POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

Is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

JOHN RUSSELL, JR., Mgr.
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents for each insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Sent by Mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All remittances must be sent by post office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company.

Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

AUTHORIZED AGENT

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., AUGUST 28, 1907

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 entwine, The Maple Leaf forever."

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING

Upon reaching St. John in his tour of the Dominion Mr. Borden came into one of the constituencies soon to be the scene gestion of the fighting atmosphere which is so essential to successful political cam- of a bye-election. This fact lent additional interest to the meeting at the Opera House Monday, and gave the occasion a sug- paigning. The meeting was both large and representative, and it was frequently stirred to enthusiasm by the speakers who presented different aspects of the Conservative cause.

Mr. Borden made an effective fighting speech, saying what he had to say with that dignity and deliberation which characterize his discussion of public matters. His address was in two parts, the one an enunciation and elaboration of the Conservative platform laid down in his opening speech at Halifax; the other an extended arraignment of the Liberal administration, which he charged with amazing disregard for its pre-election policies and promises and with encouraging and protecting grafters and election thieves. The Conservative leader did not confine himself to generalities in attacking the occupants of the treasury benches. He did not have to do so. He drew from the public reports and the proceedings of committees of the House material of a most damaging character touching electoral corruption, scandals in the matter of government supplies purchased through partizan middlemen, and prodigal favoritism in the distribution of Western lands among individuals and syndicates enjoying both the favor and the protection of the administration.

And here beyond any question Mr. Borden dwelt upon questions which have stirred a great majority of the people of this country to indignation. The public knows how these evils have flourished. It has had ample evidence of their extent. And even Liberals in great numbers have said and are saying of the government and the government's favorites in the these transactions: "They are going too far." The comment of independent voters who think first of the good of the country, has, of course, been much more severe in tone. Mr. Borden, therefore, in reviewing these public evils and in urging upon the country the necessity for a general and outspoken repudiation of such methods by the electorate, is assured of a sympathetic hearing. The grafters and election thieves represent no political principles. They are public enemies whom it is the first duty of the independent electors of this country to rout and to render powerless in the good years that lie before us. Considering the evidence that has been made public within the last year or two, and with which the public is now pretty thoroughly familiar, Mr. Borden, as he goes from coast to coast, will find everywhere a hearty endorsement of his proposal that Canada must have a clean administration, free from graft and crooked elections, and under which the people shall have that old-fashioned honesty in public life which they undoubtedly at heart desire.

It will be said, and with truth, that the Conservative leader, in this campaign of exposure of the party in power and of high profession as respects his own party, sets up for himself and his followers a high standard of conduct. What they do will be compared with what they say they will do. An obvious duty in these circumstances for Mr. Borden and the other Conservative leaders is to cut loose from every discredited or doubtful element or individual now seeking the support or shelter of the party mantle. Mr. Borden himself has been clean. He will not find the path easy if he is to set his face against the influences which beset one party like another, seeking reward when the Conservative ship comes in. The country holds its honor dear above politics and parties, and there can be no lasting or honorable success which is not built upon straightforward response to the general and inherent desire of Canadians to have in public life honesty, equal opportunity, high public spirit, and progress in consonance with the universal conviction that this will prove itself to be Canada's century.

WE NEED THE INDUSTRIES

The unanimous resolution of the Maritime Board of Trade delegates favoring prohibition of the export of pulp wood is already criticized by some persons who say trade must not be restricted. That is to say, instead of building up industries here by taking measures to promote the manufacture of paper, we must continue to give to the American manufacturers at their own prices all of our pulp wood; we must build up industrial communities across the line rather than in Canada; we must ignore the great fact that our forest wealth gives us the right to supply a large portion of the demand, not for pulpwood, but for the immensely more valuable finished product.

