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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

HOW WOULD YOU VOTE? The Montreal Witness has been making a canvass of the subscribers in order to learn the trend of popular opinion with respect to a Canadian navy, the British preference, larger markets, a parcels post, the tax on improvements, public ownership of railways, telegraphs and telephones, women's suffrage, and the initiative.

Ninety-one New Brunswickers voted in favor of Imperial free trade, and ten against it.

Eighty-one New Brunswickers voted in favor of free trade in natural products with the United States, and twenty-seven against.

Eighty-two New Brunswickers voted for free trade in agricultural implements, and twenty-four against.

Eighty-one New Brunswickers voted in favor of a gradual reduction of the tariff until free trade is brought about, and twenty-one opposed that course.

One hundred and nine New Brunswickers voted for a parcels post, and one person opposed it.

Sixty-six New Brunswickers voted in favor of exempting improvements from taxation and twenty-one opposed it.

Seventy-two New Brunswickers voted in favor of public control and operation of railways, telegraphs and telephones, and thirteen opposed it.

Fifty-six New Brunswickers favored giving women a vote on equal terms with men, and forty opposed it.

Seventy-four New Brunswickers voted in favor of placing all appointments to the civil service under a commission, and twelve opposed it.

Sixty-one New Brunswickers voted in favor of the initiative, and twenty-five opposed it.

One hundred and five New Brunswickers voted in favor of the abolition of the bar, and three opposed it.

the self-governing colonies. There is a significant heavy vote in favor of free trade in natural products and in agricultural implements. The vote in favor of a parcels post stands 2,300 for and only thirty-one against. With respect to exempting improvements from taxation and shifting the burden to land values, eighty-seven per cent of the voters cast favored exemption of improvements. With respect to women's suffrage, one man out of every three voted against it, and one woman out of every five. The proposal that electors be given the right, by petition, to have any bill for which they can get a stated number of signatures, submitted to the electorate for their approval, proved popular in the prairie provinces, and carried a majority elsewhere. In regard to the abolition of the bar, the Witness being a temperance paper, its subscribers who voted stand 2,306 for abolition and only sixty-two against.

The Witness is a Liberal party of independent type, and it has always strongly opposed protection. For these reasons it may be urged that the people coming from the 2,463 voters do not fairly represent the sentiment of the country at large; yet so sweeping are the majorities recorded in favor of free trade, larger markets, a Canadian navy, and the exemption of improvements, that their significance cannot be denied. Naval contribution will only be settled right when Canada establishes shipyards of its own and prepares to build, man, and maintain its proper proportion of the ships necessary to uphold the prestige of the Empire at sea. We have no doubt that Canada will find a satisfactory and self-respecting solution of this question. But there are other questions which touch the average citizen of this country quite as closely, and among these are the tariff and other forms of taxation. One of the outstanding signs of the times is the rapidly increasing strength of public sentiment in favor of tariff reduction, and fair play in all fiscal matters. The West and the Maritime Provinces voted in favor of reciprocity, in spite of the storm of passion aroused by the other issues dragged into the campaign at the time. These provinces and the West voted today even more strongly for larger markets.

THE FLIGHTS OF HON. MR. MURRAY Anyone would naturally hesitate to disturb so much as a feather on the oratorical plumes of such an eagle of statesmanship as the Honorable James Alexander Murray of Kings (as described by the Standard) for it is only by flying high that he can hope to escape disastrous collision with the facts, and he really has no wing power to spare. Nevertheless, as our Prince William street neighbor has burned considerable red fire over Mr. Murray's mid-winter excursion into this region, a critical examination of the event becomes almost unavoidable. An astronomer has said that if the earth could be suddenly stopped in its orbit, and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun under the accelerating influence of its attraction, it would reach the centre in about four months. Some observation of Mr. Murray (as pictured by the Standard) with his pinions fully extended and going strong, leads to the calculation that if at any time in his flight he were to encounter a high and projecting ledge of fact, the heat generated by the impact would convert him into impalpable ether in the twinkling of an eye. But it is only in the Conservative newspapers that Mr. Murray's flight is so high or so strong; he always gives the facts a wide berth.

