

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
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JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Manager.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

**THE DAILY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
**THE EVENING TIMES**  
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**DR. MCINERNEY A CANDIDATE**  
The city ticket of the local opposition is again complete. Dr. J. P. McInerney having been selected unanimously by the delegates last evening to run with Messrs. Wilson, Maxwell and Hatheway. The news that Dr. McInerney is a member of the ticket will be heartily received both here and throughout the province. Those who heard the candidate speak last night had satisfying proof of his grasp of public affairs, his broad minded attitude and his ability to say what he has to say with marked clearness and vigor. Dr. McInerney, it must be clear, is a strong and popular candidate. He has built up an extensive practice, and in doing so he has gained a host of friends in every part of the city, but particularly in the North End. He will make an excellent representative, and men of all parties who know his value will support him readily.

The ticket as it now stands is one that should carry the city by a comfortable majority. The change of a very few votes in 1903 would have given the opposition the four city seats. The government is much weaker now than it was five years ago. The opposition is much stronger. Mr. Maxwell's victory over Mr. Skinner indicated the drift of public sentiment. Hon. Mr. Blair was at the height of his fame and power when he came from Ottawa to direct the last provincial contest. He was able to appeal with effect to many Liberals who will refuse to regard party lines in provincial affairs today. The local government in 1903 had many stronger men in its ranks than it has today—and its record was far cleaner. Since that year, since the people gave it another lease of power, its leaders, or those it has retained, have flung away all semblance of regard for public opinion. They have proceeded on the assumption that no matter what is done by the ruling party, the people will endure it. On no other theory can we explain the highway fiasco, the repeated assaults upon the treasury in connection with the Central Railway, the juggling with public accounts and the hundred and one acts now charged up against the reckless majority in the Legislature.

The issue in St. John city is clear. On the one side are the opposition candidates, all men of ability and well established reputation, demanding good government. On the other—when the ticket is discovered—will be four gentlemen who are willing tamely to carry the standard of a shameful government whose character is notorious. They will offer explanations for their appearance as government apologists, but in view of the record no explanation can be satisfactory. The people know. The choice should not be difficult.

#### IN KINGS COUNTY

The provincial opposition party will be heartily congratulated upon the ticket nominated unanimously at Hampton Thursday by the Kings county convention. There is every reason for believing that this ticket will carry the constituency with ease. It is composed of popular, able and representative men who will command the united strength of the party in every parish. Mr. James A. Murray, ex-Mayor of Sussex, is widely and favorably known. He is a man of influence and marked ability and he will poll a great vote. Mr. George B. Jones of Apohaqui is well known throughout the county as a solid man of business, a general merchant and large lumber operator. The party is fortunate in commanding his services at this time. The government lieutenants have long circulated a report that he could not be induced to run. They will be much disappointed at finding him in the field and full of fight. The reception Mr. Fred M. Sproul received at the convention yesterday is one of which any man might be proud. Mr. Sproul made a straightforward, manly statement to the electors in regard to his personal attitude toward the

temperance question, and the shout of approval his remarks elicited showed that he had carried his audience completely. Mr. Sproul led the opposition ticket in 1903. A glance at the election returns for that year will be of interest now. The vote was:

Seavill	2,234
King	2,234
Pugsley	2,234
Sproul	2,234
Moore	2,234
O'Connell	1,926

It will be seen from this record that Hon. Mr. Pugsley beat Mr. Sproul on that occasion by 133 votes only. The situation has changed greatly since then. The Kings by its neglect of the roads and by its reckless disregard for every pledge it made when last it appealed to the people. Dr. Pugsley has gone to Ottawa. Mr. Ora P. King has retired from the fight because of a pressure of private business and the injustice he received at the hands of Premier Robinson. Mr. G. G. Seavill remains. He would be a strong man today if his government had not by its conduct destroyed the confidence of a great many of its friends in Kings and discouraged many of its former workers by its incompetence and extravagance and disregard for the rights of the people. The opposition, on the other hand, has grown rapidly and steadily, and today there stands behind Messrs. Jones, Murray and Sproul a well organized and determined body of electors who are determined to win. The public has heard the names of several men from whose number will be selected Mr. Seavill's associates on the government ticket. Some of them are men who stand well in their own districts—but their cause is too bad to leave reasonable ground for hope of success. As government standard bearers they will have an up-hill fight. Remembering how small a change in the vote would have given Kings to the opposition in 1903, remembering the government's strength then and its weakness now in both men and in service rendered, and remembering the enthusiasm and united character of the opposition and the admirable ticket it selected yesterday, there can be little doubt about the result on March 3. The change of a hundred votes since 1903 would mean the election of the whole opposition ticket. If reports from Kings are to be credited the change has been much greater than that. United work by the party should easily give the opposition a solid delegation.