Canada's policy has already caused a considerable movement of foreign manufacturing plants into this country. If the export of pulpwood be stopped it is very probable that more American plants will come to the main source of raw material. Whatever we do about it the world's demand for paper will go on increasing. It will not affect the market if we place a prohibitive export duty on pulpwood. It would mean, on the other hand, that the demands of the paper market would call into existence new industries here, and that the manufacturers and working men of this country would reap the profit. In tariff matters Canada must legislate more and more for Canadians, and less for the Americans whose tariff policy was designed with the expectation that Canada would ultimately abandon attempts to become a manufacturing country and would content itself with furnishing raw material for New England and buying back the finished articles from the American manufacturers whom its submissive conduct was making rich. Until our American friends knock off about half of their tariff wall—which they are not going to do—this country must govern itself accordingly. It is significant that the representatives of Maritime Province business interests, meeting here on Wednesday, voted as one man for the Canadian plan of encouraging home industries—the natural, not the hot-house variety.

The Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal journal of the Dominion, which has investigated the pulpwood situation in several provinces, has found everywhere a strong and growing opinion against the continued export of this raw material. Most men with whom the Globe correspondent talked told him Canada was throwing away many millions of dollars annually by its present practice in this matter. It is not to be forgotten that the output of a single large Canadian paper mill in one year equals in value all of the pulpwood sold to foreigners during twelve months. The public will be quick to realize the value of mills of that size, and we should, under proper conditions, have many more of them.

PUBLIC CYNICISM

Public opinion in Canada is too tolerant of evils in public life. Several journals in reviewing Mr. Borden's speech virtually express the opinion that while both parties will profess intentions to combat corruption nothing effective is going to be done about it. Which shows that these cynical journals are even more tolerant of the evils referred to than is a busy and careless public whose attitude, though sound at bottom, is too much like that of the easygoing citizen who does not take any active interest in public affairs until a crisis compels his intervention.

The way to check corrupt influences is to cease to traffic with those who buy legislation directly or indirectly, to refuse campaign contributions which represent claims to be paid on demand later on at Ottawa, and to present candidates who inspire confidence and can be elected without bribery. The party which follows this line of advance will attract general support as soon as its honesty of purpose is recognized. The proclamation of a high standard must be followed by deeds to give the words power and meaning. One thoroughly honest and aggressive political party would soon mean that there would be two.

The public, as a matter of fact, is not well represented by newspapers which regard this country as hopelessly committed to corrupt practices. Just so soon as public men give the people reason to believe an intelligent, organized, honest effort is being made to gain power by honorable means and use that power honorably, the country, which desires honesty in public life, will respond to the call. Canada is really sick of the growing and now general practice of buying constituencies, of buying support through patronage and the promise of patronage, and of buying at each election the votes of the ever increasing contingent whose chief anxiety is as to the market price.

Mr. Borden's announcement that he will fight corruption is important only if it is to be followed by adherence in practice to the principles he has outlined. He will find it difficult to refuse all of the interested aid offered to him by those expecting substantial reward in the future, but if he is resolute, and if he shows by his course that he is determined to succeed along clean lines or not at all, the country would be quick to recognize the opportunity thus afforded to purify public life.

INSURANCE AND THE PUBLIC

Certain active and uneasy life insurance men, who should be restrained by wiser heads, cannot conceal their belief that the life insurance business ought to be managed in the interests of the owners and employes of the companies first and for the insuring public afterward. Conduct in line with this belief led to the New York insurance investigation. The complete exposure there of evils more than half suspected, made a Canadian investigation inevitable because of the very general knowledge that the American methods had been copied here to an extent damaging to the interests of policy holders and menacing to the future of the business in Canada.

