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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1906

ON THE WEST SIDE

The west side of the harbor is at present a greater centre of interest than for a long time past, owing to the important developments pending or in progress.

There is first the new steamship berth, which is not making as rapid progress, for various reasons, as the citizens would like to see. As yet the dredging for the berth is not completed, and no tenders have been asked for the construction of the warehouses. It has been entirely set aside for the present, but must be long before taken up again.

Then there are the improvements which the C. P. R. desire to make south of its elevator, including a depot and other facilities for handling immigration business; and which are awaiting the word of the city, which in turn awaits word from Ottawa.

There is also the street railway extension, which is now partially in progress, and awaits the determination of the route of further extension.

There is also the dry dock to be considered, and the relation to it of the other works in progress or now contemplated. Along with all these is the concern felt for the safety of North Rodney wharf and part of Union street, in connection with the dredging operations.

These are busy days, and no doubt somewhat anxious ones for the mayor and aldermen, for responsibilities and the need of prompt decision press upon them and demand their most thoughtful attention and carefully-considered action.

SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN

The Toronto News has taken up the question of the salaries of clergymen in Canada, and has invited not only clergymen, but officers of the churches to express their views. The News believes that salaries are too small, and rightly remarks:

"No man can do his best work if he is so straitened in circumstances or harassed by debt that he finds it almost impossible to provide for the wants of his household and maintain a decent appearance. Under such circumstances the clergyman finds it difficult to clothe and educate his children properly, and still more difficult to make any provision for their future or his own."

The News recalls the fact that school teachers in Ontario were miserably underpaid, and that the force of criticism compelled the government of the province to fix a minimum salary. This, of course, cannot be done in the case of ministers. In their case the people of the churches must be made to realize the conditions and to apply the remedy. The statement is doubtless true that the clergyman receives poorer remuneration than the teacher, and certainly less than the professor. The plea of poverty on the part of the people cannot well be maintained. As the News further remarks:

"The day has gone by when it can be urged with any degree of force that Canada is a poor country. The plea has forever disappeared, we hope, with the marvellous strides of the last thirty years. Who can look on Canada today and say that she is poverty stricken? Is it then not a matter of bare justice that while the workman and the farmer, the professional man and the merchant, and the toiler in the field or factory, office or shop are receiving larger pay than ever before, that the clergyman should not be forgotten? As a class he seldom complains. Perhaps there are more calls on his purse than on any other. More is expected of him—and usually more is received. It is an undoubted fact that the stipends of clergymen in Canada have not kept pace with the increasing remuneration now ruling in practically every other vocation."

It is worth while to note what one clergyman says himself on the subject. Writing in reply to the News:

"I have the honor of belonging to the class called missionaries, and therefore can speak from personal experience. The public may, perhaps, find it more interesting to know how much the missionary is paid and what he does with his pay than mere theoretical discussions on the question. Facts are stubborn things. Permit me to supply some of these. Since Easter, 1905, my stipend has been \$700 per annum. For five years and six months previously my income was but \$610. Let me state that when I started the work in Canada, after a number of years of a curate's life in England in which I had to lay out in necessities: Horse, \$85; buggy, \$85; cart, \$30; cutter, \$45; harness, \$24; blanket, whip, brushes, etc., \$5; total, \$274. If I were to sell out now I might, perhaps, realize \$100. There is thus a depreciation of, say, \$28 per annum."

This writer then itemizes certain expenses as follows: Horse keep and shoeing, repairs to rigs, etc., per annum, \$100; fuel and lighting, \$85; insurance, widows' and orphans' fire, \$75; medicines, sta-

tionery and postage, \$25; total, \$285. Subtracting this from his salary of \$700, there is \$415 left. Note his comment: "My family consists of self, wife and five daughters. One is being trained as nurse in one of the American hospitals, costing me \$35 per annum, leaving me a balance of \$380 to clothe, feed, etc., a family of six. The clergyman is expected to subscribe to Sunday offertories and to all things going in the parish; expected to make a decent appearance, to exercise hospitality, and, sir, all on \$380 per annum. What chances have men like myself to educate children or to clothe the family in any way decently? Consequently my wife and grown-up daughters are dresses—washing, scrubbing, sewing, mending, turning old clothes into wearable things; never a change from home, hardly ever a day's pleasure. As for myself I have to be Jack of all trades—sawing and splitting wood, attending to furnace, to stable, helping visitors, mending boots, cultivating a few vegetables, etc. My Sunday work consists of four services and three sermons, and driving some miles."

