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The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 30, 1909.

RETRENCHMENT OR DEVELOP-

The jump of 12 cents in this year's tax rate—from \$1.86 to \$1.98 on each \$100 —is hardly as great as it appears. The \$1.86 rate in the general assessment of last year was deceptively low, owing to the transfer of a portion of the water and sewerage expenses to the water tax-an experiment which was soon abandoned. The rate in 1906 was \$1.90, and in 1907 \$1.93. Under the same system of accounting last year's rate would probably have been at least \$1.95, so that this year's increase is nothing

It is, however, very little consolation learn that instead of an exceptional jump in the cost of civic existence which might have been due to unusual and possibly temporary conditions, this year's increase is another step in a steady growth in the tax rate which has been going on for ten years past and shows no sign of cessation. Just of adventure or a new form of sport, about 30 per cent. has been added to nor as an obvious transformer and the rate since 1900. And every year brings demands upon those whose duty it is to administer the civic affairs-demands for better pay for officials and wider vision see in it a new factor in employes, for more expenditure on the schools, for better streets, better service in every civic department. And the wealth and population is not in-

In ordinary business when the expenses increase faster than the receipts, manager must either take measures to increase his business or cut down his expenses. The alternative is failure. The administration of a city's affairs should be conducted on the same basis. last year, while the valuation of taxable property has decreased \$466,800. The obvious end of such a process in a enterprise is bankruptcy. There is probably no such danger reatening St. John-a bankrupt city, though theoretically possible, is something as yet unknown in this country. But the certain result of a continuance the past decade is such a burdensome | want of confidence which he should rethe past decade is such a burdensome want of connected which are should be that there is an inclination to enjury increase in the tax rate as will not sent to the point of resignation. He force such a test of loyalty indicates a only prevent the establisment of new cannot in self-respect hold office under industries, but will seriously threaten the business at present establishedonly frighten new capital away but tend to reduce the present nvestment. And that means, if not actual bankruptcy, a stagnation equally unpleasant to contemplate.

To avert this danger one of two things is necessary, and at once-a stringent pruning of the civic expense account or some vigorous and concommercially the city offers many adter of water supply and fire and police protection economy must not interfere with the public weal ; that the growing cost of living entitles civic employes to commensurate improvement in their wages. Reduction of expenses must in many instances mean injurious starvalem, from the standpoint of the who are responsible to the public for the value of this service as well as for its cost is a heavy one.

On the other hand the increase of income, except by increased taxation, means general civic development, which is not so much a problem for the Common Council as for the business interests and the citizens in general To increase the value of real estate or personal property within the city limits, more population is required. And to attract new people we must be able to offer more work-which means new industries, new business, more trade. And St. John has the capacity sustain these. Industrially and commercially the city offers many advantages to investing capital, in geographical situation and in neighborhood to rich natural resources.

The greatest need of St. John is for a

spirit to match with and to realize upon

its opportunity—a spirit of self-conand "boost" among its citizens. To this lack, more than to any lack of prudence in its civic administration is due the growing gap between taxable values and clvic expenses which compels the increased tax rate. If those who suffer from this growing burden would set their hearts and minds to the problem, not so much of decreasing the burden as of broadenthe enterprising men already among or we must make up our minds that St. John has the capacity for growth and set our shoulders to the work of making it grow-of developing its values and strengthening its population so that a greatly larger assessment for public purposes will weigh less heavily upon the individual than the present ent. And our choice between

future of the city. THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR

The flight of a French aeronaut across the British Channel in an aeroplane has awakened the nations to a realization of the value and possibilities of this new mode of locomotion. Yet there was nothing extraordinary in M. Bleriot's feat save its spectacular nature. Wilbur Wright has flown farther, Douglas McCurdy, the Canadian experimenter, has done as well in several flights. But because the inconsiderable mileage of this Frenchman's flight crossed easily the blue and hitherto inviolate barrier between Britain and a world in arms, the imaginations of men are aroused and they begin to see follow this great discovery of the capacity of men to soar in