Ever since the Canadian insurance commission issued its report studied attempts have been made to discredit its work and its recommendations, and now that copies of a proposed insurance measure have been circulated, forecasting the legislation to be expected a few months hence, the effort to minimize insurance reform is being redoubled. At the meeting of the Underwriters' Association in Toronto the other day, Mr. George H. Allen, the retiring president of that body, made an address in which he clearly demonstrated the failure of insurance men of his way of thinking to remember that the insuring public comes first and the companies and their employes second. Referring to the pleasing fact that 200,000 life insurance policies were taken out by Canadians in 1906, Mr. Allen said this showing is an answer to the Royal Commission. This attitude is not merely wrong, but exceedingly foolish as well. The Royal Commission made no attack upon life insurance. The public and the government desired none. Incidentally the commission's work will be thought to have increased public respect for insurance as a means of providing for the future. The principle of life insurance required no endorsement from the commission. The commission did not seek in any way to lessen public confidence in insurance. Had it done so the 200,000 policies might be regarded as the public's answer to the commission.

There is no answer to the commission. It gave the public some idea of the extent to which waste, mismanagement, rebating, and the misuse of trust funds were prevalent. It showed how unfair these methods were to the policy holders, and it clearly indicated that had exposure been delayed for another ten years Canadian life insurance conditions would have duplicated those uncovered in New York, so far as our wealth and population would have permitted.

The commission did not strike at life insurance. It did strike, and strike hard, at those influences which were tending to make insurance dear to breadwinners seeking the cheapest kind of protection for their families. It struck at the men who were weakening insurance as a dependable servant of the public which pays for it and must control its development. Mr. Allen's attitude is that of a man who denies that the commission was necessary or that it found any evils to remedy. The public, he will discover, will in no way agree with him. The country is friendly, not hostile, towards insurance. But it is hostile toward extravagance and mismanagement. It is not expecting very radical legislation, but it is expecting that the efforts of men who talk like Mr. Allen will not be sufficient to prevent Parliament from dealing courageously and intelligently with the situation which the insurance inquiry revealed.

AT MULDOON'S

Secretary Root has followed Senator Depew to Muldoon's; not because he wanted to associate with Depew, but because Muldoon's is thought to be the best place for men who require the physical work that saves them from death or helplessness due to nervous exhaustion. Mr. Root did not tell the New York newspapers he was going to Muldoon's, and therefore when they found him out, as he should have known they were certain to do, some of them proceeded to give most entertaining accounts of his ailments and the circumstances attending his seclusion from the world's noise. A few confided to their readers that the Secretary had been drinking too much. Others said that he went to see President Roosevelt, and that after looking him over the President summoned stout guards and gave the order: "To Muldoon's." If one were looking for confirmation of this latter absurd theory he might affect to find it in this paragraph of the Springfield Republican:

"It is now Secretary Root's turn to be heard from. What does he think about the matter of the government and the corporations? Is he as heartily with the President on these issues as Secretary Taft? Is there any truth in the rumor that he is not and contemplates quitting the cabinet? The secretary's reported visit to J. P. Morgan's office a week ago and consultation there, with prominent financiers, followed by his going to the President at Oyster Bay, becomes somewhat puzzling in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's speech of Tuesday."

What could be clearer? Mr. Root sees Mr. Morgan who tells him the President is running amuck. Mr. Root goes to Oyster Bay to reason with his chief. The chief, having ordered the battleship fleet to the Pacific, is engaged in preparing 13-inch projectiles to be hurled at the predatory rich in his Provincetown speech. Just as he is engaged in pounding capital into an unrecognizable mass, in pops Mr. Root, chock full of the most alarming heresies which he has imbibed at Mr. Morgan's office. His fiscal inebriety is the more shocking because of the occupation in which he discovers the President. Immediately the Secretary's symptoms are detected by Mr. Roosevelt he prescribes rest and seclusion, absolute quiet and rigorous cessation from public duty. The Secretary, thinking of his former clients—for he was a corporation lawyer and sold ideas to "malefactors" like Ryan and Harriman—tries to tell Mr. Roosevelt that he is killing the public confidence which makes continued prosperity possible. The President pushes the button, and we are to suppose that Muldoon is doing the rest. Anyhow, it is Root, not Roosevelt, who is in retreat. If the malefactors could get Root out and put Roosevelt in they would count the exchange cheap at several millions.

