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Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 13, 1905.

THE HOME RULE TANGLE. The Telegraph recently published a report of the speech of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in which he declared himself in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It is interesting to set over against that speech the reply of Lord Rosebery, who has been mentioned by some as a possible member of Sir Henry's cabinet.

Lord Rosebery, speaking in Cornwall late in November, after Sir Henry had made the speech quoted yesterday, declared in the most emphatic terms that he could not serve under the banner of Home Rule. He said: "Last night I said at Truro that I had read a condensed report of a speech with grave misgivings, but that I would wait before the formation of a definite opinion until I could read a fuller report. I allude to the speech which was delivered by the honored and responsible head of the Liberal party the day before yesterday at Stirling."

"I am sorry to say that a more careful perusal has only confirmed and strengthened the misgivings that I felt on first reading that speech. The responsible leader of the Liberal party has, if I have not misread the utterance, and I do not conceive it possible to have misread his utterance, because it is so careful, so strenuous, and so reiterated. He has hoisted once more in its most pronounced form the flag of Irish Home Rule. "I am now going even now to utter one jarring note which can conflict with the unity of the Free Trade party. To maintain that unity, even at the cost of personal enmity, must be the duty of every man who believes in Free Trade to be the greatest practical issue before the country at this moment. But I object to the raising of the banner of Home Rule, not merely because of high constitutional objections founded on the experience, the recent experience, of foreign European countries, but also because of my belief as to what will really conduce to the welfare of the Irish people itself, but I object to it mainly on this occasion for this reason, that it impairs the unity of the Free Trade party, and that it indefinitely postpones discussion on social and educational reform, on which the country has set its heart."

"I will say no more on this subject, except to say emphatically and explicitly and once for all, that I cannot serve under that banner." The London Leader professes to believe that as this is only an expression of the personal views of Lord Rosebery he may nevertheless, for the sake of Liberal unity, set it aside. That is very highly improbable. His lordship repudiates in such emphatic terms the policy of the Liberal leader unless he intended to stick to his guns. Sir Edward Grey, in a still later speech, professed to believe that there had been a misunderstanding. He said: "You may think this a bold thing of me to say, but I believe that I know more about Lord Rosebery's opinion on the Irish question than other members of the Irish question than other members of the cabinet, and what I honestly believe is, on that particular point, my fuller knowledge, I tell you that, in my opinion, there is no substantial difference between them as to what should be the practical policy of the next Liberal government with regard to Irish affairs in the next parliament."

Of course Sir Edward was endeavoring to make it appear that there is no division in the Liberal ranks. The policy of English Liberals is to keep Home Rule in the background and make the fight on Free Trade vs. Chamberlainism; but Mr. Redmond was not reckoned with in that scheme. He has since been heard from, and intimates very plainly that Home Rule is the only question with the Nationalist party. And in a later speech Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman proved that Sir Edward Grey was wrong in his assumption, for he said: "Everybody knows what my opinion on Ireland and Home Rule is. There is no necessity to re-assert it, to be always talking about it. I made a full exposition of my opinions, which are very moderate opinions, the other night, and I have nothing to add to what I said then."

What he said then was the statement to which Lord Rosebery declared his unalterable opposition. The Home Rule question, therefore, cannot be relegated to the background, and Sir Edward Grey will presently be asked to state his own views, instead of artfully endeavoring to discover harmony in those of other people. The leaders may succeed in keeping the question subordinate to that of fiscal policy during the election, in the English constituencies, but in parliament afterward Mr. Redmond will have to be reckoned with.

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TEACHERS' SALARIES

The Toronto Globe notes the fact that in the issue of last Saturday there were advertisements for about seventy teachers to fill vacancies in Ontario, and it believes the demand is more extensive than ever before during a post-vacation term. The Globe urges the Education Department to enquire and learn the cause of this very undesirable state of affairs. It adds: "A glance at our advertising columns of Saturday suggests one explanation. A call from Alberta for the coming year at salaries not less than five hundred and forty dollars. One from Saskatchewan for 'Normal trained teachers' desiring schools in the Northwest. A second one from Alberta offers salaries ranging from five hundred and forty to seven hundred and twenty dollars."

In contrast to this the Globe says of the conditions in Ontario: "One naturally expects to find on reading advertisements for teachers a considerable increase in the salaries offered, but the expectation is vain. Of the sixty-three which appeared on Saturday thirty-five asked the applicants to state salaries; ten did not mention salary at all, and eighteen specified the salaries offered. In rural schools and schools in small centres of population the salaries offered run from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars. In the face of the Northwest minimum of five hundred and forty dollars, the people of Ontario have no reason to feel the least bit proud of themselves. Those districts which do not offer any salary deserve to receive no applicants, and doubtless some of them will get their deserts."