#### THE TICKET AND THE BARGAIN

The nominations made by the government party in this constituency Thursday represent a transaction in politics which all the right thinking people of this city should be quick to resent and to rebuke. Mayor Sears has repeatedly denounced the local government and said that he did not want a nomination, that he did not want to be postmaster. He has said that he would not become a candidate unless he had satisfactory assurance that he would be made postmaster. Last evening Mr. Sears accepted a nomination together with Messrs. Purdy, Lantulum and Skinner. The public is left to infer that the Mayor has received the satisfactory assurance he wanted, and that Messrs. Purdy, Lantulum, and Skinner are parties to the transaction—a transaction which, if correctly represented, is in essence both disgraceful and corrupt. If nothing more than this implied bargain could be urged against the government ticket the fate of the ticket should be sealed from this day forward. Citizens will recall no such insult to the constituency as is represented by the appeal of these men for its support under the circumstances as the public now understands them. Even if necessity compelled Mr. Sears to make or to accept conditions which mock every profession of honest zeal for the public welfare, the electors of this city cannot shut their eyes to the fact that he and the other candidates who participate in this transaction are clearly unworthy of the confidence and support of the people.

The Mayor has spoken freely and frankly to many concerning his position in this matter. It is, therefore, no secret, but a matter of common knowledge, the subject for comment throughout the city. The local government party's credit in this city has fallen so low that the ordinary necessities would not suffice to get together a ticket that would be presentable. Men of standing and influence in the community who were asked to carry Premier Robinson's standard, who were urged on party grounds to make the sacrifice, shook their heads. No argument could move them. They knew the government's record. They knew the administration was discredited. They did not think it could be worse. What was more serious, they felt in their hearts that it ought not to win. A ticket of some sort can always be secured. Messrs. Lantulum and Skinner were willing. Mr. Purdy's loyalty to the organization made it easy to handle him. He said last night that as they could get no one else in the North End, though the nomination had been offered to several, he had been forced to take it. The party managers decided that they would not let the ticket be weakened. These men alone were known to be weak. Not one of them could make an effective speech. Not one of them could be regarded as a man of proved weight or ability in provincial affairs. The party leaders wanted a fourth man who would help the others along. Whether Mayor Sears would help or hinder was a question in dispute. Mr. Lantulum had faith in him. Mr. Skinner had none. The Mayor reciprocated the feeling in both cases. The party managers decided that Mr. Sears must be the man. They knew that sympathy had made him Mayor of St. John. They hoped it would help him as a government candidate. But the Mayor objected. He did not want to go to Fredericton. He had no use for the salary of a private member of the Legislature. He could not hope to get into the cabinet. He gazed steadily at the post office and refused to run.

Now the Mayor is a candidate. He has

surrendered. Whatever bargain was proposed must be regarded as having been made. Messrs. Purdy, Lantulum, and Skinner are parties to the transaction. This situation in itself should be enough to bury the whole ticket. Further reasons should not be needed, but the electors cannot forget that there are further reasons. These men appear as apologists for the local government. They may apologize but no one of them can hope successfully to defend the government's record. Not one of them will be able to put a pleasant complexion upon the government's affairs or to present a reasonable excuse for its appearance as a candidate. They made some attempt at explaining their position last evening in Berryman's hall. The result was really sad. They spoke like men who had little to say and who were convinced that their partyship could accept even that little at its face value. Hon. Harrison A. McKewen thundered somewhat in their behalf, but as he went over the old platitudes the thought in every mind was that this valiant warrior should have been leading the ticket in the city. His every profession of confidence in the result of the contest was offset by the awkward fact that his real opinion of the ticket had been proclaimed by his retreat to the country.