THE SQUARE DEAL IN PRACTICE

While Canadians will hope Newfoundland's contentions will appeal to The Hague Tribunal as sound, very few of them know enough about the matters in dispute to more than guess at the outcome of the appeal. But Canadians have two very powerful reasons for satisfaction over the decision to send the case to a disinterested court. One is that if simple justice is to be had that is the place to get it. The other is that the precedent thus established cannot but come to be regarded as substantially guaranteeing Canada against a second decision similar to that in the Alaska case. An American reviewer remarks that "it is very probable the Newfoundlanders will reconcile themselves more readily to a verdict by so high a tribunal as The Hague Court, than to any disposal made of their interests by the British Government. It is notorious that Mr. Bond's islanders regard the British Foreign Office with distrust because of its presumed readiness to sacrifice colonial interests to Imperial considerations. It is not very likely, for instance, that any judgment of The Hague Tribunal could lead to such bitterness of feeling as followed the outcome of the Alaskan boundary arbitration arrangement with Canada."

It was scarcely an arbitration arrangement. Certainly it increased in Canada that distrust which this reviewer now credits to Newfoundland. Canada, or Newfoundland, might believe The Hague court had erred, but the verdict would be quietly accepted because of the belief that the case had been judged on its merits. There would be no disquieting thought that Canadian interests had been set aside because of considerations other than those of right and justice.

Several American journals are already assuming that the appeal to The Hague will mean that the contentions of the United States will be sustained. The Boston Journal is an exception, the more conspicuous because it is published within the region where Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and his Gloucester friends exert great influence, and because it espouses their political creed. The Journal frankly admits that the story has two sides: "We need not be any the less good Americans if we admit that the Newfoundlanders have certain grievances that appear just. They object to Sunday fishing by American schooners while they are barred from it by law. They object to the shipping of Newfoundland men from Gloucester so as to get around the treaty regulations. In other words, they do not like the notion of Americans getting more from their fisheries than they can get themselves. We shall be considerably surprised if The Hague tribunal does not give to the people of the far north several things they ask for. Meantime it is due from everybody to keep the peace."

MAINE AND ITS THIRST

Maine has had a prohibitory law since 1852, yet the Bangor Commercial says of conditions today:

"The express companies are bringing carloads of intoxicating liquors into Maine every day and still the editors of certain daily papers have been making an effort to convince the people that the Sturgis deputies are drying up the fountain that intoxicates. This, when it is known that liquors in any quantity legally may come by express or freight from other states for private use and that these Sturgis officials cannot prevent it; consequently the more rigid the enforcement the more will the business of the express companies be increased.

"Put 1,000 Sturgis deputies to work and they would only add still more to the receipts of the express companies and liquor dealers in other states.

"Between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 worth of liquor is sent annually into Maine from other states, by express and freight, for private use and these the enforcement officials cannot reach, as they can only enforce the prohibitory law against parties bringing liquors to Maine for illegal sale."

The Commercial, of course, is opposed to the prohibitory law. It makes the old assertion that in Maine prohibition does not prohibit, and the facts warrant the statement, although the state seemingly pays more attention to enforcing the anti-liquor law than it devotes to all of the other laws on the statute book. A Portland newspaper has been urging upon Bangor the necessity for drying up "the fountain that intoxicates." The Commercial's rejoinder is that the official figures show a gain of 718 arrests for drunkenness in Portland during the past seven months of this year, more than were made in the same months in that city in 1906. In view of this fact the Bangor journal suggests that Portland, instead of worrying so much about Bangor, should put forth all its efforts in trying to dry up its own intoxicating fountain.

The Commercial apparently desires "an enforcement of the prohibitory law not in a radical, fanatical way, but by the exercise of reason and common sense." Presumably it wants something like the Scott Act as it is "enforced" in several counties of New Brunswick.

TOWN SITES ON THE G. T. P.