But the Globe notes another effect of low salaries. "It is undoubtedly a fact," it says, "if it is not an explanation, that more teachers are leaving the profession and fewer teachers are entering it than ever before in this Province. This is especially so with male teachers. The aggregate attendance of students at the three Provincial Normal schools has been during the current term about three hundred and six. Of these sixteen have been men and two hundred and ninety women. That is in the ratio of one to seventeen. Presumably the proportion is similar in the county Model schools throughout the Province. If the present trend is not checked in some way there will soon be far too few teachers available and none of them men."

The Globe's statement and reflections will doubtless commend themselves to the St. John School Board, and to Boards in other parts of this province.

THE NEW CABINET

The personnel of the new British ministry is announced this morning. Lord Rosebery is left to "plough his lonely furrow," but otherwise the ministry is from the Liberal standpoint the best of all the talents. Both the radical and conservative elements of the Liberal party are represented, and if the members agree upon important matters of public policy it should prove a strong combination. There seems no more room for doubt that it may be classed as a Home Rule cabinet, and that as Irish affairs will loom large in the election campaign and in the next parliament.

The following brief references to the past career of some of Sir Henry's colleagues will prove of interest to Telegraph readers: Sir Edward Grey was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1892 to 1895, and during the Balfour administration has gained some prominence as a critic of the government's foreign policy, although that policy was so generally approved by the country that the task of the critic was not an easy one. Sir Edward is a clever debater, and has been in the house since 1885, representing the border constituency of Berwick-on-Tweed. As he is only forty-three years old, he has been in active politics since he was twenty-two, and he is young enough, and of sufficient ability and promise to warrant his friends in predicting for him a brilliant career. He is a large landowner, having about 2,000 acres. Sir Edward has written a book on Fly-Fishing, and has won the Queen's Club tennis prize, from which it may be inferred that he is fond of sport. The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has earned that honor by his vigorous opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. He has followed Mr. Chamberlain about the country since 1893, and his clever addresses were everywhere received with great enthusiasm by the free traders. Mr. Asquith is ten years older than Sir Edward Grey, having been born in 1852, but he did not enter parliament until a year later than the new foreign minister-in-1886. He has represented East Fife continuously since that year, and his career in the commons has been a brilliant one. From 1892 to 1895 he was Home Secretary, and since the fall of that ministry he has been one of the ablest critics of its successor. He is a lawyer by profession, and like Mr. Balfour, his chief recreation is found on the golf links. Rt. Hon. John Morley is perhaps better known as an author than as a statesman, although he has been in the House since 1883. Until 1885 he represented Newcastle-on-Tyne, and since 1896 the Montrose Burghs. He was twice Chief Secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the Cabinet--first under Gladstone in 1890, and again from 1892 to 1895. He is a thorough-going Home Ruler. Mr. Morley will be sixty-seven years old on the 24th of this month. For years after he entered parliament he was a very poor speaker, but, like some other

famous men, deliberately set himself to the task of overcoming his weakness, and has long since taken rank as a brilliant debater. His greatest work has been in the realm of letters. His publications include: Edmund Burke, 1867; Critical Miscellanies, 1871; second series, 1877; Voltaire, 1871; Rousseau, 1873; The Struggle for National Education, 1873; On Compromise, 1874; Diderot and the Encyclopedists, 1878; Burke, 1879; The Life of Richard Cobden, 1881; Studies in Literature, 1891; Oliver Cromwell, 1900; Life of Gladstone, 1903.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincairdine was born in Canada, in 1849. He is a descendant of Baron Bruce, who was created a Baron in 1603. The earldom dates from 1633. The grandfather of the present earl was ambassador to Turkey and collected the famous Elgin Marbles. The father of the present earl was plenipotentiary to China and a distinguished Viceroy of India. The present earl was himself Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1899. He has been Lord Lieutenant of Fife since 1898. His father was that Lord Elgin who was pelted with stones and rotten eggs in Montreal in 1849, when the parliament of United Canada decided to indemnify those in Lower Canada who had suffered loss of property in the Rebellion of 1837-38. The angry crowd at the same time drove the members of parliament out of their places and burned the building, with its valuable library and public records. United Canada prospered under Lord Elgin's rule, and he recognized the principles of responsible government; it was entirely due to the divisions between the parties and races, which later led to the unfortunate experiment of confederation, that he was insulted by the mob in Montreal. The present earl was born at Monklands in the year his father was compelled to figure in the memorable out-of-door incident referred to.

