their groups broken into by any wholesome influence.

Parents who control their children hould be parents who exercise no conrighteousness. But the peple of one that Canadian banks generally show their duty in advertising their own

other class. Secial contact is governed Ontario bank, or that the inspection

by class distinction rather than by human ne-d. The neighborhood is not neighborly. Is it any wonder that even in a city full of good people evil tendencies should develop rapidly?

It is customary to cast the blame for such exclusiveness upon the organizations of society. But organizations are othing apart from the individuals that compose them. The church itself will accomplish no more than its members individually desire it to accom-

Hypocrisy is an easy vice. Let each sitizen ask himself how neighborly he has been foward the neighborhood We give devout admiration to the kindly conduct of the good Samaritan, but forthwith imitate the priest and the Levita

There is doubtless much room for o ganized effort. But if each citizen would attempt to be a good neighbor according to the old-fashioned, pioneer definition of the term we would be a long way toward solving our own social problems.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Among the political and social innovations in New Zealand, which Mr. Charles Edward Russell has been in vestigating and discussing most interestingly in Everybody's Magazine, is women's suffrage; and few of the radical departures adopted by that enterprising colony have, to his mind, been more fully justified by the results atending their operation.

Women vote in New Zealand. Not nominally, not only for school trustees, nor semi-occasionally, with fear and trembling lest it be known, but regularly and openly and as a matter of course. They have a free and unlimited womanhood suffrage; they can vote on every question and for any candidate at any election, equally with men. For ten years they have had and exercised that right, and so far as a merely human investigator can discover, he says, they have not wrought any ruin, lost any womanhood, nor called down any vengeful wrath from heaven.

In addition to using his eyes, he asked questions and, according to his report, men and women alike agree that it is a good thing. The men said the women have notably improved political life: it is the cleaner and purer because of them. Women go to political meetings and rowdyism flees before them; candidates are very careit when they know women voters are listening to them. Public officers are more careful about their records, bewill not overlook things that the mer As a consequence of this free social pardon. As to public politics, he finds contact the shiftless man was brought that the women have steadily supported reform and the new ideas; they have not cared whether a thing was sanctioned by the ages so long as it was right and good.

The women said they had not found it any more dreadful to go on to a but the pressure of public opinion was polling-place and vote than to go to store and buy bread; they had never seen nor heard anything shocking at a polling-place, but invariably they had been treated there with the greatest respect. The men said that most of them did not know how their wives voted. As for letting the soup burn life. The caste system prevails. The and the children go hungry and worich rarely meet the poor in any in- man's sphere and all that sort of thing, despise any such suggestions about their voting helpmates. They say a woman can vote and understand perfectly what she is voting about and be just as good a wife and mother as if she never had an idea in her life above meals and habies

The proof of the pudding is in the eating - that is an accepted sayingand so far this particular judging seems to have agreed alike with the palate and the digestion of the New Zealanders. And in the face of this proof it is idle to deny that many of the theoretical objections which appeal to our slowly developing consciousness, lose their force.

THE INSPECTION OF BANKS.

Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manage of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is but voicing a belief which has been forced upon most thinking Canadians by the recent failures of the Yarmouth Bank brotherly love. Moreover it cannot be and the Ontario Bank and the expossaid that the church of any class of ures which followed when he declares, people is at the present time very as he is reported in another column, effective in bringing good folk of the that a system of external inspection is needed-an inspection made by expert and disinterested officials, not by regu-There are notable exceptions to the lar employes of the inspected bank. The tendency towards exclusivenes, but it demand for such a system will soon be is the marked law of the social life of so strong that both the government the city. It is not to be wondered at, and the Banking Association mus