self-directed voyage through the un-

As a writer in the Boston Herald out, the voyages of Spanish, English, French, Dutch and Portusixteenth and seventh centuries are of most interest to the philosophical hisorian today, not primarily because of heir spectacular features, or because of their extension of the area of the known world, but because of their profound effect upon the rise and fall of long established nations, the fate of dynastics and the triumph or defeat of opposing ideals of religion, governnent and civilization in Asia and the imericas, as well as in Europe. So low, even viewing the matter at close range and with a perspective that time aerial navigation is to affect statecraft profoundly. National rivalry in aviation will create a new basis for estimating national strength. Navigation of the air will modify military operations, and by increasing the destruct-iveness and cost of armed conflict will work for the abolition of all war. It will usher in an era of freer trade be tween nations because it will involve abnormal expense in guarding national boundaries and in enforcing tariff sche-dules, not to mention the coming increase of speed and ease of communi-cation of ideas, products and persons which the new mode of transportation is to bring. This of itself will hasten unity of the race and destruction of barriers of many kinds that now divide men. Therefore, it is not as a method magnifier of the horrible aspects of war through aerial bombardment that aviation is most interesting today. Men of

WANT OF CONFIDENCE

the conditions which have marked vestigation is a direct expression of decide to pursue.

NAVIES AND DEVELOPMENT

Since his return to England, Sir Robert Perks, whose recent visit and vigorous speeches are a refreshing memory certed action for the development of in St. John, has been voicing his disnew sources of revenue. The first appointment at the Canadian governpeople. ment's refusal to take up the Georgian The aldermen are under strong pres-sure in every department to improve Bay Canal proposition just now and in this cry of party loyalty is always the course of his advocacy of his raised by the men who have a personal rather than diminish the facilities for scheme, takes the ground that it would ada should contribute to the strength every man is a knave who burdens of the Empire by devoting its resources | them in the realization of their purto the opening of its ports; to the imposes. These men invariably make than to the building of ships of war." who cannot see their way to approvtion of the public service. The probing of the Georgian Bay Canal at the men present time, But on this broader ground he is flatly contradicted by the Toronto News, which for some weeks past has been in one of its fiercely military moods, Sir Robert, according to the News, is a back number, dreaming of the Gladstonian era of peace and colonial youth, "babbling of green fields." To be up-to-date you must be nilitary. Strange to say, it quotes Mr.

Winston Churchill as a supporter of the military idea. Winston Churchill in a recent speech said: "We have reached a new time, a time of strange methods, huge forces, large combina-tions—a Titanic world. The foundations of our power are changed. stand still is to fall; to fall would be to perish. We must go forward. We shall go forward, into a way of life more earnestly viewed, more scientifically organized, more consciously national. Thus alone shan we be able are to come, the fame and power of

the British race." will provide settlement and strengthen Canada for all time to come, rather

the two alternatives will determine the the Nineteenth Century expresses the same opinion as Sir Robert Perks. He is beginning to make itself noticeable. contends that Canada was contribut- This circumstance has been chiefly reing to the strengthening of the Em-pire by the work of confederation, by tauqua Society. The fear of developthe building of transcontinental rail- ment of the old spirit of enmity beways, and that she should continue in this path; strengthening the Empire by Dels the association to an effort todeveloping her own resources and by improving the Imperial trade routes. Unquestionably Canada must be pre-pared to play her part, and a vigorous pared to play her part, and a vigorous part, in the naval defense of the Emsecondary thing. The fundamental

Their Arder Aroused

PARTY LOYALTY

It is not a difficult matter to discover very serious defects in the pre-sent system of party government. Even under the most favorable condi-Consequently, the man who is sincerely interested in the betterment of political conditions will not spend his energies in the futile attempt to introduce novel schemes. He will rather provide the best possible condition for the old organizations.

be accomplished when men are prethe momentous problem with which and consequently a more lavoidable in the service of fellow nen.