Hon. Mr. Murray attended a smoker given on Wednesday evening, and the Standard tells us that "enthusiasm ran high." It is pleasant to chronicle the occasional visits of Mr. Murray to St. John, and it is doubly agreeable to observe that he is "still standing back of Great Britain" and "strongly upholding the flag." Any uncertainty which may have been felt in connection with Imperial issues will subside as this knowledge slowly permeates the province upon whose councils Mr. Murray sheds the sunlight of his wisdom and which he handles by his patriotic devotion. The oratory of Mr. Murray is characterized by a certain volubility, by much happy incoherence, and by a great deal of sound and fury, signifying in the main, nothing. Thus, Mr. Murray, who borrows much thought from the efforts of the old-time stump-speakers, continues to refer to "the great National Policy," without stopping to think that the "N. P." contained a standing offer of reciprocity with the United States, and that the author of the National Policy, whom Mr. Murray admires almost as much as he does himself, said over and over again that the principal purpose of protection was to create a means of negotiating with other countries for the diminution of the tariff they levied against Canadian products.

However, it is not to be supposed that Mr. Murray would give thought to things of this nature. He is a school of grators whose business it is to play the trombone, and who forever mistake volume of sound for harmony. But, without for the moment desiring to suggest that the enthusiasm which the Standard tells us ran high on the occasion of his visit, was not justified, The Telegraph ventures to point out what appears to be a somewhat glaring omission in the Hon. James Alexander Murray's speech. It is primarily the business of the politician to deal with live issues, and there is a most inviting live issue in regard to which some observations by Mr. Murray would have been distinctly in order. We refer to the removal of the Registrar of Deeds for Kings county, "for cause," by the government of which Mr. Murray is a member and the substitution of Mr. Fred Spry for the official who held a certificate of character from almost all the lawyers who have come into contact with him. Mr. Murray's decision to stand at the back of Britain, and his resolution to uphold the old flag, we chronicle with joy, feeling that news of that sort will convey an additional sense of security all along the line as the British drum-beat follows the sunrise around the world.

Nevertheless, Mr. Murray must be reminded that the case of Mr. Fowler and Mr. Spry still calls for straightforward explanation and that when he has finished sparring he ought to get down to it.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND PROGRESS

By noon Saturday the recreated Board of Trade, from indications Friday night, will have 700 or 800 members. In a city of conservative tendencies this means that the work done was well planned and has been carried on with remarkable energy and ability. Of the success of the movement to secure a large membership and strong financial support there can be no doubt. And it must not be forgotten that the men who have undertaken this campaign will regard their work, not as ended, but only as begun, when the new members are enrolled. This first step has been of vital importance, but it is only a step. Next comes the gradual working out of the programme which the board made public the other day through its new and energetic president.

There are some citizens of St. John who may be depended upon to resist almost any innovation, and a few have resisted the proposal to convert the Board of Trade, by somewhat novel methods, into a powerful lever of progress. On the other hand the movement has been endorsed very strongly by a large majority of those who have given it consideration, and who see that the success of the forward movement must result in solid benefit, not to any one class in particular but to all of us who make our homes in St. John. We are never tired of speaking of St. John's advantages as a port, as a distributing point, as a site for manufacturing, as a home city, but heretofore a great many who realized those advantages, or who frequently applauded any eloquent enumeration of them, were content to take no practical steps in the way of converting more business, more growth, an enlarged civic life, and a greater degree of civic comfort.

The membership campaign, as has been said, has been a great success. Active co-operation by those who have joined the board will make it possible to carry through at least the greater portion of the ambitious programme outlined as within the scope of the board's activities. Within the last few years St. John has begun to build for the future as never before. Within the last year or two, thousands of its citizens who had settled down to a hum-drum view of the city's prospects have begun to see that a great export is being created here, and that with it we shall have in time a large industrial city, the commercial capital of a province rich in resources and destined to support many parts of the province there are signs of activity like that recently displayed in St. John, and that is a welcome change, too. Unless all signs fail, 1913 will be a memorable year in the commercial history of the Winter Port and of the province.

"RATIONAL TARIFF REVISION"

Mr. Amos K. Fiske, a New Yorker, writing in the current number of the North American Review, on rational tariff revision, says that the protective policy had about served its purpose before the middle of the last century. The "infant industries" had been fostered and nourished into vigorous growth and had become well diversified. They had been fed with the substance of the land and in return for their nourishing had stimulated the production of that substance by making a larger "home-market" for it. The benefits to natural and acquired industries were mutual.

When the tariff received its downward revision in 1846, the work of the protective policy was supposed to have been substantially completed. The tariff of that year is usually called a "tariff for revenue." It was devised primarily to raise the needed revenue, with little incidental protection. Under it the manufacturing interests advanced as never before, partly on account of increased immigration. It produced more than the needed revenue, and was further reduced in 1857, with hardly a protest. The infant industries were grown up. There were capital and skilled labor in the country which had no occasion to fear foreign competition, with the advantage of still unlimited resources on their side.