Apparently Mr. McLeod has no The leavening influence of free social elaborated his advice to extent of framcontact is very largely absent. The ing a system which would be efficient shiftless associate with the shiftless and at the same time creative of pub lic confidence. There is bound to be considerable difficulty in arranging a come from the cultured. The untidy workable plan. As the Toronto News coints out, the smaller banks seem reuctant to give additional power to the Bankers' Association, which they believe is dominated by the chiefs of the larger institutions. On the other hand, It must be remembered that in so far wonder why in the same city there as the o-der and stronger banks devise measures to increase public confidence trol. The advancing class wonders at in the laking system, they give the the existence of a setreating class, smaller banks an equal title to public Righteousness helds its hands up in confidence, and an equal guarantee of holy horror at the evidences of un-

generally is loose and inadequate. Inspect as we will, the best guarantee of safety still will be found in the character of the general manager and the board of directors of any particular banking institution. Bankers themselves are most concerned for the safety, solidity and good reputation of our banking system, and for the protection of depositors and shareholders. There is no better evidence of this than the steps taken by the larger banks to safeguard the interests of the Ontario Bank's customers and depositors, and the pledge of some of their own resources to avert public uneasiness and to protect the general credit.

UNIONISM AND CANADIANISM.

A unique situation exists in Hamilton, Ontario. An American labor agitator who has been conducting a strike of street railway employes there has been asked by the authorities to leave th. country. He has refused and has appealed to the American consul for protection, declaring his intention of making an international question out

Regarding this man's status under international law. The Sun has little knowledge, nor has it any concern. But regarding the position of the Hamilton strikers in the matter there can be only one opinion. They have weakened their case and have probably lost it by placing themselves in the hands of this foreign labor boss, and to a certain extent have infured the interests of Canadian labor generally

When this Hamilton strike began i was conducted on orderly and decent lines, and public opinion was strongly with the men, so strongly that when the company finally secured enough non-union workers to run some of its cars, the people boycotted the service and the cars ran empty. But with the advent of this Yankee firebrand with his gutter methods the scene was changed. Disorder came, riots, brutalities, murder. The mayor of Hamilton, who had sturdily resisted the de mands of the company for militia protection, was compelled to call out the troops and read the riot act. The people of Hamilton, disgusted and shocked, transferred their sympathies, so that the strikers, at first solidly supported, are now isolated.

Similar results have always attended and will always attend the mixing of Canadian and American labor interests, or rather the subservience of the Canadian unions to the American labor osses, for there is hardly ever a pretense that Canadian members have any influence in the international unions. Not only does this international system compet Canadian work men to stand at the beck and call of foreign agitators, to strike at their command whether they want to or not, but it also drains Canadian money by thousands of dollars monthly across the border to back American strikes and to swell the pockets of American labor leaders. Not only do Canadian unions come far short in the cash balance, but they loss immensely in strength and in influence by this weak

truckling to foreign organziations, Unionism and Canadianism are no contradictory terms, though this international system is making them so. The nearer they are knit together, the

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

While the newspapers of the Maritime Provinces have been filled with glowing descriptions of the Canadian West and while the provincial govern ments and Boards of Trade have been watching the steady ebbing of the life blood of the country as the trains full of its best young men run westwardwatching without effort to arrest the flow-a British periodical, "Canada," published in London, has been studying conditions here through a representative and informs its wide constituency that these provinces, and escecially New Brunswick, furnish attractions which intending settlers in

Canada cannot afford to mnore. For the prospective farmer of limited means the writer says that New Brunswick possesses the best chances on account of its generous homestead laws and its large public domain, than which "no better, fertile, arable lands, for general or mixed farming exist in Canada. No better yields per acre on the average can be found in Canada for hay, oats, wheat, barley, flax, corn, while in the vegetable and fruit lines the growths are rapid, and yields good, in every case. No better chances exist in Canada for the raising of es, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and in fact there are sections in all three prorinces where sheep raising could made one of the most profitable enterprises that men with fair capital could engage in. I am now speaking more particularly of the farming advantof the Maritime Provinces, but, on the other hand, the chances for engaging in lumbering, fishing, and mir g, are many; and in the matter of dustrials, small though our popula tion may be, the Maritime Pro are making rapid strides along these and it is by many confidently predicted that with its enormous quantity of coal, iron, water power, and shipadvantages, the Maritime Pro vinces are destined to be great manu-