The service of fellow nen.

The service of fellow nen.

But most men will desire to qualify never have been expended. be accomplished when men are prenently to forsake their party affilia-tions. There can be nothing but contempt for the man who lightly forbelieves his party in the wrong.

There is evidence that Canadians history, economic, political and racial. are learning that lesson. But there is still another lesson that must be mastered before our party organizations In establishing the principle that the must be liberty within the party. At province with a certain complacent heads of the civic departments must the present time we hear much of pride that indicated satisfaction. But have absolute authority therein the party loyalty and as yet there has happily that day is past. While we are Common Council acted with common been no very careful nor discrimination not now inclined to disparage the good sense and in accord with ordinary intelligent business methods. It is re- is an evident inclination to make the very general acknowledgement that imgrettable to see the aldermen, for reasons which do not appear on the sur- political sins. Does party loyalty mean face, upsetting this sound system and a submissive and unquestioning obedi-But we note that the civic expenditures threatening a civic upheaval on the ence to every order that may emanate action of the Chief of the Fire Depart- from party executives and self apment in the apparently trivial matter of pointed bosses? Does party loyalty the fransfer of one of his employes from one station to another. To the fend everything done in the name of the conditions of the condition of the conditions of the condition ordinary citizen the action of the aldermen is due to a combination of bull and prejudice which should not be member has at any time a right to allowed to influence civic administra- express his disapproval of the course tion. For Chief Kerr the proposed inthe party leaders may for the moment are a common and accepted feature of

men who so evidently distrust his capacity. If he would take this opinion to repudiate the test, a most very undesirable state of affairs. And straightforward course he might force demoralizing condition must result. a discontinuance of this petty interfer- For it is only by the challenge, from ence and a permanent establishment within that any party is saved from the domination of men who are in politics for what they can get out of it. And when a party becomes the machine of such men it very stupidly loses the confidence of all self-respecting people. A party that cannot endure

or business interest in the success of provement of its means of communica- much of unquestioning party loyalty, tion; to the development of its com- for it means dollars to them. Without mercial and industrial resources, more it their machine would not work. It is manifest that if party organizations In this opinion Sir Robert Perks are to be made the means of gaining would be supported by many Canadians an expression of public opinion there must be a readiness to enter a vigorous protest when party leaders and executives fall under the dominaton of men whose interest in party success purely personal or financial.

DISTRIBUTING THE JEWS The Jewish Chautauqua Society in session at Buffalo has approved a policy having as its object a wider disribution of Jewish immigrants coming to the United States. It is realized that already the Jewish colonies in a humber of the Atlantic seaports and particularly in New York are becoming too congested, that the increasing wealth and power of the race is centralized, and that the influence which this people threatens to wield in the American metropolis may, in course of time, give rise to racial and rereligious animosities such as have fille o renew, through the generations that their lives with misery in other lands. During the past thirty years the Jew-ish population in New York has in-Mr. Churchill, as The Toronto Star creased from one hundred thousand pointed out, was referring to the to something over a million; in the future of the Empire, not to any crisis United States as a whole there are which must be met at this moment by now over two million Jews, and it is the offer of Dreadnoughts. He and stated that more than seventy-five per his colleagues contend that the growth cent of the total live in Atlantic coast of Germany is a fact which must be cities. New York receives the great recognized and met by the strengthen- majority of new arrivals. The pering of the Empire at all points, not at secution of the Jewish race in Russia, one. They believe they are face to which has been the direct cause of the face, not with a storm which may heavy emigration from that country, ing the values which sustain it, of break out tomorrow, but with condiincreasing the number and the tions which will be governed by prostrength of the shoulders which bear cesses of growth. There is a rivalry women in search of religious liberty, between the British Empire and the who have never even thought of mak-In brief, we must admit, in our cry German Empire. The supremacy will ing their homes elsewhere than at the for reduced expenditure, that St. John go to the Empire which is strongest at lort at which they have landed. They is at a standstill and incapable of every point. And just as it is wise and have remained there, have brought development—in which case we not prudent for Churchill and his col- friends, have raised large families, and leagues to try to strengthen the social the result is that while a generation fabric England, and to try to remove ago the Jewish population was to New those weaknesses which adhere to an York merely an insignificant colony. old civilization, so it is wise for us in today men of this race are easily the Canada to put our energy into those things which will build up, and strengthen our new civilization; into permanent rather than temporary purchasing real estate, establishing things; into railways and canals, which their business and with their characteristic ability successfully competing with their Christian neighbors. Yet than into Dreadnoughts, which ten although so much of New York's proyears hence will be thrown into the gress and wealth is due to the enterprise of the Jewish residents, that Sir Charles Tupper, in his article in deeply rooted prejudice which Christween the two bodies of bellevers, im- A few months ago my condition as