It was during the period of stress and struggle connected with removing slavery from the soil dedicated to freedom that the foundation was laid for a new era of protection for American industries. The protection that the United States has today is a story of recent years and one instance will suffice to show its growth. The receipts of eggs in 1900 at seven large representative cities were 7,998,081 cases (30 dozen in a case), as against in 1911 34,206,640 cases or an increase of eighty per cent. If therefore we care to survey the field in sober truth, rather than in a Casanova-like spirit of prophecy, the outlook seems to be for greater variety, increasing abundance, and reasonable prices of food for the people.

his income; railroads, telegraph, express and insurance companies were taxed a large per cent of their gross receipts, and a stamp duty was levied on every check and on every contract. These taxes simply called upon the wealth of the country to contribute to the common defence, but they were levied immediately the war was over. The protective tariff enabled the manufacturers to get back from the people at large such taxes as the former had been compelled to pay for the support of government. They have received their own with usury.

In regard to the present situation, Chairman Underwood says that he will levy a rate below what is now, and that he would be glad, if it could be done, to take off the tariff entirely and to have the American exporter go in and beat the foreigner. If the system could be adjusted on a basis to afford only the protection that is needed now to maintain industries that have been built up by protection, there are few that would suffer and there are many that would benefit. The production and trade of the United States would expand much more steadily and safely, and the fruits of the general activity would be far more equitably distributed. There are few American manufacturing industries which, freed from the hampering duties which are supposed to protect others, and the uncertainties of high and fluctuating prices, would not grow in a more healthy, vigorous, and flourishing manner.

PLENTY OF FOOD

A striking answer to the recent gloomy foreboding of Mr. James J. Hill regarding coming food scarcity has been made by Mr. A. W. Douglas, of St. Louis, and the significance of some of the facts he advances ought not to be overlooked in Canada, and particularly in this part of the country. Mr. Hill complained that while the population had increased very rapidly food crops were not keeping pace with growth. Mr. Hill's error was that he selected the year 1909 for comparison with other years, whereas 1909 was a year for corn and other cereals in the United States. He pointed out that while the population of the United States had increased twenty-one per cent. between 1890 and 1909, the yield of cereals in 1909 was only 1.7 per cent. greater than in 1890. Mr. Douglas points out that the corn crop in 1909 was actually 114,000,000 bushels less than that of ten years before, but he argues that Mr. Hill should have considered crops from the standpoint of food value, and that what is much more important in this connection than corn. Mr. Douglas proceeds to compare the crops of 1912 and 1909, for the purpose of illustrating how little there is in Mr. Hill's theory. Between 1899 and 1912 the corn crop increased eighteen and three-quarters per cent., the wheat crop eighteen per cent., the oat crop fifty-three per cent., and the rye crop thirty-nine per cent. But during the same interval the rice crop increased by 142 per cent., and Kaffir corn by 240 per cent. Moreover, oats during the last few years have become much more widely used as constituents of human food than formerly. Mr. Douglas says, further, that the alarmists have overlooked the extent to which potatoes, fruit, vegetables and nuts of all kinds have increased in yield and production, and how much more largely they contribute to the food supply than formerly. The crop of Irish potatoes, increased by fifty-one per cent. between 1909 and 1912, while sweet potatoes increased by thirty-nine per cent. There has been an enormous increase in the crop of oranges, apples, peaches, grapes and pears, and truck-gardening has grown into a vast industry.

In the United States, as in Canada, it is often said that the land is worn out, and is practically useless because of long continued and unimproved cultivation. Mr. Douglas quotes government figures to show that the yield from the land is increasing rather than decreasing and that scientific farming is likely within the next ten or twenty years to increase the present yield of almost every crop from 100 to 200 per cent. per acre. He says, further: "The statement of these facts should be sufficient answer to any fear as to a proportionate decrease in our food products, with but a passing glance at two other great and increasing sources, dairy farming and the poultry industry. Dairy farming is seen to be one of the most profitable of all pursuits of husbandry, and is fast spreading over the country, even in the South where it was formerly almost unknown. The most reliable estimates of the poultry products place their value at about \$750,000,000 more than any of the great staple crops save corn and cotton. It is largely a story of recent years and one instance will suffice to show its growth. The receipts of eggs in 1900 at seven large representative cities were 7,998,081 cases (30 dozen in a case), as against in 1911 34,206,640 cases or an increase of eighty per cent. If therefore we care to survey the field in sober truth, rather than in a Casanova-like spirit of prophecy, the outlook seems to be for greater variety, increasing abundance, and reasonable prices of food for the people."