#### "CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION"

What has the Hon. James Barnes done that the government press should seize upon him, set him in the forefront of the battle, and label him "Finest Living Product of Constructive Legislation—The Human Bureau of Colonization and Industries." This course is unfair to Mr. Barnes and confusing to his friends. It is true that when Mr. Barnes got out of the Robinson cabinet he did so with the understanding that he was to have a job. He has it. It was made for him, but it is a poor fit. Mr. Barnes is not a colonization bureau. He wouldn't know one if he encountered it. He was a contractor and he is a politician. Except that his long whetted and very human hankering after "a position" has been satisfied, he is the same Mr. Barnes we all used to know. Yet some blasting necessity of politics causes a government newspaper to construct an enlarged and glorified Barnes, fresh and shining from the touch of that master magician, the Hon. C. W. Robinson. Says the government journal with pleasing unctious:

"The creation of the new Bureau of Colonization and Industries, at the head of which Hon. James Barnes has been placed, is an act of constructive administration admirably illustrative of the government's capacity for conceiving and carrying out practical plans for New Brunswick's advancement. It affords also a striking comparison between a government fruitful of ideas and vigorous in applying them, and an opposition barren alike of suggestion and energy."

Yes, it is "admirably illustrative." It is a characteristic performance. It shows what the government is. Boiled down it means this: Mr. Barnes has to get out. He won't go gracefully unless there is a soft berth in waiting. "Oh, well," says one of the constructive statesmen, "there has been a lot of talk about colonization and industries. We'll have to do something to satisfy 'em on that. Give Barnes the job." The gentleman emerges from the foetus to become a Great Expectation. Thus under the guidance of usefulness and enlightened government does the province stride forward towards Happy Days.

#### SIGNS OF WEAKNESS

The political news of the day contains two distinct shocks for the local government party—the retirement of Mr. Ora P. King from the field in Kings county, and the announcement that Mr. E. H. Allen, claiming agent of the I. C. R., is to enter the Robinson cabinet as Provincial Secretary. It would not be easy to decide which of these things is the more serious from the administration standpoint. Mr. King greatly weakens the party by his defection at this time. Mr. Allen greatly weakens it by joining the ministry. These events, and the fact that basis are being held out in the most brazen fashion to secure candidates in other constituencies, show a state of demoralization on the eve of the elections more complete than any exhibited in recent provincial history. Premier Robinson does not respond well to the demands of leadership. His friends supposed that he had succeeded in restoring some degree of harmony in his party before he decided to appeal to the electors. But no sooner was the date for the elections announced than murmurs of discontent, and news of hesitation and open rebellion came from all directions. The government's position in York county has been growing steadily worse. There, as in other constituencies, there has been a disposition to get under cover in view of the approaching storm. Mr. Whitehead was first to leave the ship in whose seaworthiness he had no faith. The search for a candidate to succeed him was long and difficult, but surely few believed that the government would be desperate enough to make such terms with Mr. E. H. Allen as are now announced. New Brunswick has had many men of distinction as Provincial Secretary—Hon. J. A. Beckwith, Hon. J. J. Fraser, Hon. William Wedderburn, Hon. P. A. Landry, Hon. William Elder, Hon. David McLeish, Hon. James Mitchell, Hon. L. J. Tweedie. And now, to patch up a ticket in York county, Mr. Robinson hands over the office which these men held to Mr. E. H. Allen. If the public makes comparisons, if it finds in the appointment a confession that in his extremity Mr. Robinson has lost his wits, he will have himself to blame.

The country will be amazed by this appointment. It is a joke. Mr. Allen is well known in New Brunswick. He was an auctioneer. A job was created for him

on the Intercolonial under circumstances which are well remembered. He never sat in the Legislature. The suggestion that he is fitted for the office is clearly absurd, and the people of the province will instantly recognize it. And a more deadly affront to the government members of the Legislature could scarcely be imagined. To pitchfork Mr. Allen over the heads of the men who already in the House are not politics; it is simply evidence that the administration has gone to pieces under the pressure of the circumstances in which it finds itself. Mr. Robinson should have foreseen the effect of this appointment upon his followers and upon the people generally. He will not long be left in ignorance as to the nature of the impression it will produce.