Such a statement gives force to the comment of the News, which says: "It is, perhaps, trite to say that the teachers, the preachers, the philosophers—those who disseminate learning and religion—have seldom been handicapped by too great worldly prosperity. And it is just as true that most of them have led lives of small pinches and small savings; obscure lives, harassed by debt and straitened by the pitiful response of a constituency intent mainly on the material things of time and place. This is as true today as ever."

The conditions in Ontario do not differ from those in this province. A comparatively small number of clergymen receive fair salaries; the majority do not. The remedy lies with the people.

THE LATE JUDGE MORSE

In the death of Judge Morse, of Amherst, the province of Nova Scotia has lost a man who possessed much valuable knowledge of the early history of the province. Born at Amherst, of Loyalist parents, and spending much of his life near the site of ancient Beau Sejour, his natural bent was stimulated by his surroundings and associations. It was very interesting on an occasion some years ago when excursions from Moncton and Amherst met at the site of the old French and later English fort to hear Judge Morse's address on historic incidents associated with the grassy mounds where the people had met to enjoy a summer holiday.

Judge Morse was educated at Horton and Sackville Academy, and studied law under the late Sir William Young. He was called to the bar in 1854 and practiced his profession for some twenty years in Halifax, in partnership with the late Hon. S. L. Shannon. In 1868 he was appointed judge of probate for Cumberland and in 1876 was made county court judge of Cumberland and Pictou. In 1872 he unsuccessfully contested Cumberland for a seat in the house of commons, as a supporter of Hon. Joseph Howe. Judge Morse was descended from two of the oldest families in Nova Scotia.

THE DOUMA'S PROBLEM

There is an international significance in the present struggle in Russia over the question of the ownership of the land.

"It may seem," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "to be a matter which concerns Russia alone whether the land still in the hands of the nobles, the church and the crown shall be divided among the land-hungry peasants, with or without compensation to its present owners; but it happens that the ability of the Russian government to meet its obligations depends on the annual yield of the soil, and that if peasant ownership worked no better than it has done, Russia would be quickly reduced to bankruptcy with all the direful results to the rest of the world which a financial default of its government would imply."

It is pointed out that even if an equitable expropriation and distribution of lands were possible, the new owners would be without working capital, and the present agricultural system would be utterly disorganized. A mere addition to the number of peasant farms would not solve the problem. Moreover, it is asserted the bulk of the farming population is rude, unskilled, and too indolent to take immediate advantage of its opportunities. What the landlords now have done would not, in other words, be done, at the outset, by the peasants themselves, and the result would be a reduction in the export trade, and the financial embarrassment of the country. We quote again:

"It would seem, therefore, that the first step toward an intelligent solution of the agrarian problem would be the improvement of the peasants' methods of agriculture. These must be raised at least to the level of the landlords, since if the estates of the latter are to be lowered to the level of the peasants, Russia must become a solvent. That the yield of the Russian soil is an extremely poor one has been demonstrated time and again by competent investigators on the spot. For example, it has been found that the average yield of wheat per acre for the five years previous to 1900 was 8.30 bushels in European Russia, against 31.31 in the United Kingdom, 24.17 in Germany, 24.3 in Sweden. In rye the showing was 10.12 bushels for Russia, 21.36 for Sweden, and 18.54 for Germany. In barley the Russian yield was 11.90 bushels, against 34.01 for the United Kingdom, 26.70 for Germany, and 21.98 for Sweden, while in oats Russia shows 15.16 bushels per acre, against 39.66 for the United Kingdom, 31.71 for Germany and 29.49 for Sweden. It thus appears that the yield of the Russian soil is less than half that of the soil of her neighboring states, and equal to only about one-third of that of English farms. Unfortunately the Russian peasants possess the worst part of the methods combined with the pressure of a grinding taxation fully account for their constant struggle with famine. It is only

a few years ago that the St. Petersburg Voennoye, edited by Prince Lutomsky, the friend of the Czar, brought the following indictment against the existing system: "Russia is chronically starving. . . . The people in the country, young and old, labor with all their force, but all their exertions do not suffice to satisfy the requirements of the state and of those who live on the labor of the peasants. . . . There is but one way toward a brighter future, and that is the delivery of the people from the yoke of the bureaucracy."