acturing centres." The article justly reproaches the federal government for its neglect of the eastern provinces in its immigration literature and also blames the provincial legislatures for having neglected class rarely meet the people of the any such conditions as prevailed in the country. To the advice that the governments should "become more en-

thused in the matter and give their agents-general a wider scope, and provide them with facts, statistics, dates, etc., so that many of the people of England, Ireland and Scotland may learn that it is not actually necessary to go thousands of miles west of here to find land and homes for themselves and their families, while chances innumerable are to be had in the Maritime Provinces." The Sun gives hearty "Hear, hear!"

HON. JAMES BRYCE AS AMBASSA DOR.

The New York Sun is enthusiastic over the suggestion that the Right Hon. James Bryce shall be the next British ambassador at Washington And The Sun's anticipatory joy is quite natural, considering its vigorous Amcricanism and its persistent desire to see Canada come into the fold of Uncle Sam. Mr. Bryce is an eminent and a very able man. Undoubtedly he is qualified to fill the position with honor and dignity and to the great satisfaction of the United States. But, considering American aspirations with refer ence to neighboring British colonies those colonies have a right to demand that an ambassador shall be chosen who shall have a care for their interests. And Mr. Bryce is not such a

man. As the Mail and Empire pertinently points out, patriotism seems too narrow a sentiment to a man like Mr. Bryce. He must have something more broad enough to enfold the whole English-speaking world almost as warmly as they do his own country. The author of The American Commonwealth is something more than an admirer of the United States. In his philosophic conception of the relations between that country and his own, peace at any price is the principal thing, and it is much to be feared that the United States Government would utilize Mr. Bryce's presence at Washington to obtain sacrifices of British interests.

"It is to be remembered, too," says The Mail and Empire, "that Mr. Bryce, though his affection can embrace the two great English-speaking powers, is with that group of statesmen, headed strengthen the Mother Country and the olonies, and thus build up the Empire. In Mr. Bryce colonial interests would have a lukewarm friend at Washington. Canada, Newfoundland, and the British West Indies would be Canada, Newfoundland the outlying portions of the Empire most concerned. If the question of a sor to Sir Henry Durand were decided by the people in these colonies Mr. Bryce would certainly not get the appointment."

POSTAL WAR IN PROSPECT.

Washington and Ottawa, despatche intimate that a postal war is in pros pect between United States and Canada over the rates on second class mai matter. Let it come! A better thing could not happen to Canada.

Under the existing low rates on this class of mail, far lower than the rates provided for by the International Postal Union, this country is flooded with American newspapers and cheap magazines, instilling American ideas and advertising American goods. Keep them out! Canadian periodicals are as much entitled to protection as any other industry. And protection applied here would benefit many more than the Canadian magazine makers. Every Canadian manufacturer and producer would profit directly. These cannot afford to advertise in the American periodicals, for the rates are based on a circulation, nine-tenths of which is no good to them. The tariff wall would prevent sales even if the advertisements should attract orders from American customers. If a postal rate were imposed so high as to make it impossible to sell an American ten cent magazine in Canada, the immediate result would be a great impetus to Canadian publications, to Canadian trade and, indirectly, to Canadian patriotism. By all means, let the war pro-

Out in the middle west there is coal famine caused by a strike of the laborers. Down here in the east we pay famine prices for coal because of the grip of a trust. Middle Canada, where there are no coal mines, is better off than either east or west, where this fuel is plentiful. Are coal mines really a curse to the communities which possess them? And is there no

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWS (Winnipeg Tribune.) It is not to be wondered at that the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, on arriving at New York, yesterday, should have refused to answer the regular questions asked by the immigration authorities, or that Secreary Root should deem an apology from the American Government necessary Perhaps it should not cause surprise that the American immigration laws should demand the asking of such ruestions but it is at least comment that the country that claims o be the freest on earth should be as difficult to enter as a tyrannical Eur opean monarchy.