Mr. Ora P. King, of course, is one of the men who has been ignored by the Premier in this connection. It is not strange that the member for Kings strongly resents the implied opinion that he is not big enough for the cabinet rank but that Mr. Allen is. Mr. King has been long in the House, and he has been an active and intelligent representative. As a chairman of committees he has won the respect of both sides. He has followed legislation carefully, and while he has been perhaps too faithful to his party, he was a conspicuous figure in the House and one who might reasonably expect promotion. If he persists in his decision—and the Allen appointment no doubt means that he will—the government ticket in Kings will be without a leader. Mr. Seavill remains, but with Messrs. Pugsley and King missing the outlook will be very bleak. The government is nothing like as strong as it was in 1903, and it cannot get a ticket which will compare with the trio who carried its colors in that year. The opposition, on the other hand, will have no difficulty in nominating a popular and formidable ticket at Hampton tomorrow.

When the Hon. William Pugsley arrives and surveys the wreckage produced by Premier Robinson's recent activities as a general he will be greatly shocked. If the Minister of Public Works reads the signs carefully he will discover that the local government very closely resembles a government on the run.

#### THE ROBINSON MINISTRY

The fierce demand for portfolios has made, and will continue to make, no end of trouble for the local government. Weak as the applicants are Hon. Mr. Robinson has not the fortitude to deny them. Candidates are scarce. Inducements are necessary to secure even poor materials for the tickets. A large number of men who are sought as candidates are demanding Mr. Barnes' job in the government for a fee. Mr. Purdy wants it, Mr. Mayor Sears wants it—among other things—and from almost every other county there is a candidate who is demanding admission to the cabinet. Hon. Mr. Robinson has been compelled to vacate his own office in the cabinet in order to get a ticket in York. It would appear that he does not intend to take a department. The popular sentiment favors a small and economical ministry, and the backward step in this particular marked by the Allen appointment will not be popular. Precedent is against Mr. Robinson's course in this matter. Hon. A. R. Wetmore was Premier and Attorney-General; so were Hon. G. E. King, Hon. J. J. Fraser, Hon. A. G. Blair, and James Mitchell. Hon. Mr. Robinson was Premier and Chief Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. Mr. Tweedie was Premier and Provincial Secretary. Hon. Mr. Pugsley was Premier and Attorney-General. Also he was virtually the rest of the cabinet as well.

Hon. Mr. Blair had in his cabinet such men as Hon. William Elder, Hon. James Mitchell, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Hon. A. S. White. The Tweedie ministry, which was weak enough, was as follows:

Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Premier and Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. H. LaBellois, Chief Commissioner.
Hon. L. P. Farris, Com. of Agriculture.
Hon. H. A. McKewen, Solicitor General.
Hon. F. J. Sweeney, without portfolio.

#### THE MONCTON MEETING

The local opposition opened the campaign last evening in Moncton, and the reception accorded Messrs. Hazen and Fleming there, the size and enthusiasm of the audience, and the effective addresses delivered must produce an excellent impression not only in Westmorland county but throughout the province. In Premier Robinson's home and stronghold, it is now made evident, the opposition cause is very strong. The usual attempts will be made by the government newspapers to misrepresent this meeting, but they will fail, as they failed in seeking to misrepresent the opposition convention in Sackville. Too many people know the facts.

Mr. Robinson knows the significance of the cheering which last night greeted Messrs. Hazen and Fleming when they discussed his failure to accept Mr. Fleming's challenge, when they expressed the hollowness of his appeal to Liberals to observe federal party lines, when they denounced the reckless extravagance and deception of the administration. The government is on the defensive in Westmorland. Only the city vote can save its ticket, and with the secret ballot, the

growing opposition strength and the accumulating evidence of the government's weakness and desperation, it is improbable that Moncton will come to the rescue of the administration candidates as it did in 1903.

The opposition campaign is already one of great promise. In all but a few counties strong tickets are already in the field. The remaining counties will nominate within the next few days. In every constituency there will be good organization and determined fighting. The general outlook for success is excellent.

#### THE SECRET BALLOT

The public's memory is scarcely so short as some of the government journals assume in their anxiety to discover something to say in favor of the local government. Although Premier Robinson voted against the secret ballot when the opposition proposed it, the attempt is now made in some quarters to show that the government will pass the new law. In St. John it is well remembered that when Mr. McKewen was made Solicitor-General he was allowed to go to Fredericton without a contest only after there had been a conference and he had given his word that the government would accept the secret ballot law for which the opposition had so stoutly contended. But for that promise Mr. Wilson would have opposed him.