arrivals. At It is proposed to relieve the congestion in New York City by inducing as

grants from Europe Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, the well known New York banker who proposed the adoption of this policy by the society, concluded his address as follows:—.
"But the responsibility which ac-

hospitable country; to our own postions it does not persist because of its terity, not less than to the many who perfection, but because it affords the best available scheme for realizing the cent years, become our wards, is very will of the people. In spite of its great, and if we want to keep open manifest defects there are few men in the opportunity for many more of our Canada who can suggest an alternative plan that would not involve the sider what can be done to bring a and means to deflect the stream of It is very generally recognized that the efficiency of party government depends very largely upon the vigor and independence of the private citizen.

In the efficiency of party government depends very largely upon the vigor and independence of the private citizen. The proportions where it may become a menace to the gentine, which country has a much days to believe that the coming religion will be based on the two great for things that do not now that the pays to believe that the coming religion will be based on the two great for things that do not now that the pays to believe that the coming religion will be based on the two great for things that do not now the pays that the pays that do not now the pays that the pays that do not now the pays that the pays th It is very generally recognized that immigration from New York and the tries. From facts and figures ob-There are occasions when the good of the Jew throughout the stronger and better trained army, a gion will be based on the two great for things that do not pay. Every the momentous problem with which and consequently a more favorable fin-

tion and the existing and continuoussakes his party associations that he ly growing misery in the seaboard may gain thereby a purely personal towns of the North Atlantic Coast is advantage, but we will never attain to to be prevented every inducement any great position as a people if we should be held out to the immigrant cannot believe in the man who in good not to land there in the first instance, conscience votes for the right when he but to come direct into those sections of the country where opportunities are yet many.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

There was a day when men referred provement is possible and essential. The initial satisfaction was doubtless largely due to the fact that schools were at last provided for practically all the children of the province That marked a distinct step in advance and produced natural elation. That free schools were provided for all was quite enough and there was then little tendency to inquire too care-