To enter a British country you have only to step off a steamer or train To enter the United States you must know and tell your pedigree, history, opinions, concerning marriage, religion, politics and what not! Ambassadors, it seems, are by cour tesy excused from answering such

questions. All others are compelled to rive the fullest information. In British countries, we have n rouble with anarchists, etc.-though London, the centre of the Empire their favorite resort. In the United

There is freedom of entrance to Great Britain and absolute freedom within. Entrance to the Unit-d States is greatly restricted and police su-pervision of unconventional political clations and meetings are strict. There is something worthy careful attention of statesmen in these

WHAT COWS ARE DOING FOR

CANADA.

(Belleville Intelligencer.) Thirty-two million dollars is the con tribution of the cows of Canada for five millions worth of butter sent out of the country to help fced the artisans of England, and for which they have paid pretty roundly. Of course, this thirty-two inillions is not all, by a good deal. Not all the milk was sent abroad and we at home have been beholden to the queen of the barnyard for butter and milk we used as well for the millions that come in. all hall the cow; long may prosperity

THE LESSON OF U.S. ELECTIONS.

(The Independent N. Y.)
It is reasonably plain that only by the nomination of Mr. Hughes was the Republician party saved from com plete defeat. Any other Republician whose name had been brought forward would have been beaten even by Hearst It is not so clear that some other Democrat would have received more votes than were given to Hearst: for while his name repelled many Democrats, it also drew many men who had been voting with the Republicians. The votes of Democrats who hated Hearst elected Hughes. Owing to the election comprehensive. His sympathies are of Mr. Skene, the Republician party loses the control of the expenditure of a large part of the \$151,000,000 recently appropriated for canal improvements and good roads. The election of Mi Jackson places in the Attorney-Gener al's office a man who has promised to authorize a suit to determ er Mr. Hearst was cheated out of the office of Mayor of New York. These facts enable us to estimate the value of the Republican victory. In our judgement that victory was not decisive enough to prevent Mr. Hearst frmo seeking office hereafter, if he shall choos to do so, alhough the discrimination mended him to future nominating conventions.

The lesson of it all is that to preent the political success of the Hearsts and the Morans we must suppress the public abuses and wrongs upon which politically they thrive. We must enforce the laws impartially against all offenders, the rich and the poor alike We must prevent great railway companies and other corporations from practicing wicked and unlawful discrimination. Municipal public service companies must not be allowed to wrong the people. Distributors of "yeldog funds" for the corruption of legislators should be forced to wear the stripes in which they ought to be clad. By the power of public opinion we should compel the resignation of such Senators as Mr. Depew and Mr. Platt. This is not all, but it would be

Can we expect that the warning will e heeded by the powerful offenders themselves, whether these be corpora ions, of capitalists, of combinations of capitalists, or dishonest public officers in league with them? Signs of repentance and reform on their part are not yet either numerous or impressive. The removal of Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central, which as taken place since the elec an indication of the callous indiffer ence of the interests to which we refe Reform can be compelled only by the pressure of public opinion, the acts of worthy public officers, and the enforcement of the laws.

A GOOD MEMORY:

(Denver Post.) There are times when it pays to brag on your own good qualities, but they are few. The other night a girl who lives up on Pennsylvania avenue me a young man who had been brought t call on her by a mutual friend. His name was Paradise. During the evening the subject of remembering names came up. "Do you find it hard to reer names, Miss Blank?" the new young man.

"Not at all," she replied. "I have good memory: better, I think, than most of the girls I know.' "I'm awfully bad at remembering he went on. Then he asked: "How you manage it. Miss Blank?

"Oh, I guess the faculty for rem bering names was just born in me, Mr. Purgatory," she said.

THE MOST PRESSING NEED.

(Wolfville Acadian.)