A suggestion worthy of thought is made, regarding town sites along the Grand Trunk Pacific, by a correspondent of the Toronto Globe. In discussing the prodigal distribution of lands in the West he says that "whatever excuse there may be for giving farming lands away, there is none for giving town sites. Some day the town sites along the line of the Transcontinental Railway will be worth many hundreds of millions of dollars. Should not the government retain or acquire all those lands and rent them, and let the public get the benefit of the values they themselves have created?"

The matter is one of immediate interest in New Brunswick. The Toronto Globe points out that "while the Dominion government is in a position to collect this enormous profit from the sales of town sites in the provinces included within the old Hudson's Bay Territory, the Provincial governments in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick hold a similarly advantageous position in relation to the parts of the National Transcontinental Railway comprised within their respective crown domains. The opportunity to do something in this direction with the Temiskaming Railway, which is a purely provincial undertaking, has apparently been allowed to pass unimproved, but that is no reason why steps should not be taken at once to secure for the people of this province their just rights along the thousand miles of the eastern division of the Transcontinental Railway lying between Manitoba and Quebec. All town sites in that region should at once be appropriated, laid out, and alienated only to those who are willing to occupy them for residence or business purposes. There should be no town lots left vacant in the hands of speculators."

While the policy of free homesteads may well be continued for some time yet, in the Globe's opinion, "the policy of allowing private speculators to make all the profit on town sites never had a ghost of a reason to justify it. Thirty years ago Mr. Sandford Fleming, in his official report on the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway, recommended the appropriation of town sites by the government. Had his recommendation been adopted then and acted on ever since the revenue from this source alone would by this time have amounted to more than enough to pay off that large part of the public debt which represents the cost of developing the West and supplying it with railways. There will be another batch of town sites along the National Transcontinental Railway, and there will also be many along the Canadian Pacific and their branch lines; it is surely time for the Dominion government to make immediate provision for diverting to the public treasury the difference between the values of farm lands and urban lands respectively, less the expense of management. It is needless to point out that for the towns themselves this policy would obviously be advantageous, for they would not have to suffer forever the inconveniences due to the defective plans of obtuse or selfish private exploiters of vacant areas."

NOTE AND COMMENT

Two thousand sons and daughters of the Maritime Provinces attended a picnic in Calgary on Thursday. If they had "hustled" as hard here as they do there they probably would have been considerably better off in the East.

* * *

Mr. Taft is for tariff revision—but not now. He regards the tariff as needing a whole lot of improvement—but he would not touch it with a ten-foot pole until after election. By that time he and his friends may exhibit a more benevolent attitude toward the schedules.

* * *

The Montreal Gazette (Con.) objects to Mr. Borden's proposal looking to the nationalization of telegraph and telephone lines, while approving the rest of his platform. The Toronto World is enthusiastic over the public ownership plank which is in line with the policy of Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P. The Montreal Star is disposed to think Mr. Borden rather too cautious. The Montreal Witness (Ind. Lib.) thinks well of portions of the Conservative leader's address, but feels that both parties lack high purpose and moral driving force. Mr. Borden is to speak in St. John next Monday, and in Newcastle on the following day, and many New Brunswickers will thus have a chance to hear him.

* * *

A Paris journal publishes a story that King Edward and the Kaiser are planning the dismemberment of France, Germany to take the east and centre and leave the remainder to perfide Albion. Much other nonsense is printed in France just now. The country is overwrought because of the Morocco affair. If that venture develops a serious and costly expedition, meaning the occupation of a large territory, what will Germany say about it? Would not the strength expended in Morocco be better held in reserve on the German frontier? Such questions as these are suggested by Parisian journalists, and the public gives ear to them, puzzled as it is by signs of hesitancy on the part of the government in the matter of pouring into Morocco enough troops to make quick work of the Moors.

CHARLES HAMILTON CAPTURED SUNDAY

Found Near Sandy Point Poad and Taken Home by His Brother—Nine Days Almost Without Food.