The statement last quoted above the need of reform, but if the peasant is incompetent, a mere division of the land would not make him a progressive and economical producer. He must be taught to make the land yield larger returns, by more intelligent and energetic labor, or his possession will be of no value to him or to the country.

The land problem facing the Douma is therefore a most complex and serious one. Naturally the peasants, finding their present state unendurable, seek the apparent remedy of an immediate division of the land, and one can readily sympathize with their feelings; but the real test lies in their ability to do more with the land than has been done under the existing system.

CIVIC SQUABBLES

It is most unfortunate that there should be any friction between the mayor and any of the aldermen at a time when matters of vital importance to the city are under consideration, as at the present time.

Without discussing the merits of the controversy it is fair to offer some remarks on the manner of it, as illustrated by the board of works Wednesday. The mayor believed it would be in the interests of the city for himself and Ald. Lockhart to proceed to Ottawa. He sent a communication to that effect to the board of works. The board ordered the communication filed, without suggestion of comment or reply. Such gross discourtesy to the chief magistrate of the city is surely not justified by anything that has occurred round to this view, for later it amended its previous action. Later in the meeting a communication was read, making that certain work be done. The mayor wrote on the margin that he had visited the place, and thought the work asked for should be done. Thereupon a member asked what the mayor had to do with it. Surely, if the mayor takes enough interest in civic affairs to go around and inform himself personally regarding any proposition, he ought to be granted the privilege of saying what he thinks, and the courtesy of a fair hearing.

The board is not compelled to accept his views, but it should surely treat them with respect. The mayor's activity is not without harmful intent, even if at times ill-judged. Let us leave peace.

THE MARITIME BOARD

Doubtless the St. John board of trade will be well represented at the annual meeting of the maritime board, which will open its session in Amherst on Aug. 15. Amherst is easy of access, and is, because of the extent of its manufacturing industries and its general growth, an exceptionally interesting place to visit.

There is always a stimulus in the contact with active, progressive and successful men—the men who do things. Amherst has many citizens of this class, and she would not today count so proud a position among the industrial centres of these provinces.

Then there are topics of general interest to be considered at these meetings, as well as some that relate to localities. It is profitable for business men to come together, get each other's point of view, and establish a friendly relationship between localities.

The great interest in the west at the present time makes it all the more necessary for maritime men to get together and deliberate on measures calculated to be of joint benefit to these provinces.

For many reasons, there should be a largely attended and representative meeting of the board, and St. John should send a large delegation.

MINISTERS' SALARIES

The Baptist convention will do well if it is able to fix a minimum salary for ministers that will ensure them a comfortable living, without constant worry about meeting necessary expenses. The scale of salaries especially for preachers on the smaller circuits, is too low. Much is expected of a minister. He should at least be provided in return with a fair stipend. The following editorial in the Ottawa Journal is right to the point:

"Rev. J. A. Shaw, Anglican minister at Penagville in the Ontario diocese, has notified the bishop of the diocese that he has decided to retire from the priesthood because he cannot support his family fairly on \$800 a year."

"We congratulate Mr. Shaw. He has been getting more money than some clergymen. But he has not been getting half what any clergyman should. It is a disgrace to the members of any Christian denomination that any of their clergy should lack means to maintain a comfortable household, and to do justice to the physical and intellectual needs of a family of no responsible position."

"There never was a time when Christian ministers were, on the whole, properly paid. Of late years, the cost of living has increased out of all proportion to the increase in the scale of ministerial stipends, and it is high time that a new idea of this question took hold of Protestant congregations of all denominations."

A GREAT CHANGE

Referring to the fact that over a million immigrants arrived in the United States last year, the largest record for twelve months in the country's history, the New York American early observes:

"Many will be disappointed in the out-

come of their venture—pitifully so—for the United States is no longer the industrial Arcadia it once was, and the conditions of life for working people fall far short of the glowing word-pictures of the steamship agents. Time was that this nation could offer to almost every new citizen a homestead—a chance to make an abiding place for himself, and to secure future means of livelihood for all his family. That time is past."

Possibly the American, which goes on to denounce the trusts and land-grabbers, takes too gloomy a view of the situation, but the contrast between the opportunities of home seekers years ago in the United States and those of today is undoubtedly very great. As Sir Wilfrid Laurier has observed, this is Canada's century.