For the present the old controversies Liberals and Conservatives are completely withdrawn from our public discussions. Not the most fer vid eloquence-no pertinacity of popuar agitation could just now make them an active influence. The question of the hour is clean elections, the extirpation of bribery and corruption The country has all their forms. at last awakened to the danger it tands in-to the peril that threatens our civil, aye, even our religious lib-erties. Popular leaders, blatant agiators, thoughtful and thoughtless alike recognize the fact accept the situation. No one who has the slightest observation of public af fairs, no one accustomed to watch the changes of public feeling, can suppose, however, that this condition of party political tranquility is destined to be ent or can ever last for any considerable time unless the leaders of parties themselves recognize the preonderating importance of suspending hostilities and join hands in a resolute determination to kill once for all the ites our whole political system. t only as an incident, as something nevitable and removable by education nd the evil will continue to flourish but grasp it at once, laying aside a party controversies and the extirpa tion of the giant evil of corrupt elections is possible.

KING LEOPOLD'S VERSION.

Take up the white man's bludgeon And hammer out his brains Unless the big, black rascal Consents to toll in chains; Go out and catch his children And amputate their hands If he is slow in doing

What his white boss

TIME AND THE WOMAN Time paused and leant upon his

How strange these mortals be! I see a woman on the earth Who faced me fearlessly, Gvie up thy youth!' thus whispered And she gave it up to me. Without a cry She gave it up to me. And only said, As she tossed her head:

'And now give up thy love!' said And she gave it up to me. With one long sigh She gave it up to me, And only said. As she hung her head: "Twas too sweet to last,' said she.

"Take it! 'Tis yours," said she.

There is a shadow in thine ever A haunting memory will wrest the power From that bygone hour, For I can gracious be. Thus peace shall be with thee.' She turned as white As a Winter's night 'Ah, leave me that!' said she; "Twas a sorrow shared With one who-cared-Ah, leave me that!' said sha'

Time paused and leant upon his scythe "How strange these mortals be!" Isabel Butchar

A SONG OF NOVEMBER. (Katharine Tynan in London Tribune.)

Miserere! Sad and slow Tolls the death bell. The hours go Quietly with a muffled tread. Sad November mourns her dead; Spreads a pall of russet leaves

Crying along the garden-walks, Mournful on their yellow stalks The flowers droop; the boughs are stark, A-tremble for the gathering dark.

The skies weep; the wind grieves,

All the hopes are dead and gone. The sweet youth cold as a stone, Only Robin cheerily Sings from a damp and dropping tree His true song of hope and faith

Christian folk, there is no death. Life with Christ will rise again. After darkness and the rain. O look up! take heart! rejoice! Robin sings with a blithe voice. Miserere! Sad and slow

Tolls the death-bell in the snow While we grieve our hearts with fancies Violets out of sight and pansies Wait the Spring's foot-fall and call. Spring's wild call and magical,

That shall wake them up again, After darkness and the rain.
And our dead, with quiet eyes, Robin's singing for his part,

Sursum corda! with full heart. Tis the mouth of them that sleep Safe and well Christ's folded sheep, Till the eternal day shall break. The flowers spring and the grasse

And when our Lord rose Death was After the darkness and the rain, The world will break to greenness, lo! They that were dead shall rise and go. ENOUGH FOR ALL.

We murmur a lot when the skies ar grey, chafe when the weather is mean; We We only smile when the sun sends its And the path for our feet is green; We're selfish enough to want all the

shine And want all the roses that grow, And want all the summer with blos-And want all the breezes that blow

We're bound in the grey and the

gloom of the day, And we sometimes forget that is wanted a while by the people that In some other part of the sphere.

THE FUTURE-A SONNET. The future! Ah, the castles gold that To haunt the fancied sight. We seem to see The noble pageant marching 'cross the skies-Our dearest wishes come triumphantly

The mystic realm is all one glittering That fairy tales doth hold for children's ears. We never think of doubts or doubion fears:

Or that the future holds one secret

Tis well our vision cannot pierce the That a Kind Hand has dropped across For did we see, for did the curtain raise, The future might be filled with pained surprise. So let us be content with this our day

harm.