Having subsisted for nine days on nothing but a few berries to eat and without a place of shelter Charles Hamilton, of 111 Newman street, was captured Sunday near the residence of Robert Turner on the Sandy Point Road and was brought to the city in a weak and exhausted condition. Hamilton was also sighted on Saturday by his brother William and his brother-inlaw, John McCutcheon, in the woods between Millidgeville and the Sandy Point Road, and they got hold of him, but he escaped as they were calling for help.

Sunday the men led a large party out from the city, and taking up the trail where Hamilton had escaped they followed through the woods towards Sand Point. Near Mr. Turner's place they spied the wanderer, and started to run after him. His strength, however being all spent he threw up his hands and collapsed. A coach was sent for and he was brought to his home, and Dr. W. F. Roberts called to attend him.

Dr. Roberts said last evening Hamilton has been subjected to fits of melancholia or depression for some six months. About three weeks ago he left work and on Friday, the 16th inst., disappeared from his home. He was seen the day after near the lime kilns and parties have been searching for him each day, but without success until Saturday.

How the man lived so long without means of substenance and exposed to all kinds of weather is almost a mystery. His brother says what little he did get to eat did not afford him any nourishment, and that he failed rapidly.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL AT HAMPTON OPENED MONDAY

Hampton, Kings Co., Aug. 23—The new Consolidated School Building at Hampton is sufficiently advanced in the estimation of the temporary Board of Trustees, who have had charge of its construction to warrant its being opened on Monday.

Pursuant, therefore, to the provisions of the School Act, the chief superintendent of education has notified the secretaries of the uniting school districts:—Hampton Station, Hampton Villiage, and "Hendricks"—that these districts no longer exist, the term of office of their trustees is ended, and that the new Consolidated School District of Hampton is now established. It is understood that a public meeting will be called at once for the election of a permanent board of school trustees, to whom all the existing school property will be handed over.

Meanwhile, the chief superintendent has notified the temporary board to proceed to open the school and carry it on until the work, which is still uncompleted, is finished. There will be no public demonstration on the opening day. That will be arranged for later, after the grounds are graded, the garden laid out, and the equipment is complete.

The building is a handsome structure of wood on stone foundation, two stories high in front and three in the rear, with a large Assembly Room in the roof. It contains two school rooms on the ground floor for primary pupils, each seated with fifty single desks. In the rear, and opening from a cross hall, are the Domestic Science Room, and the room for Manual Training, the former supplied with a large cooking range, closets, sinks and tubs, with hot and cold water, and the latter with work benches for pupils who take the manual course.

The upper flat has also two school rooms on the front, one desked for forty-eight intermediate pupils, and the other for sixty pupils of advanced grades. In the rear are two other school rooms, which can be thrown into one by opening folding doors. These are unfurnished and are intended to be brought into use as the demand for accommodation increases.

Ample cloak rooms and teachers' rooms are on each floor and the principal has a separate room for business, or it can be used as a library.

The entrance ways, vestibule, halls, and stairways are broad and airy, the latter being wide enough to allow of four pupils walking abreast.

Lavatories fitted with section flush tanks are to be found at the head of the stairs in the rear, on either side, which lead to the basement.

In the basement are two large play rooms with concrete floors, and level with ground in the rear are the furnace and fuel rooms, with necessary boiler, tanks, pumps and gasoline engine for power.

Throughout, the building is piped for a hot water heating apparatus, and extra ventilation is provided by means of strips hinged to the window sills, which when raised will exclude a direct draught but permit of an upward current of air between the upper and lower sashes.

The equipment of the building is still incomplete. The slate blackboards ordered three months ago have only just arrived; maps and charts and other apparatus are not yet supplied, nor are the fittings for the cloakrooms in place. Desks for the teachers and chairs are also at present wanting, but all these matters will be supplied as their necessity is felt, and probably some of the old material will be utilized.