The public knows that it owes this important reform to the opposition. Let us glance for a moment at the government's record in this matter. In the House on April 20, 1899, the government majority, including Hon. Mr. Robinson and many who are still supporting him, voted down the secret ballot. On that date, as the record shows, Mr. Hazen moved, and Mr. McKewen seconded, this resolution:

"Resolved, That in a country enjoying representative government and free institutions as in New Brunswick, where the franchise is practically manhood suffrage, it is of great importance that electioneering or desiring to exercise the franchise for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly, should be protected from intimidation or publicity as to their choice of candidates by a secret ballot; and

"Further Resolved, That experience has shown that the present law does not ensure that secrecy of the ballot which should obtain in a free country, and this House would gladly welcome such change in the existing law as would secure greater secrecy in the ballot, and thereby give to every elector the greatest measure of choice in voting for candidates."

To quote further from the record:

"When the Honorable Mr. White, moved the following amendment thereto: 'That the further consideration of the question proposed in the said motion be postponed for the period of three months.' And on the question being put on the amendment, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Corman, Hon. Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Dunn, Hon. Mr. LaBellois, Hon. Mr. Farris, Mr. Lawson, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wells, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Gowan, Hon. Mr. Burrell, Mr. O'Brien (Nor.), Mr. Fish, Mr. Robinson, Mr. O'Brien (Char.), Mr. Porter, Mr. Barnes, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Corman, Mr. Veniot, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Robertson, Mr. McKewen, Mr. Carvell, Mr. Todd, Mr. Russell, Mr. LaForest, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. McCain, Mr. Gagnon, Mr. Porter, Mr. Leger, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Glazier, Mr. McLean."

"Whereupon it passed in the affirmative."

In other words, the government applied the "three months' hold." Mr. Robinson, Mr. Farris, Mr. McKewen, Mr. LaBellois, and Mr. Seavill—where was their love for the secret ballot then? They preferred the good old way by which a purchaser of votes could be sure that the seller delivered the goods. The secret ballot was a part of the opposition platform in 1903, and rather than face a contest in St. John Mr. McKewen adopted it at the bye-election following his promotion. But for the opposition's long and strong fight for it, the reform the province would not yet have it. The local government will notice the effect of the secret ballot on March 3.

#### MR. WHITEHEAD'S OPINION

Mr. E. H. Allen, who now boasts upon an antediluvian province as Provincial Secretary, was a candidate for the Federal nomination in York some weeks ago, an honor which the troubled Liberal convention finally conferred upon Mr. W. T. Whitehead. Some days before the convention a newspaper friendly to Mr. Whitehead asked him if he had heard that Mr. Allen was lying in wait for the Liberal nomination. Mr. Whitehead's reply is now published by the Fredericton Gleaser. The relevant portion of the interview follows:

"Have you heard the name of Mr. E. H. Allen mentioned as a prospective candidate for the Federal House in this county?"

"Yes, I have heard some talk along that line, but if you ask my opinion, I would say that while I have the highest respect and most kindly feeling towards Mr. Allen, I am reminded of the fact that he is at present filling very acceptably a very important position on the Intercolonial Railway, and is of course a non-resident of York. This county elected a non-resident on a former occasion, and I have it from leading men on both parties that the experiment was unsatisfactory, and now they would not care to have repeated. Mr. Allen having been domiciled in Westmorland county for the last ten years cannot be regarded as a resident of York."

But while Mr. Whitehead could not see any justification for Mr. Allen's appearance in York, Premier Robinson has no such scruples. The Gleaser says Mr. Allen is to be made collector of the Port of Fredericton. "Even now," it says, "a full government ticket seems as far away as it did months ago. It is said that Mr. Allen himself does not look upon this contest as a serious matter. He will make the run for the government, but his friends say that after March 3rd the secret recipe of a better job than that of claims agent will receive the defeated warrior who has come all the way from his home and job at Shediac to qualify

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#### WOLVES IN FARMYARDS

They Kill Horses and Cattle in Montana, Hunting in Big Packs.