And let tomorrow come its own way. Myrtle Corcoran Watts.

SPECIALIZED SCIENCE. -only three, my darling; Separate, solemn, slow; Not like the unskilled shapeless We used to know When we kissed because we loved each

Heedless of style or style or size; And lavished kisses as the summer Lavishes flies.

other

The first of these, my darling, Is Hobson's. We are told 'Tis calm, correct, and finished, Though somewhat cold. kissed thee, dear, in Hobson style: 'Tis meet that we should be Conversant with the various schools Of kissery. The second kiss, my darling,

Tis bountiful and thrilling-It seems to please. Observe, then, oh, my darling, This kiss resemblance bears To the rich osculation Of millionaires.

The last kiss-oh, my darling, I've had enough of this! Hereafter I'm contented with -Carolyn Wells in December Lippin

SIR WILLIAM'S REPORT.

(Lippincott's Magazine.)

The present chief justice of Ontario, Sir William Mereditth, was for many years engaged in the practice of criminal law, and afterwards became a notable figure in provincial politics, as leader of "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition" in the Ontario parliament. He is a man of fine presence, with a leonine mass of white hair. One night he was speaking in Toronto at a turbulent meeting held toward the close of a hot campaign, when he was sharply interrupted by a strident voice from the top gallery :

"Aw, Willum, go an' get your hair cut !'

Instantly Meredith threw back his magnificent head, and fixing the of-fender with the stern eye of the practical examiner, exchaimed :

"My friend, if my memory serves me, once had something to do with getting your hair cut." There were no more interruptions.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE CHAISTMAS SPIRIT.

(The American Magazine.) "Chris'mas comes but wanst a year,

an' they ain't anny other time like it. All th' rest iv th' year, fish days an feast days, holy days an' unholy days, all th' wurruld is in a clinch. A gran' rasslin' match is goin' on in ivry corner iv th' civylized wurruld. We're all in a angle, fightin', quarrelin.' robbin'. plundhrin', or murdhrin', accordin' to our tastes. I thrust no man. No. I won't go that far. I'll say I pretind ivry man is horest, an' I believe none iv thim ar-re. In that way I keep me frinds an' save me money. Nobody thrusts me. Down th' stairs, through th' kitchen, an' into th' parlor we go, all over th' house, sthrikin' high or low. no holds barred, no blows foul. It's what Hogan ca'ls th' sthruggle f'r existence, an' it'll always go on while there's a dollar in th' wurruld, a woman, or a ribbon to wear in our coats. We've forgotten ivrything else but oundin' th' man undher us, of kneein' th' man on top iv us, whin suddenly we hear a voice: 'Gintlemen, gintlemen not befure th' childher.' An' we get up an' brush th' dust off our clothes an' shake hands, pretindin' it was all fun. Th' kids have come in.

"That's what Chris'mas is for, Hinnissy. But f'r that wan twinty-four hours, whin there's a white flag up, an th' worst inimy I have, or th' worst frind, cud come within stone's throw iv me without fear, we'd die iv exhaus

COULD STOP HIM TALKING.

Senator Tillman was recently talking n his usual vehement manner. The conversation threatened to be stormy friend expostulated with the sentor, saying is was "hardly a place for such a discussion. "Please don't talk so much." said the warning voice.

It irritated Tillman.
"Talk!" he shouted. "I'll talk as much whenever and wherever I please. would like to see the man who can eep me from talking!"
"I can!!!" came a voice from the

Tillman turned and glared about him. Then his eye caught the speaker. He pretended to quail. The laugh went round, and the critical situation was

saved. The man who had hurled the defiant "I can!" was Dr. T. Moore, Tillnan's lifetime dentist.