The new school is located on the road leading from Hampton Station to Hampton Village, within the latter school district, but so near to the former, as to give it a slight advantage as to distance. It is practically midway between the two centres, and at present it is not contemplated to go to the expense of providing vans to carry pupils between their homes and the school. Between the school building and the road the trees and bushes have been cleared away and a broad curved driveway sweeps round in front of the entrance, the enclosed area of which will be laid out as a flower garden. At the rear will be the nature garden, with a wide outlook across Ossekeag Creek and the marshes to the hills, east of Hampton Station. Westerly the view is shut in by the ridge which lies between the station and village.

The temporary board of trustees, has received under the law, wide powers and the people have placed the fullest confidence in Messrs. G. O. Dickson Otty, Samuel H. Flewwelling, E. A. Schofield and J. Micheaud Scovil, who were appointed by the board of education to carry out this project.

The architect, G. Ernest Fairweather, has planned and erected a handsome structure, and the contractors, J. Wm. Smith and George Langstroth, have worked out the details in a satisfactory manner. The plastering and chimneys were done by Wm. Bovaird. James Piers was the contractor for the grading, mason work, etc., and J. E. Fitzgerald, furnished heating apparatus.

The school furniture was supplied and placed by Sterling B. Lordly; the blinds are from the establishment of F. E. Holman, St. John.

The principal of the school is Horace G. Perry, who has been in charge of the Charlotte Street School, Fredericton, for the past four years. His associates will be Miss Margaret Amelia Stewart, Miss Phoebe W. Robertson, Miss Louisa Wetmore, and Miss Clara G. Turner, the two latter being the teachers of the Manual Training School and the School of Domestic Science respectively. Miss Stewart has done excellent primary work in the McDonald School at Kingston, for the past three years, and Miss Robertson, after a successful career in teaching, has just graduated in Arts, from the University of New Brunswick, having taken the full four years' course.

The number of pupils registered in the school districts now united, was about two hundred, but large additions are expected from outside districts.

The High Note of Warning.

(Canadian Courier).

It is no discredit to the Canadian Club of St. John that it should have been the medium for two recent protests against excessive party zeal. That the organization should have been addressed within a fortnight by two leading thinkers is noteworthy, but that each of them should have protested against what seemed to them to be a weakness in Canadian political life is indeed remarkable. Has it come to this in Canada that no independent speaker can get up in public without making an appeal for cleaner and better politics? Have we fallen so low that our best men have banded themselves together, even unconsciously, for a crusade against political corruption?

In the first of these two addresses, President Falconer remarked that "Extreme party spirit is the cause both direct and indirect, of much of our corruption." President Falconer assumes that we have corruption. He does not even argue that part of his statement. He seems to expect no denial. He concerns himself only with the cause of the corruption, and that he finds to be "extreme party spirit." He laments the ignorance among voters and the venality of political leaders. These are his words: "Many do not know the meaning of a vote and will sell it for money without a twinge of conscience, because they see that the man who wishes to get their vote desires it for a selfish party victory."

In the second of these addresses, Lord Grey speaks of the "inrush of the poisonous waters of party selfishness over the rich meadows of your national life." Also of "a fierce party spirit bent on the unscrupulous attainment of its own aggrandisement—blind and deaf to the higher interests of the state." Even more remarkable is this sentence: "I further believe that in any city where a good Canadian Club exists the reign of boodle and graft, for more than a very short time, will be an impossibility." Apparently Lord Grey feels that there is boodle and graft in our public life. Such language can be justified on no other ground

Stand forth then, ye politicians and party leaders and public men and face the charge made against you by two prominent citizens and trained observers of mankind! Ye are charged before the jury of public opinion with having among you boodlers and grafters and persons whose party zeal is greater than their public spirit! What say you to this charge? Shall the message go forth to all the world, that this is your character?

Stand forth ye party workers and partizans of every type, and know ye that at the bar of public opinion two great judges have tried you and found you wanting! They declare that you are untrue to the highest interests of the state, that you cause or aid or abet the corruption of the electorate for selfish purposes, and that to you a party victory is of more importance than public integrity and national honor.

If you have anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you, speak—and speak quickly.

A Careful Verdict.

(Philadelphia Ledger).