IRON AND STEEL

In parliament the other day Hon. Mr. Paterson gave figures of bounties paid on iron, steel and steel rods in recent years.

Figures for iron and steel were:

	Iron.	Steel.
1897....	\$ 47,325	\$ 12,396
1898....	173,360	47,424
1899....	246,465	44,644
1900....	245,447	54,990
1901....	267,562	100,680
1902....	277,531	101,611
1903....	324,631	77,125
1904....	345,611	84,631
1905....	635,252	614,433
1906 (11 months)....	624,191	838,891

The bounties on steel rods have only been granted for a few years, and are as follows:

	Steel rods.
1904....	\$ 5,373
1905....	272,440

These figures are eloquent of growth in the production in Canada of the articles named. With the great development in progress along other lines there will of course be a continuous increase in the production of iron and steel.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The successful prosecution of the western land thieves has been described as one of the notable achievements of the Roosevelt administration. It cost some high officials their positions, led to the arrest and conviction of hundreds of persons who were deliberately swindling the United States government, and landed not a few of them in jail.

Some of the interior department's "Hildbrooks," of the interior department, prosecuted in the case with unflinching determination. The following despatch of July 5 shows how severe was the punishment meted out to the guilty:

"Peter McKim, former United States surveyor general for the district of Oregon, was today sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 on each of twenty-one counts and to serve sixty days imprisonment at hard labor on each of eighteen counts in the Federal penitentiary at McNeil's Island (Wash.), for conspiracy to defraud the United States government in connection with land deals in this State."

Canada may learn some useful lessons from her neighbor. This country has entered upon an era of enormous expansion. There will be large opportunities to acquire great wealth, but there will also be opportunities and temptations to acquire it by methods not legitimate. There lies the danger.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Vacation days for men; busy season for fish—New York American.

Amherst will be a better streets. It is one of the most enterprising of Canadian towns.

The acquittal of Admiral Rojenskyevitch by the court martial is in line with public sentiment abroad, regarding the personal conduct of that officer.

Justice, long delayed, has at last been done in the Dreyfus case. The famous because so much injured soldier has been fully vindicated, and his rank restored.

A despatch states that a German financial house has secured the controlling interest in a large woolen mill in Ontario. Canada is becoming an attractive field for foreign capital.

A New York paper explains the fact that congress added nearly 4,000 laws to the number on the statute books in this way: "It's so much easier to pass new laws than to enforce the old."

The pension act has been repealed by the parliament at Ottawa. Mr. Redding agreed with Mr. Foster in defending the principle of the bill, but contended that it was in advance of public opinion.

With the prices that have ruled for cheese thus far this season the Canadian factories and farmers must have been doing a good business. Twelve cents for Ontario cheese in Montreal in July is a remarkably good price.

The task of choosing a coadjutor bishop has proved too much for the synod. It was not that there were no available candidates, but that opinion was divided as to their merits, and each party held tenaciously to its preference.

More Armenian outrages perpetrated by Turkish troops are reported. The announcement does not arouse as much indignation as similar statements did some years ago. Not that the world loves a Turk more, but it knows the Armenians better.

"New Zealand's premier," says the New York American, "visited President Roosevelt, although it is unlikely that he can help us in any way. In New Zealand the country is run for the people, not for the monopolies, and consequently it can never, according to our wise men, be truly prosperous."

It is really unkind that toward the close of a strenuous session of parliament the Hamilton Times should make these uncalled-for observations: "The Torrey-Alexander revival campaign in Ottawa is over. The results have been figured up, and the evangelists have received their hire and

departed. Among the conversions reported are those of many young men and one pugilist. But we look in vain for the 'returns' from the House or Senate. Perhaps the evangelists made no effort to reach these. They may have thought that 12,493 children had registered for the summer classes of the fifteen institutions in Manhattan, and 8,818 for the thirteen of Brooklyn and Queens."

The New York American of Tuesday says: "First day registration for the vacation schools showed surprising gains over last year. It was found yesterday that 12,493 children had registered for the summer classes of the fifteen institutions in Manhattan, and 8,818 for the thirteen of Brooklyn and Queens."