fully into the character of the teachour life we do very well to question the character of their work. For years there has been a recognition of an undesirable tendency to pay special heed to the child who was to have oppor- volving a total expenditure of 7,600,000. derly nature. tunity to enter upon the advanced work of the High School and university. The fact must be taken seriously into tons, with eight 8-inch guns and smal- do everything. Whatever religion may account that the large majority of the boys and girls when or even before they have completed the public schools course. Not the least important question, therefore, has to do with the efficiency of these same public schools. Moreover, the tests that have all too frequently been applied in the past are no longer sufficient. The public school and the public school teachers have High School and University rather ers and twenty-one torpedo boats, in- into these relations in a simpler fashthan by their success with the boys volving a total expenditure of \$7,000,000. ion. public service, and in the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the public service, and in the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the public service, and in the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the public service, and in the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the public service, and in the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the public service, and in the great majority of but in the success of and girls who went directly from that the success of the ground that twould be better for this country to build the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong but reasonable. None of the ground that it would be better for this country to build the great majority of instances the demands are not only strong the strong that the ground that it would be better for that the ground that it would be better for the success of and girls who went directly from that the success of the ground that it would be better for the success of the ground that it would or business interest in the success of the success of the ground that the success of the ground that it would be better for the success of the ground that it would in the great majority of an and girls who went directly from that the success of the ground that the success of the ground that it would in the great majority of an and girls who went directly from that the success of the ground that it would in the great majority of an and girls who went directly from that the success of the ground that it would in the great majority of an and girls who went directly from that the ground that it would in the great majority of an analysis of the ground that it would in the great majority of an analysis of the ground that it would in the great majority of an analysis of the ground that it would in the great majority of the groun jority of instances the demands are Georgian Bay Canal than to build not only strong but reasonable. None can deny that we need better streets; Genedian I would maintain that Gan who will help that Gan are considered as a good fellow scarcely dared to claim a separate expatricts. Every man is a good fellow istence and rarely affective and rare istence and rarely recongnized that tion is 2,267,000. The latest available learn much in the sphere of religion heir's was a distinct function. Now, nowever, we are forced by the evilent conditions of life to admit that it 2,430 men. All Bolivians are, however is the business of the public school, estiliable to personal military service bepecially in the small community, to

training which shall fit them for the years, and the military census of 1905 life of that community. ife of that community. If that object is to be attained it is on for service at 223,100. This total inevident that each public school must cludes the next levy, the garrisons or be given large opportunity to make its dinary reserve, extraordinary reserve, educational life complete. To set a cer- and territorial guard. tain specified standard as the mark of admission into the High School or University is very desirable, but to boundary of some 450 miles, will be make the attainment of that standard able to carry on their belligerant operthe mark of dismission from the public ations without disturbing any of those school is not so evidently to be desired. people surrounding them, although It means that the boys and girls who strategy may demand from Peru and do not enter the advanced school will Chili some concessions in the way of have no opportunity of doing ad- transport.

furnish the boys and girls with that

vanced work and will, hence, leave school just at that time when school would profit them most. It would not be difficult to provide ample work for a continuation of the work usually done in the public schools. It is evident that the boys of Harvard University, has fairly and girls who leave school at that earled an enviable reputation among period propose to enter work other men. He has been remarkable for the than that included under the term, the ability and fidelity which he has dislearned professions. It would seem played in the administration of the afreasonable that they should receive fairs of a good university. There are ome technical instruction with a view indications, however, that the distinto their selected occupations. This guished man will not add to his reputtechnical instruction cannot well be ation of his efforts as adviser to the given except in connection with the world at large. He has undertaken to strides orinarily included in school select from English literature a fivework. But there is good reason to believe that boys and girls who now find the work of the school too foreign to a liberal education. That five-foot of the work they expect to do, would dis- books has not yet been completely ancover a new interest in studies that nounced, but from present indications were actually preparing them for efficiency in their chosen occupations. Moreover, there is always the argunent that plain justice demands more consideration for the great majority. taxes of the people the bills of the schools, is reason in the complaint that too much has been spent for the privileged minority. The

reason, however, is not that too much SEVERE PAINS Trying Experience of a Well

Known Citizen in St.John, N B. The case of Mr. Chas. F. Olive, for a fact worthy of note even by the cisyears foreman in the "Gazette" of St. John, N. B., is a striking evidence of the power of Ferrozone. No remedy has such a record for estoring sufferers from acute stomach and kidney trouble; it invariably does

"For several years," writes Mr. Olive, "I have had kidney trouble and until quite recently I suffered torture. sumed a very serious form. I consulted several city doctors, used different pills, but without the slightest benefit I suffered from an intense pain in the their homes elsewhere, preferably in half-a-dozen boxes cured. Ferrozone I

has been spent for High Schools and Universities, but rather that the pub-lic schools have been made to shape their work to meet the demands of the advanced grades. It is undoubtedly a tribute to any public school to say the crues to us toward the people of this it has produced a few great men, but it would be a greater tribute to be able to say that it had elevated the life of the community and fitted boys and girls for the ordinary vocations of life,