Either in Canada or the United States the land will produce an abundance of the best kind of food. The problems which require attention are improved agriculture, taxation, either by tariff or otherwise, distribution, and transportation. Under sensible taxation, with good roads, numerous railways, and some approach to free competition, the solution of the problem of dear food should not be beyond the powers of any progressive people.

TRADE

From 1901 to 1911 inclusive Canada's percentage of trade increase was greater than that of all other countries in the world excepting the Argentine Republic. The Argentine's percentage was 145.00, Canada's 106.33. Some others are: Japan, 85.01; Belgium, 84.38; British India, 83.73; Germany, 80.78; Italy, 78.70; Netherlands, 60.45; New Zealand, 56.18; Norway, 81.50;

United States, 46.21; United States, 63.44. Canada's trade for the year ended March 31, 1912, showed an increase over 1911 of \$107,193,886, or 13.67 per cent. The total foreign trade of Canada for 1912—\$971,794,674—was greater by \$17,833,257 than that of the year previous, an increase of 23.32 per cent. Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his annual report, gives the figures we have quoted, and adds: "It may be of interest to observe that the total trade of Canada for the last fiscal year was more than double the trade of Canada only ten years ago. The increase in that time amounts to \$430,771,500, or 106.33 per cent. "For several years, in presenting the annual report of this department, it has been a privilege to make exceedingly optimistic observations as to the probable increase in the aggregate trade for the ensuing year. In every case the statistics of increase each year have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. "Again, this year, after a careful survey of every source of commercial information throughout the whole of Canada, it is once more very apparent, in view of the unparalleled activity which abounds in every industry, that continued increases in Canada's trade may be expected for some time. This conclusion it may be observed that the total foreign commerce of Canada for the twelve months ended October 31, 1912, amounted to the splendid total of \$991,750,674, as compared with \$894,233,357 for the corresponding period of the previous year, showing an increase of \$107,517,317, or 23.32 per cent. "The total imports for the fiscal year 1912 were \$559,220,544, representing an increase over the year 1911 of \$37,073,000, or 13.44 per cent., while the increase over ten years ago was \$347,000,286 or 151.25 per cent. "For the fiscal year 1912, the total exports amounted to \$315,317,220—Canadian produce accounting for no less than \$290,225,527 of this amount. In comparison with the year 1911, the increase in the export trade was \$18,120,885, while the increase over the total exports of ten years ago was \$163,676,094. "The total imports of goods and services for the year 1912 were \$244,003,294; in 1911, \$175,061,175; and in 1902, \$629,572. "Our imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 were \$117,102,431, in 1911, \$110,586,801; in 1902, \$46,435,388. The percentage of increase in ten years was 137.06. "Our imports from the United States in 1912 were \$368,145,107, as compared with \$294,415,292 in 1911, and \$129,736,147 in 1902—an increase of 183.04 per cent in ten years. "Had our natural products had unrestricted entry to the United States during 1912 we would have increased our exports very greatly in that direction."

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NOTE AND COMMENT Calgary has just reduced the taxation on its buildings from a twenty-five per cent. basis to a fifteen per cent. basis. The German Ambassador to Great Britain made a noticeably pacific speech in London on Saturday, telling of the excellent relations existing between Britain and Germany. The German "scare" has been overworked. More hard luck. A western Conservative editor wrote the other day that Hon. "Bob" Rogers was purifying politics. The perverse types made it "putrefying" and the explanation will never overtake the loosed shaft now. The Nationalist victory in Londonderry yesterday means that in Ulster's representation in the House of Commons the home rulers will have a majority of one. There are thirty-three members of parliament now in favor of home rule. The victory in Londonderry is a heavy blow to the disturbing campaign led by Sir Edward Carson. "Sheep-raising has evidently not been encouraged by the tariff and it is not likely to be injured by the removal of duties from wool," says the New York Journal of Commerce. In fact a witness before the tariff committee at Washington, the editor of a trade paper published in the interests of the woolen industry, expressed the view that free wool and free mutton would benefit that industry, stimulate sheep-raising, and lower the cost of living.