If there existed anywhere a feeling that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had passed into the background in British or imperial politics to remain, there is food for reflection in his speech of Wednesday, in the session of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and in the statement of Lord Northcliffe in Montreal this week.

Senator McMillan told the senate on Wednesday evening that the Intercolonial Railway should be controlled and managed by a commission. The senator has doubtless been annually taking from these provinces a considerable number of able-bodied and intelligent young men.

The old-age pension commission appointed by the Australian government have made their report, and recommend that such pensions be provided throughout the Commonwealth, the maximum to be \$2.43 per week, which, it is estimated, will require \$7,290,750 per annum. The commission recommend that an old-age pension bill be introduced into parliament carrying out their plans.

It is perhaps significant that the first resolution presented to the Congress of Chamber of Commerce of the Empire should be that of the Montreal board of trade in favor of preferential trade within the empire. In offering reciprocity to the United States, the premier of New Zealand has provided one text for the advocates of the resolution.

A committee of English clergy at Morecambe recently organized the Church Socialist League, to bring the church into closer touch with the working people, "recognizing the value of men's bodies and bodily needs, as well as their souls and soul needs." It is stated that sympathetic letters from the Bishops of Manchester and Birmingham were read. The tendency of the movement is, as the name implies, socialistic.

In the house of commons yesterday Dr. Daniel called attention to the overcrowded state of the St. John post office, and Hon. Mr. Lemieux stated that he would look into the matter at the very earliest opportunity. This is good news. The St. John post office is overcrowded, ill-lighted, and ill-ventilated, and its sanitary condition is not all that can be desired. The minister will find on careful inquiry that there is great room for improvement.

ZION CHURCH MATTERS

The following with regard to Zion church matters has been handed The Telegraph for publication:

"Perhaps a few words concerning a certain petition that was presented to the recent conference, the prayer of which was not complied with, may not be deemed out of place. We have declined saying anything for the press, but in view of the efforts which have been made to induce persons to leave the church, justice to ourselves and our new minister, demands our silence should be broken. Of the 96 names on said petition, 67 were either connected with other churches or of their church affiliations we know nothing."

"None of these are either members of the church, perchance, or even contributors, and of the balance only four contribute weekly by envelope. It is true five or six have given up their pews, but some of these have already been taken by others. Of one fact special note should be taken, some of the names on the petition are not genuine. Thanking you for your space, I remain,

"Yours truly,  
"ARTHUR C. POWERS."  
"Recording Secretary."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

How Her Voice Returned

The Chatsworth Banner tells a good story: "During a stay of some weeks in Port Elgin, Miss Norma Simpson gradually lost the power of speech, and when she returned to Chatsworth a few days ago she could speak only in a very faint and indistinct whisper. The loss of the voice, without apparent cause, was rather remarkable, but the return of speech and the means used to that end are perhaps more remarkable. On the return home of the young lady she consulted Dr. McCullough. The doctor, without giving any intimation of his method, gave the patient a sharp and unexpected jab with a pin. The result was a loud exclamation, and the return of the voice, which has been first clear since ever."

Tuttle's Elixir

Will infallibly cure for cold, croup, whooping cough, and all common horse ailments. It is a common horse ailment, and is a common horse ailment.

\$100 Reward

Will be paid to anyone who will give information leading to the discovery of the person or persons who have stolen the horse of the owner of this advertisement.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR

Will infallibly cure for cold, croup, whooping cough, and all common horse ailments. It is a common horse ailment, and is a common horse ailment.

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THE BEST VALUES IN CLOTHING ARE HERE

There is not the slightest doubt but we can give you more solid satisfaction for your money than any other store in town. So many have told us lately that they never got such values as they have got here, and they know they bought for years at the other stores.

SEE OUR MEN'S SUITS AT  
\$3.95, \$6, \$7, 8.75, \$10, \$12 and \$13.50.

J. N. HARVEY Clothing and Furnishings  
199 and 207 Union Street

SCREEN DOORS

DO NOT LET THE FLIES CATCH YOU UNAWARES  
If your screen doors and windows are on early think of the trouble saved.

Sizes—2-8x6-8, 2-10x6-10, 3x7.  
Prices—75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2 each.

SCREEN DOOR SETS, including one pair of Hinges and screws, one Brass Door Pull, one Brass Hook and Eye, 20c each.

SCREEN DOOR CHECKS, 70c each.