HOW THEY WEIGH IN Evidently two of the South Ameribetter distribution of those of our co- the blood in the settlement of an incan powers are anxious to waste a litreligionists whom a continuance of significant lisagreement. In view of conditions such as are still prevailing the possibility of an outbreak, which in Russia is bound to bring to our at the present stage seems almost undoors. Unless we find effective ways avoidable, it is of interest to note the respective standing of the two coun-

fourteen provinces and ten territories, expression is made sufficiently

1,600 officers and 17,000 men.

about. The Republic boasts of two scientific man as a scientist has not warships, both of them now in middle discovered, nor measured, nor named. age and slow; four armored cruisers And if the man of science will be sufof 20 knots, of 13,000 horse power, of ficiently humble in the face of nature, 7,000 tons displacement, and carrying awed before its unknown forces and a total of ten 10-inch, forty-four 6-inch reticent, about his religion, then the three modern battleships, nine destroy- plain man will utter no protest at this ers and twenty-one torpedo ... ats, inestimate indicates that the effective from the Man of Nazareth.

The prospective antagonists, being

tween the ages of tweney to fifty

gave the number who could be called

A NEW PREACHER OF THE OLD RELIGION

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus foot shelf of books which is to provide the reader with the means of obtaining it is abundantly evident that though it will be an interesting selection, it will not be an unanimous selection But the benevolent doctor has but recently made a still more startling announcement. It now appears that evident from the manner of the pro- the kitchen to hustle in with a dishwould justify a doubt as to the immediate advent of this fresh faith. The ex-president of Harvard, though very much of a man, is not exactly as other men are. Moods of thought which he relegates to the rag-bag of all out-

worn and antiquated garments still serve the great majority of men. It is tinguished doctor, that religions that have held sway over men in the pas have not been inaugurated by men whose training had developed abnormally their analytic faculties. With out sceptical questioning they have entered a world which reason has here tofore been unable to explore and from way of life, the power of which reason could not deny. Strange as it nay seem there is in this prediction another evidence that the carpenter shop, the common way of humanity, is the better place in which to discover life's largest

features of this new religion gives evi- The 14th Street Store 25,402.24 duty of Canada is to develop the national and material strength without intended also, and this is the princi-

D. J. Collis Browne's FEVER, OROUP, AGUE COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. o in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

WHOLESALE AGENTS: LYMAN BROS, & CO., LTD., TORONTO.

The Argentine Republic consists of placed on the laws of nature. If that miles and a population of six millions, tations narrow or objectionable. But prehensive few men will find its limiof whom less than a half million reside for a good many the laws of nature in the territories. The revenue for are poor props indeed for humanity to in the territorias. The delians depend upon. The nature that has In the Argentine military service for a been explored and the laws thereof period of twenty-five years is compul-written will most assuredly not satisfy sory. The force consists, first of the the soul of man. The religious proline, comprising citizens from twenty test, the bellef in the supernatural to twenty-eight years of age and, has been the age-long expression of with the reserve, numbering about man's dissatisfaction with the known 120,000; secondly, the National Guard, and seen world. When it comes to the composed of citizens from twenty- test it may appear that the term "a eight to forty years of age; thirdly, law of nature" is just about as decepthe territorial guard, consisting of tive as the term "supernatural." They men from forty to forty-five years of both stand for ideas difficult to define. age. It is estimated that in case of They may be so contracted as to be war fully 500,000 men could be placed intensely exclusive, or they may be liberally interpreted until the implied The standing army distributed over difference is eliminated. It is difficult seven military districts is made up of to determine what the orthodox theotwelve battalions of Chasseurs, six- logian means by his insistence on the teen regiments of infantry, eleven regiinterference of the supernatural, but ments of cavalry, eight regiments of it is abundantly evident that the plain artillery and four battalions of en- man who persistently makes that a gineers. The forces consist of about feature of his creed is simply affirming his belief in a world and a law of The navy is nothing much to brag life and a relation in life which the