The most popular man in a Nevada town got into difficulty with a disreputable tough—for a long time the terror of the place—and proceeded to "do him up" in a manner entirely satisfactory to the community at large. It becoming necessary, however, to vindicate the majesty of the law, the offender was brought up for trial on the charge of assault with intent to kill. When the jury had been out about two minutes they returned.

"Well, gentlemen of the jury," asked the judge in a familiar, offhand way, "what have you to say?"

"If it pleases the court," responded the foreman, "we, the jury, find that the prisoner is not guilty of strikin' with intent to kill, but simply to paralyze, and he done it."

Conditions in Heaven.

(New York Sun).

The late Theodore Tilton, who boasted that he had never had a pipe, cigar or cigarette in his mouth, used to declare that the most inveterate smoker he ever knew was Sojourner Truth, the famous freedwoman reformer and lecturer. He was wont to tell how one day when the venerable dame, then about ninety years old, was on a visit to his house, she sat smoking her pipe by the chimney corner, when George W. Bungay, the author of several eloquent anti-tobacco tracts, called to see her.

"Aunt Sojourner," he said, "I revere your character, but I deplore your smoking, for it will keep you forever out of heaven."

"Lawkes, honey, how so!" she asked.

"Because, Aunty," he rejoined, "you know that, according to the Good Book nothing entereth there that defileth. Now how do you expect to get into heaven with your breath defiled by tobacco?"

"Lawkes, honey," answered the old negress, "when I go to heaven I 'spect I leave my breff behind me!"

She is Just as Good as You.

The latest popular song, as sung nightly by the phenomenal girl baritone, Antoinette Cyr, at the Grand Opera House, New York:

One day upon a city street a little maiden played,
A dainty miss of fashion in a silken gown arrayed;
And as she romp'd and frolicked in a happy childish way,
Another toddler crossed the street to join her in her play.
"You go away, for you can't play with me!" the maiden cried;
"Your papa isn't rich like mine!" she said with childish pride.
And as the disappointed lassie stood and hung her head,
The mother of "Miss Riches" to her little daughter said:

Chorus.

"She is just as good as you are, don't you make her feel ashamed;
Although her clothes are common, for that she can't be blamed.
She's a mother's only daughter, and their father love her too;
Remember tho' you're rich, that she is just as good as you!"

'Twas not so many years before the tots were women grown.
The one whose clothes were tattered had wee toddlers of her own;
While she whose boast was riches, and a mansion for a home,
The victim of Fate's harsh decree, the world was forced to roam.
Her wand'rings bro't her back by chance to that scorn'd playmate's door,
To beg assistance from the one she'd spurned long years before;
And when the little daughter sought to order her away,
The mother check'd her little one, and to the child did say:

Chorus.

Who Wants Another Term?

(By James J. Montague, in N. Y. American.)

Who was it forced those piteous groans the Oil Trust issued? Hey?
Who fined them thirty million bones they don't intend to pay?
Who sent that fleet to fight the Japs, and some days later, when
Sweet peace seemed just as well, perhaps, Who called it home again?
Who said two terms were quite enough? Who said it good and firm?
Who never thought or dreamed of bluff? Who wants another term?

Oh! Root has gone to Wall Street just
To put alarm to flight.
And reassure a certain trust
That things will be all right.
The campaign's coming pretty soon,
And Wall Street must come through.
"Who wants another term?" you croon,
And echo answers, "WHO?"

Who was it said that greed and graft must speedily be downed.
And had his features photographed to show the way he frowned?
Who was it pitched ten tons of hay with strenuous success,
And took the prints they took that day around the rural press?
Who is it has the railroad men right where they cannot squirm,
But let's them wriggle now and then? Who wants another term?

Taft's beating it across the sea,
And while he's far away,
If he's too popular, he'll be
Instructed briefly, "Stay!"
No other man to fit the job
Appears upon the globe.
"Who wants another term?" you sob,
And echo answers, "NOBOB!"