A New York woman who married an Italian prince has electrified society in Rome by driving a chariot, drawn by two prancing horses, into a ball room with one hand, while with the other she lead a lion and a leopard chained together. The Italian prince who succeeded in leading this sprightly young woman to the altar probably did not overlook the fact that her father was a multi-millionaire, but he must feel now that his profitable alliance is not without its risks.

In contemplating a change in its system of taxation and assessment, Toronto is seeking to make it easier for the average citizen to own his own home—surely a commendable line of advance. In Toronto at present the number of dwellings or stores occupied by the owners is 32,284, and the number occupied by tenants is 37,231. In 1912 the number of dwellings occupied by owners increased by 2,108 and the number occupied by tenants increased by 3,451. It is contended that the removal of the tax from improvements will gradually reverse this proportion.

AN OLD CIVILIZATION

Alfred M. Tozer of Harvard University made a distinct addition to the world's knowledge of ancient American peoples, in a treatise published in January by the Smithsonian Institute. As a result of his study of Central American and Mexican manuscripts, he says that these people enjoyed a high civilization when all the rest of the continent was sunk in darkness. This civilization reached its climax about the beginning of our era. These ancient peoples had their own methods of counting time by means of calendars, and their evolution from recording events through picture writing into actual phonetic writing is distinct. The amount of available material is limited, for in their efforts to stamp out the religion, ancient doctrines and teaching of the natives, the Spaniards destroyed a large number of early manuscripts.

Much local interest will be taken in Professor Tozer's discoveries from the fact that he lectured here so recently on this subject. It has always been known that there existed in that country a race advanced in civilization before the time of the Incas. Following nearly every tradition, that race was derived from the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca. The imposing architectural remains which still endure, after the lapse of so many years, on its borders, tend to confirm this view. But who the race were and whence they came has always been a matter of speculation to the antiquarian and a tempting theme to ignorance. It has been a land and a period of darkness, lying outside the domain of history. Professor Tozer is of opinion that the civilization was affected by contact with outside races.

He throws much light upon this remarkable race and its early history. Harvard has conducted investigations in that country for more than twenty years, and there is still much left for the archaeologist to explain.

THE WARDS OF THE CITY

The idea of probation courts is to treat the problem of crime and criminals by anticipation. Through the agency of humane officials dealing with juvenile offenders, thousands of boys and girls are cared for with kindness and helped into new channels in harmony with the life about them. Petty offenses and truancy are often corrected by simple methods, and the boy inspired with the belief that some one is interested in his welfare. The city of Cleveland has acquired a large farm, upon which it has erected comfortable cottages for the training and care of juvenile offenders. Teachers have taken the place of prison wardens; attractive homes, in no sense suggestive of prison barracks, have superseded the jail-like institutions of former reformatories. No brand attaches to this farm-school. There is no fear, and it saves self-respect. There is created, indeed, a sense of affection for the institution. It marks the most advanced step yet taken by the public in the treatment of the juvenile offender. Through this agency and that of the probation court, the crop of crime for the next generation is being diminished, and a great saving in life and character, and expense, is being effected.

The children in this way are given an enlarged opportunity; in every city where the experiment has been tried the results have been apparent. Order and self-respect are supplanted disorder and neglect. The gang is being superseded by the club, and children, who knew nothing of organized

society except through contact with the police, are gaining a sense of self-respect and a hope for better things.

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HIS LORDSHIP ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Bishop Richardson, in Sermon, Criticizes It As a Religion

Says the Theory of Mrs. Eddy Is Absurd, and That Passages from Bible Have Been Twisted About, and Given a New Meaning—The Lord's Prayer.

Monday, Feb. 3. At the holy communion service in St. John's (Steele) church yesterday morning, His Lordship Bishop Richardson, in a sermon preached on Christian Science, chiefly criticizing it as a religion, while not disputing the statements that some of the cures claimed by it had actually taken place. In opening his lordship said that had he selected this subject with hesitancy as to what his sermon must be more or less critical. He believed that the sermons of the Church of Christ should be more for the purpose of upbuilding and strengthening the faith and making the teachings of the church clearer, than as a criticism of other beliefs or teachings. So far as curing disease was concerned, he believed that there had been cures accomplished through Christian Science. According to one of the books of Mrs. Eddy, who was the founder of the Christian Science church, there was no such thing as matter and the teachings of the science of chemistry and astronomy were absolutely wrong. As there was no matter there could be no bodies and therefore the illness of this life were imaginary. Mrs. Eddy, however, advised that people should not expose themselves to extreme cold until such a time as they were fully in accord with all the teachings of Christian Science. He thought a theory of this kind was absurd.