new expansion of the idea of an orand eighteen 4.7 inch guns; three pro- But after all it is well for us to know tected cruisers of from 3,200 to 4,500 that religion does nothing, that men er armament and with a speed of do through and in a man it can actwenty-two knots. There are also a complish nothing without a man. Dr. few torpedo boats, destroyers, sub- Eliot's prediction is not interesting as marines and other craft. The person- a discovery of new vital forces. He nel of the navy varies from 5,000 to reveals mo new way of life, no fresh 6,000 men, including some 2,000 con- acquaintance with the elemental forces scripts annually, who have to serve that invigorate personality. His statetwo years. The present naval proment is simply that the man of the fugramme includes the acquisition, of ture will have new explanations for parted on a carriage ride from which been judged by their service to the three modern battleships, nine destroy- old relations and will perchance enter

even a university president must needs team, and it was identified and return-

Misplay Forbidden

(The Green Bag.) Sir Frederick Thesiger, while engaged in the conduct of a case, objected to the irregularity of the counsel on the opposite side, who, in examining his witnesses, put leading questions. have a right," answered the counsel, nesses who saw the woman driving "to deal with my witnesses as I please." about county roads in a desultory "To that I offer no objection," retorted fashion at different times during the Sir Frederick; "you may deal as you afternoon. like, but you sha'nt lead.'

Power of the Senate

(Philadelphia Record.) Speaker Cannon, at a recent Gridiron club dinner in Washington, stood up for the senate.

"You'd think, the way the senate is plamed for everything," he said, "that it had supernatural powers. "A crowd of farmers were knocking the senate one market day last month, into a side road, although this hapwhen an old fellow of only one-horsepower brain bustled into their midst. "Well, byes," said he, "what's the senate up to now?"

"Why ain't ye heerd. Zachary?" said a young farmer, winking at the others. The senate's went and passed a bill addin' two extra months to the win-"Zachary struck his forehead with his ed-mitted fist. "'Do tell!" he groaned. "Gosh durn

the luck! An' here am I clean out o'

Hot Water on a Fire

(Washington Herald.) "Queer things happen at fires," said Lewis K. Jordan of Cleveland. this old world is to have in the near other day the lace curtains caught on future a bran new religion. There is, fire on the East Side home and there of course, no personal confession ac- was some panic while the fire lasted. companying this prediction, but it is Everybody called for the cook out in phecy that this novel religion is the pan or two of water. But she didn't present personal possession of the expression of Harvard. That, in itself, out the flames "Why didn't you hurry?" they asked her reproachfully.

"Hurry, she repeated. "Wasn't I hur ryin' as fast as I could. I had hot water in the dish pan when you hollered at me and I had to throw out that and get some cold water. You didn't want me to come in and throw hot water on the fire and make it worse, did you?"

Does Advertising Fay?

(Maritime Merchant.) Few people realize the enormous ex tent to which advertising has been their experience have discovered a carried in America. Take for instance the eleven largest retail stores in New York city. The following table is said to have been carefully compiled and shows what each store spent in advertising in a single month: The Siegel-Cooper Co., \$32,052.31

John Wanamaker..... And an examination of the special The Simpson-Crawford Co. ... 26,406.24 R. H. Macy & Co., 21,193.03 Hearn...

penny of these enormous appropriations pays direct returns, or it would

NEW JERSEY TOWN HUNTS MISSING GIRL

Authorities Puzzled at Her Disappearance in Broad Daylight

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 27.-The fate of the girl who hired a team which was found strangely deserted on lonely road in Bustoe swamp, early riday morning, is still unrevealed. The city and county authorities admit they are nonplussed by the mystery, which is the gossip of the city today. Efforts to trace the identity and whereabouts of the man who brought the girl here Wednesday evening last have proved equally unavailing.