(Special Correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat.)  
The ranchmen of this section are making a desperate effort to eradicate the wolves which infest their pastures. Notwithstanding the fight which has been waged against them for many years their numbers show an annual increase. They seem to thrive with the setting up of the country. They are not only a menace to the live stock but of late years rabies has spread among them to an extent that is alarming.

Many instances are known of the victim of one of these animals dying of hydrophobia. Since the establishment of a state hydrophobia institute at Austin three years ago, more than a hundred persons have gone there for treatment for mad wolf bites. The wolves are of the coyote species. They skulk around at night and kill young calves and make away with lambs and kids. The last legislature passed a scalp bounty law which carried an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay for the scalp of coyotes and other wild animals which cause serious losses to the stockmen. Governor Campbell vetoed the measure. Many of the ranchmen have hunters constantly employed to kill the wolves, wildcats and other depredating wild animals. This method of eradication is slow and very expensive.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

The Kings County Council will be constituted today with the temperance issue. How many of the councillors are "for the Scott Act but against its enforcement?"

The government city convention is to be called together again. Does that mean that the post office business has been fixed up? Has the candidate "got it in writing?"

Attention is directed to a letter on the school book business which appears in another column. The people are entitled to school books at a decent cost. They should vote for this reform.

If the Hon. William Pugsley really has any affection for his local government wards he will not allow them to go their own gait much longer. They need guidance and ammunition the worst way.

The civic reorganization committee is keeping up the pace, but it will do nothing important before the elections. There will be no serious reorganization of the departments until the taxpayers reorganize the Council.

The aldermen, having spent all the money in sight and drawn upon the sinking fund, are talking economy. Which may serve to remind the admiring taxpayers that they will gratefully re-elect all of these patriots a few weeks hence.

Admirers of Premier Robinson will have some difficulty in recognizing the Allen appointment as fresh evidence of the Premier's genius in the matter of cabinet construction. Is the honorable gentleman listening to mad advisers, or did he deliberately pick out Mr. Allen for himself? In either case the selection stamps the government as both desperate and rattled.

One of the minor government journals is in a passion because The Telegraph mentioned the fact that the new Provincial Secretary formerly was an auctioneer. This is called a "sneer." If the excited editor will read more intelligently he will find that this newspaper did not question Mr. Allen's capacity as an auctioneer, or reflect in any way upon auctioneers as a class. For aught we know Mr. Allen may be a very prime of auctioneers. But to make him Provincial Secretary is to make both him and the government ridiculous. The appointment cannot help the government much in York county, and in the remainder of the province it will be distinctly injurious. The public will accept it as clear proof that Premier Robinson has lost his head, and the public will be right.

It would be hard for a novelist to write a more thrilling tale than one who could recite the experiences of some of the immigrants by the Mount Royal and the Montrose," says the Montreal Witness. "The hopeless distress from which they fled, the terrible journey with scant food and clothing across Europe—one of them got both feet frozen; the voyage by the Mount Royal, where none spoke their language, with its terrible experiences, driving more than one to despair; the disappointment in finding at the end of a month that their voyage to the land of promise was still before them; the new distress by the Montrose, the desolate arrival at St. John, then only to find that the good land in which all their hopes had centred refused to accept them, because of their poverty—the very poverty which goaded them to the last heroic effort to get away from home, at the cost of their own savings and possibly those of others, and that they must through the hard heartedness of unfriendly people take their weary journey back to the land of despair and tyranny. He would write this truly, so that humanity could not refuse to read it, would do a service similar to that done by Uncle Tom's Cabin."

#### Making Light of Rules.

"I chafe against the regulations," murmured the college girl as she prepared the surreptitious Welsh rabbit at 2 a. m. Harvard Lampoon.

Lemuel Andrews, of Morocco (Ind.), has a flock of prairie chickens on his farm that has become practically domesticated. Some of the older birds have been on the farm for five years, during which time they have increased in numbers from a dozen to more than 120 birds.

H. C. Ferguson, of St. Louis, gave up his seat in a street car to an elderly woman, a stranger to him, who asked his name and address, and a few days later he received an envelope containing a \$5 note.

As they crouched, like wolves that are mastered. England stretched out her hand, and touch'd the world. England arose, and spoke, and calmly said: 'Nay! I am address still.' —Ouida.