Rt. Hon. Richard Burdon Haldane, K. C., has represented Haddingtonshire, Scotland, in the house since 1885. He had a brilliant career as a student, winning many honors, and is the author of a number of notable philosophical works. His reputation as a statesman is of the future. Rt. Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, youngest son of the great commoner, has been in parliament for twenty-five years, and has had much experience in office. He was his father's private secretary in 1880-81; a Lord of the Treasury from 1881 to 1885; Financial Secretary War Office, 1886; Under-Secretary Home Office, 1892-1896; First Commissioner of Works, 1894-1895. He is chief whip of the Liberal party. For three years, 1877-80, Mr. Gladstone was History Lecturer in Keble College. He represents West Leeds. We are informed that Mr. Gladstone's recreations are or have been: Cricket, football, golf, cycling, shooting, fishing, and yachting. Presumably he devotes some serious attention to other matters. He lacks his father's brilliance, but is nevertheless a valuable member of the House of Commons.

Of the Earl of Aberdeen little need be said to Canadian readers. As Governor-General of Canada from 1883 to 1886. He won great popularity throughout the Dominion, and it has been felt that his mission, and it has been felt that his future career in the service of the Empire will bring him fresh laurels. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for a brief period, from January to July, in 1898. He was born in 1817. In Dublin Lady Aberdeen would find full scope for the general activities which marked her life in Canada. The Right Hon. James Bryce was first returned to parliament in 1880, as a representative of Tower Hamlets. Since 1883 he has represented Aberdeen. He was born in 1838, and is therefore about the same age as Mr. Morley. He was appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1886; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (with seat in the Cabinet) in 1892; President of the Board of Trade, 1894; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, 1894. He is a member of many honors from many foreign universities. It may be noted that Trinity University of Toronto conferred on him the degree of D. C. L. in 1897. He was a Regent Professor of Civil Law at Oxford from 1870 until 1893, and in the latter year was made a member of the Senate of London University, and in 1894 a Fellow of the Royal Society. His publications include: Studies in Contemporary Biography, Studies in History and Jurisprudence, Impressions of South Africa, The American Commonwealth, and others of notable value.

Rt. Hon. John Burns, who is made President of the Local Government Board, has been in parliament since 1862, and is not only an able but a consistent advocate of the rights of labor. Mr. Burns has recently visited Canada, and was greatly impressed with the country. The honor that has now come to him is the reward of persistent effort in the cause of the working classes. The Marquis of Ripon is 78 years old. He was in the House of Commons as long ago as 1852, and was Under Secretary for War in 1859-61. He filled other offices in the government, and was Governor General of India from 1880 until 1884. From 1892 until 1895 he was Colonial Secretary. He was chairman of the Joint Commission which drew up the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

Sir Henry H. Fowler was born in 1830 and has been in parliament since 1860. He was Under Secretary for the Home Department in 1884-85, Secretary to Treasury, 1895, Pre-ident Local Government Board, 1892-94; Secretary of State for India, 1894-95. Balfour Tweedmouth held office in a former Liberal government. The Earl of Crewe is a son-in-law of Lord Rosebery. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1892-95. David Lloyd George is a Radical, who has been

in parliament since 1890. He is only 42 years old, and has proved himself an effective exponent of Radical views.

MR. BALFOUR

The speech of Mr. Balfour to his Manchester constituents on Saturday was perhaps most significant for its lack of any reference to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Mr. Balfour declares that he will lead the party during the campaign. Much interest will now centre in the next public utterance of Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour confirms what has been anticipated with regard to the policy of the opposition. They will force Home Rule into the forefront of the campaign, and hold the Liberals to their pledges on that subject. For the rest, Mr. Balfour says, his party will defend their foreign, colonial and home policies, and direct attention to the various factions in the Liberal camp, with differing views on many matters of policy. He says the government's resignation was a matter of expediency, and contends that they were justified in retaining office until Anglo-Japanese affairs had been placed on a safe footing. The Liberal leader has himself commended. The next few weeks will be a very interesting period in British politics, and the succeeding session of parliament will be even more interesting to the public both at home and abroad.