A prominent official admitted this afternoon that it has been established that the mysterious "Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins," as the hotel register gives their names, were not husband and The clothes in the suit cases bear evidence of refinement. The suit cases are packed as if for an extended trip,

yet it is apparent that few of the articles have been worn, and the stop at Burlington was probably the first since the strange pair left their homes. What made the man desert his pretty companion, and why the girl a few she never returned is hourly becoming as to the general public.

ed to the Alcazar livery stables, this city, early Friday morning, farmers have made a thorough but wain search of the swamp in the vicinity of

Some of the farmers believe the pretty stranger has met with foul play at the hands of irresponsible negroes, who abound in this section, but there are no signs of a struggle. Opposed to the foul play theory, however , is the testimony of several wit-

As late as 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon Benjamin Measy, employed at the livery stable from which she hired the rig, saw her a mile below Bridgeboro and warned her that she better turn back, as the horse might take fright at a road roller working below. The police point out that had the oung woman been lost on unfamiliar roads she could easily have inquired her way back to Burlington. She merely thanked Measy for his information, however, and turned her horse

pened four hours after she had promised to return the team. This fact first led authorities to believe she sought to kill time until darkness, in order that any attempt at self-destruction might not be frustrated. Whether such was her fate, whether she met with foul play or whether the whole affair is a trick to fool the police and the man she left at the hotel after a quarrel is a question the entire county is discussing.

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S. Kerr.

PLOT TO UP MAR HOUS

Diabolical Scheme Miscarries--Part of Veranda Wrecked

Charge of Powder Placed, Fuse Attached and Lighted

Six Persons in Simpson's House at Dominion No. 10 at Time

GLACE BAY, N. S., July 27th .- In-Cape Breton over the attempt to blow up the house of Manager Simpson at Dominion No. 10 early today. It is the main topic of conversation all over the country, and everywhere uttermost condemnation of the action is express ed.. An investigation has been started by Crown Prosecutor Hearn for the attorney general's department, and everything possible is being done to run the would-be assassin down. Two theories are held regarding the deed. The fact that the explosive was placed on the veranda of the house and not tamped down or confined in any way is used as an argument that the ex-plosion was only intended to frighten Simpson and his family. To others this fact indicates that the person who placed the explosive lost his courage at the last moment, and rather than risk detection by spending any time in placing the powder under the building deposited it on the veranda, lit the fuse and ran. It is now pretty well ascertained that the explosive used was rouberite, a special high explosive powder used in mining operations. Rouberite is powder used in Emery shaft (Dominion No. 10), of which Simpson is manager, and the manner in which the charge was laid and the effects of the explosion, all tend to prove that this was the material used. The charge was placed on the veranda apparently against one of the suptached a fuse used in shot firing in collieries. The fuse was six feet six inches long, and an experiment made by the company's police demonstrated that it would burn for three minutes before igniting the powder. The explosion tore the post against which the powder was laid completely out. Por ions of this post were found forty-five bedded in the sod. The verandah was n gand the front wall of the house was slightly forced in. Every window in the front of the house was shattered neighbor was also broken by the detonation. Plaster came down in places and in other places it is still hanging to the ceilings. Crockery was damaged by being shaken from shelves, and the front frame of the house was started so that the front door could not be opened. The explosion occurred at 1.20 The report was so loud that it was plainly heard in Glace Bay. Persons i general offices heard it and the Caledonia colilery, where it was at first thought the explosion came from when called on telephone, said that they thought the explosion was at some of the houses near their pit, th report was so lond. Caledonia is three and one-half miles

where the explosion took place. That the damage was not more was due to the fact that theexplosive was not