MALLORY DOOR FASTENERS, for keeping the door shut, 20c ea.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd., Market Sq., St. John, N. B.

Sabbath Observance

The question of Sabbath observance is attracting the greatest attention throughout Scotland. David Dewar, the chief constable of Dundee, has just given some interesting details as to Sunday observance in Scotland during his examination before the joint committee of the lords and commons, which is considering the Sunday closing bills of Lord Avebury and of Cameron Corbett. The first startling piece of testimony offered by Chief Constable Dewar, who favors Cameron Corbett's bill, was that out of the total inhabitants of Dundee, 161,173, no fewer than 83,365 live in houses of two apartments; the second, that the female exceeds the male population by 19,077. The Italians introduced ice cream shops in 1876, and the number of shops opened on Sunday had since increased from 135 to 508. These shops were the resort, chiefly on Sunday, of young people, who spent there the pennies which their parents had destined for the church and Sunday school collections. (Laughter.)

Mr. Samuel—Do you suggest that parliament should go round with a collecting-plate on behalf of the churches?

Witness made no direct reply to the question, but went on to repeat that these places were kept open late at night, and young people congregated there.

Mr. Samuel—Do you suggest that young people congregating together there will be immoral as a consequence?—No.

Do you know of any girl being contaminated by these ice cream shops?—I cannot point to a case.

Then the immorality you talk about is what may be called loose talk?—I am not in a position to say that.

The witness stated that the public houses in Dundee closed at 10 o'clock and his complaint was that people went to these ice cream shops after they left the public houses.

Mr. Samuel—Where do you think they ought to go to?—Home to bed.

Do you suggest that in Scotland people should be compelled by act of parliament to go to bed at 10 o'clock?—I would hardly go as far as that.

Is, or Was?

"Hear me now," exclaimed the nervous, hurried gentleman bent on holiday making, "what did the bankman say was the next station?"

"Excuse me," said his fellow passenger, "you mean what is the next station. It's still a station, you know."

"You're wrong, sir. What is was, wasn't it?"

"Is was?" asked the second speaker.

"Don't be ridiculous," snapped the nervous one, getting flustered. "Was may be the manner of making, and 'is' is certainly not was, but it was was, then isn't it, or was wasn't was."

He paused, then desperately went on again:

"If it was, is was, isn't it? But if it is is was, then—"

"Listen," said the other, vaguely wondering how this interesting discussion was going to end. "Is is was, was, and was was, and is is was."

"Oh, for goodness' sake, stop it!" cried the nervous man, almost in tears. "I've gone by my station already."

"Which was it? Was it the one that was—"

He broke off and fled.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Wouldn't Wear All

A man accompanied by his wife visited a merchant tailor to order a suit of clothes. The couple differed as to the material and the manner of making, and life was lost in temper. "Oh, well," she said, turning away, "please yourself; I suppose you are the one who will wear the clothes."

"Well," supposed you'd want to wear the coat and waistcoat."—Argonaut.

WANT FRENCH PRIESTS AND BISHOPS

French Catholics of New England Reported as Planning Movement.

Worcester, July 10.—At a convention of the Denier de St. Pierre Society, which will be held at Woonsocket (R. I.) Sept. 25, an aggressive movement will be set in motion by French Roman Catholics throughout New England for the purpose of securing for that race French priests and bishops in the Catholic dioceses of New England.

The society, the membership of which is confined to French Roman Catholics, is particularly strong throughout New England. A prominent member of the society was quoted today as saying that, although the French-speaking people are in the majority in many parishes and in some dioceses in New England, there are few French priests. The claim is made that, although these French Catholics are responsible for the religious transformation of New England, they have been ignored in the question of representation in church councils.

A radical move to support their demand, and to show the strength of the French Catholics will be made, it is said, materially strong throughout New England. A prominent member of the society is quoted today as saying that, although the French-speaking people are in the majority in many parishes and in some dioceses in New England, there are few French priests. The claim is made that, although these French Catholics are responsible for the religious transformation of New England, they have been ignored in the question of representation in church councils.

However future men and made my strip. The dear words we have fondly learned to love. However they may be inclined to elp. Away the letters that have served us well. Deep joy will still be his and hers when she caught in his strong arms, ceased to resist.

And, from all semblance of compunction free, serenely turns her face up to be kissed. —Chicago Record Herald.