Some of the cures asserted by friends of Christian Science no doubt took place, and in Chicago several years ago a child named Dowie also made cures, but to consider the teachings of either as a religion was wrong. He believed that many of the Christian Science people were leading good lives, but they were following the teachings of Christ to a great extent and were not strictly adhering to the teachings set forth in Mrs. Eddy's book. For Mrs. Eddy pointed out that there was no matter and therefore no sin for which there was need of forgiveness. In speaking of Christ, Christian Science teaching said that he did not die, but retired for three days into the tomb for meditation, and after that came out to his disciples who believed that he had died, and they were later enabled to perform miracles on account of the ideas which had come to Christ while in retirement. The books of Mrs. Eddy tried to show that Christ was the son of God only as all men were made in the likeness of God.

Bishop Richardson pointed out that the book published by the speaking and writing Christian Science teaching said that he did not die, but retired for three days into the tomb for meditation, and after that came out to his disciples who believed that he had died, and they were later enabled to perform miracles on account of the ideas which had come to Christ while in retirement. The books of Mrs. Eddy tried to show that Christ was the son of God only as all men were made in the likeness of God.

Mrs. Eddy, his lordship declared, had taken passages from the Bible and twisted them about and given them a new meaning to suit her own purposes. Although she tried to teach the power of prayer, still she so distorted the Lord's prayer that all resemblance to a prayer was taken from it and aside from a flowery use of language there was nothing left to her. The founder of Christian Science said that the theories as set forth by her were original, but the only thing about them that were original, said the speaker, was to show that Christ was the son of God from ancient and modern authors and making them into their form as the teachings of an Christian Science church.

A MICA MINE FOUND IN KENT COUNTY?

Richibucto, N. B., Jan. 31.—(Special)—A mica mine is said to have been discovered at Clair Fountain, a few miles north of Richibucto. Mr. McDonald, a New York mining expert is investigating in the interests of capitalists who are securing options from the settlers.

Milltown Man Drops Dead.

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 31.—John Hatch, aged sixty-two years, a respected resident of Milltown, suddenly expired with heart disease in the St. Croix cotton mill this morning. His wife and daughter, Miss, survive him.

Teacher—Why, Jimmy, Jimmy!

Have you forgotten your pencils again? What would you think of a soldier going to war without a gun? Jimmy—If I think he was an officer.—Boston Record.



AGRICULTURE Vegetables and Their Culture and Paris Green Treated With These

What is new in sprays? Not merely everything is new. We cannot realize the newness of sprays. During the past year, despite our loss for that which is new, we have little, actually belonging to the year which the stamp of genuine worth placed. Bordeaux mixture and Paris green are oldest of our spray compounds, and only a few years. True there were mixtures before that time, and of these remarkable properties were not only they were poorly adapted for purpose for which they were used. For example: Hempy, a French man, made a compound which was of these remarkable properties were not only they were poorly adapted for purpose for which they were used. For example: Hempy, a French man, made a compound which was of these remarkable properties were not only they were poorly adapted for purpose for which they were used.

The following from Dr. Lodeo essential interest. In southwestern in the maritime coast of France, situated the city of Bordeaux, near the western border of a large agricultural district of which the by far the most important fruit here that the downy mildew of first made its appearance in Europe in 1878, and here also it became severe. It was noticed that a few escaped the general attack. It was situated along the highways. It noticed in the autumn of 1882 the vines retained their foliage in a perfect condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was the vines by means of Bordeaux mixture was to apply enough of the mixture to give it the appearance white poisoned. The vines thus were the ones that retained the best condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was the vines by means of Bordeaux mixture was to apply enough of the mixture to give it the appearance white poisoned. The vines thus were the ones that retained the best condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was the vines by means of Bordeaux mixture was to apply enough of the mixture to give it the appearance white poisoned. The vines thus were the ones that retained the best condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was the vines by means of Bordeaux mixture was to apply enough of the mixture to give it the appearance white poisoned. The vines thus were the ones that retained the best condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was the vines by means of Bordeaux mixture was to apply enough of the mixture to give it the appearance white poisoned. The vines thus were the ones that retained the best condition. In vineyards of this nature had suffered considerable the stealing of grapes by children. It had formerly been the to sprinkle verdigis upon a few the vines nearest the roads for the purpose of giving the fruit the appearance of being poisoned. Several years the appearance of the mildew, this was replaced by a mixture of lime and some salt of copper. The nature was of the consistency of a light blue color. It was