DR. RAYMOND'S BOOK

Rev. Dr. Raymond, in his book just published, History of the Saint John River, has made a most valuable contribution to the records we have of that fascinating period, to the student of our history, which, preceded the coming of the Loyalists. Readers of The Daily Telegraph are already familiar with the work, which appeared in instalments in the columns of this paper, and they will be glad to know that the whole has been issued in book form, handsomely bound, so that it may be added to their libraries. It may be hoped that Dr. Raymond will pursue his studies farther, and gather historical facts of a later period than that covered in this work. Necessarily much of this work was done under pressure, as opportunity and the demands of his regular pastoral duties would permit, but he approached it with the true spirit of the historian, and has gathered from many sources the material woven into a narrative which appeals to the mind with a charm that owes much to the method and style of the history as well as to the events portrayed. In years to come, this work will be valued even more than it is today. It brings before us in a strong light the character and lives of men and women who were the pioneers along the shores of the splendid river of which we are so justly proud.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AFFAIRS

There was a tone of sadness in the address of the Pope at yesterday's consistory, in his reference to the recent action of the French parliament. He alludes to France as heretofore the eldest daughter of the church, and expresses a feeling of fear with respect to the future of the Roman Catholic religion in that country. His utterances are marked by that dignity which becomes his exalted office, and that faith which becomes the head of a great church. It is worthy of note that of the four new Cardinals appointed only one is an Italian, while for the first time a representative of the Latin-American church receives the honor of appointment. In connection with this reference to the Roman Catholic church it is interesting to note that a church extension society do more effectively in the United States such work as is being done by Protestant bodies in that country, has been organized.

The new Catholic society, says an exchange, aims to establish churches of the Roman Catholic faith in sections where Catholicity is practically unknown, principally in the West and South. It has headquarters at Lapeer, Michigan, and is to have a meeting on Dec. 13 (tomorrow), to perfect its organization. This meeting will be held at the archbishop's residence in Chicago. A constitution and by-laws are to be considered and adopted and articles of incorporation signed. Members of a board of governors will be seated, and it is said that among these will be Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee, Bishop Allen of Mobile and Bishop Mac of Covington. It is stated that the new Catholic movement was started at the time the Methodist Board of Church Extension was meeting in Philadelphia, and the Protestant effort was used as an object lesson of what Catholics might do along similar lines. The following facts and figures about that great Catholic missionary society, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, are condensed from its financial statement for 1905: The total appropriation of the society's funds for the year totalled \$1,355,733. Of this amount \$74,707 was proportioned to American missions, \$130,760 to European, \$633,333 to Asiatic, \$281,263 to African, and \$143,892 to missions in Oceania; \$4,959 was appropriated for the expense of publishing the "Annuaire des Missions de la Societe".

THE CASE OF MR. COREY

American society is perturbed over the action of William E. Corey, president of the Steel Trust, who seeks to divorce his wife for the sake of Mabelle Gilman, an actress. The story was told in Saturday's Telegraph. Mr. Corey is a man who rises from the ranks. In his days of toil and struggle his wife encouraged and sustained him. Now he wants to put her away because of "irreconcilable differences." He conducts his life severely, and, and it has been urged that such a man is not fit to be at the head of a great corporation in which other people's money is invested. But Judge Elbert Henry Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the Steel Corporation, is quoted as saying: "I see no reason why any one should think Mr. Corey will or ought to tender his resignation as president."

Commenting on this remark by the judge, the New York Evening Post sternly says: "No reason? If, under the circumstances commonly reported, Mr. Corey prefers another woman to his own wife, his usefulness in a high position of trust is at an end. He is marked as a man in whose character the possession of riches has developed the gravest defects. 'This,' reply his defenders, 'is a hard blow upon him a heavy burden, walks of life are their habits of indulgence in women.'"

more than \$70,000,000. In the period named, \$6,000,000 had been spent by it in the United States. More than 300 dioceses and missions throughout the world are now aided by it. The Catholic Church in the United States has, to a large extent, got beyond the need for the society's aid, but the organization spent about \$18,000 there during the year 1904, 400,000 and missions in the South and West being aided to that extent. In the same year the society spent more than \$30,000 in British North America, and more than \$15,000 in South and Central America and the West Indies.

ABOUT HOME RULE

The London Leader of Nov. 30 printed the following statement from its Glasgow correspondent: "I have it from an undoubted authority, and in close touch with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman that Sir Henry, on his return from the Continent, had a private interview with Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Meley, Mr. Haldane, and other members of the Liberal party, with respect to the party's attitude on Home Rule, and that an understanding was arrived at, which culminated in Sir Henry's pronouncement at Stirling last week. To read into that statement that the Liberal party, during the early sessions of the new Parliament, introduce Home Rule on the original lines, is, I am assured, entirely erroneous. It had been understood that Lord Rosebery had acquiesced in the understanding arrived at when he allowed the early speeches of Mr. Asquith in Fife, adhering to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's attitude, to pass unnoted."