VARIABLE INDIAN VOTER "No party can safely count on the

rote of the Indian. The smallest thing can change his view," said John N. Florer of Bartlesville, I. T., one of the oldest Indian traders in the territory. "Some time ago the Osage Indians were called into council. The Demo-crats prepared a feast for them. They barbecued beef and fed the Indians well. And the Indians were 'for' the

vited them to a barbecue, and they were 'for' the Republicans. After it was all over the Indians met. One of them addressed the meeting. said, 'Republican, good; feed Indian

"Then he concluded: 'Both good: Indian go home. "And they went."

MINISTERING ANGELS.

Carrier pigeons as aids to a physician are reported from the North of Scotland. The doctor has a scattered practice, and when on long rounds he takes several pigeons with him. If one of his patients needs medicine immediately, he writes out a prescription, and by means of the birds forwards it to his surgery. Here an assistant gets the message, prepares the prescription and despatches the medicine. If after and despatches the medicine. If after will be required later in the day, he simply leaves a pigeon, with which he can be called, if necessary.

JUDGING BY ANALOGY

"Do you think she will ever love "Sure ! She loyed me and she's loved Jack, and she'd loved several others. Of course she will."

DISSEMBLED GLEE. Lawson-I hear that Watkins

Dawson-Yes. Poor fellow! -Poor fellow? Why say that? Dawson-B cency, he has got to look mournful

until the body gets here.

NOT TO BE A FATHER TO HIM.

"So you are anxious to become my "No, sir, you misjudge me; I am anxious to marry your daughter; if it were possible to do that without becoming your son-in-law I would gladly have it that way."

ABSENT-MINDED.

A professor, noted for his absentmindedness, fell dewnstairs, and when at the bottom said, thoughtfully: wonder why I came downstairs. cannot remember at all."

NO A POLICE COURT CROESUS.

There must be a heap of satisfaction in being so poor everybody is sure you

Crew of Twelve, Belon **Drowned---**The

WIARTON,

steamer J. H. Jones Crawford Tug Cape Croker Thur all hands were le ed of twelve, all the blow to the Jones, which pli Sound, Wiarton as ports, was one or ers on Georgian fectly and was the best and m the lakes, Capt. the cabin, the lift identified bodies the Indians on Christian Islan !. shene and Parry Sound mirvivors and wreckage, I ly likely anything or anyl found. The boat carried a

NOVEMBER SITTING **WESTMORL**AND CO. OPENED YE

DORCHESTER, N. B., Westmarland county coursittings opened here this Judge Wells presiding. jury found true bills in bot criminal cases before the co conspiracy in connection lately convicted for assault Jonah, and against Charles stealing a valise of J. Pope St. John from a passenger of The criminal case will b

tomorrow. The civil docket is or important, and the can non-jury, most of them bein by consent for trial at Mon In the speedy trials court opening of the sitting, Wm. not overly bright young says he is from New Zea given thirty days jail on hi guilty to the charge of taking from a Moncton hotel

LIBRARY BARS MARK TWA

Worcester, Mass., Censors Shouldn't Have Illust Her Diary.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov Fwain's book, "Eve's Di barred today from the Cha Public Library because a endant and a tr

the pictures. Among the 100 books deli was "Eve's Diary." Mrs. penter, an employe, scann from cover to cover.

There are etchings on ever page—fifty in all—and Mrs. looked at them with varyin
After one good, long fine
took the book to Trustee
Wakefield. He also took a
looks at the etchings, which in all kinds of summery cost ioned after the styles of he climate, One in particular which

recumbent on a rock engage tention and decided him to book and call the other t Rev. George O. Jenness and A. McIntyre. They will de about the book, but Wakef doubt it will be sent back.
One picture shows Ev
through the bushes unrest
not at all afraid. The bus

Another noticeable etch Adam and Eve under the tree

edge, iwth Eve in the act

him a lemon.



GEORGIA CAYV once famous actress wh canitarium last we