REMEMBER THE PLACE

The Glasgow correspondent wrote to Mr. Birrell spoke, the Irish Nationalist party has been heard from. It has told the new Premier that Home Rule must not be given a secondary place. Sir Henry's troubles have begun. Speaking at Oxford on Friday night, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain paid a high tribute to Mr. Balfour, and declared that the country had now passed into the hands of the Home Rulers and "Little Englanders."

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NOTE AND COMMENT

The people who saw a man scattering five or ten dollars bills on the streets of a Connecticut town on Saturday must have thought Santa Claus had lost his reckoning. But the man was only a lunatic.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS

The Montreal Witness is celebrating its diamond jubilee, and is receiving congratulations of the most flattering character from far and wide. Its neighbor, the Montreal Star, pays this tribute: "Sixty years of consistent Christian journalism by father and son! That is the record of the Dougal family which the Witness is now so fittingly celebrating. The father, John Dougal, performed a heroic task when he founded this journal away back in the first half of the last century; and the son, John Redpath Dougal, who is carrying out his father's policy, has perpetuated and improved the journal committed as a trust to his keeping."

An exchange gives the following answer to the question: "What Shall We Read?" "First, the daily newspapers. The daily press is the history of the world up to date. A history that can be found there and nowhere else. The mission of the magazine appears to be an advocate of anarchy. One kind of theft surely does not justify another. Over \$75,000 will have been paid out by the end of this year by the Ontario government to various county councils which are inaugurating a uniform system of county roads. The good roads movement throughout the province is steadily growing in popular favor, says the Mail and Free Press, and over a score of counties are proceeding with the building of road systems, according to the provisions of the Provincial Highway Act. The act provides that eminent shall assist county coun-

A GREAT XMAS CLOTHING SALE

It has been a regular custom with us to offer off our winter stock of clothing at greatly reduced prices just after the holiday season. But this year we have decided to make it before Christmas just when the people want the goods. It will start next Saturday, December 17th, and if prices count, this will be the most interesting clothing event yet held in St. John.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothing, 199 and 207 Union Street

CHRISTMAS IS COMING AND SO IS The End of the Year.

We close our books for the year on December 31st, and before that time ALL ARREARS SHOULD BE PAID and every subscription SHOULD BE RENEWED.

As is our usual custom at this season of the year, we have just finished sending out our subscription accounts, and we confidently hope that remittances will come in promptly, and that the name of every subscriber will appear on our Annual Statement as FULLY PAID UP.

The following sums, in addition to subscription, will secure the premiums named:

- \$2.00 BEAUTIFUL BIBLE, (Protestant or Catholic.)
  - 1.00 ANSONIA WATCH, (Stem winding; stem setting)
  - 75c. INGERSOLL WATCH, (Guaranteed for One Year.)
  - 45c. PICTORIAL REVIEW, (Magazine for Women.)
  - 35c. HANDSOME WALL CHART.
- Every one of these Premiums worth double the money. REMIT TODAY.

WE WISH EVERY SUBSCRIBER

A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Address all remittances to the Manager.

He cannot do as he likes with his own money, if he likes to affront the moral sense of the community. And in this point the wisdom of the world is not foolishness. Experience as old as humanity proves that the gambler, the drunkard, and the debauchee, however alert their intellectual faculties, are not in the long run trustworthy. If any fact is writ large in human nature, it is this. Men forget it while they are making money faster than they can spend it. Men forget it when they cut loose from former associates, and escape from the social pressure of early life into the wilds of Wall Street and the Casino. Our newly rich, in Wall Street and out, have signally forgotten it in the last decade. But the law is still immutable."

The Toronto Mail and Empire offers this suggestion to the new British Premier: "In the Bannerman government Ireland ought to be represented, and it could not be represented better than by Hon. Edward Blake. Mr. Blake is eminent in statesmanship and in law. One of the ablest members of the Imperial House, he would be an ornament to the new government, and his presence in the cabinet would be an assurance that Ireland is not forgotten."

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The German Chancellor states that his country is living from hand to mouth, with a debt for the empire and confederation of German states amounting to \$3,750,000,000, or more than \$22 per capita. And yet the Emperor goes about with a chip on his shoulder.

A New York magistrate on Saturday passed sentence on two men who were caught stealing a ride on a freight train. He gave them their liberty and the price of a meal, with the remark that if they had all the money the railroads have stolen had all the money they would be rich. This is a hard blow upon him a heavy burden, walks of life are their habits of indulgence in women."

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