

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH**  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a year. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
R. W. McCREADY, Editor.  
S. J. MCGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

**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.

**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.  
All subscriptions must, without exception, be PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

**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., MAY 15, 1907

# THE CANADIAN SPIRIT

To what extent are Canadians today suspicious of British negotiations with the United States and discontented with Britain's protection of Canadian interests? Mr. Stead, who addressed the Canadian Club in Montreal last evening, said that Great Britain had betrayed Canada on every possible occasion. The audience was by no means disposed to agree with him. He condemned Canada for joining in a campaign against the Boers, and again his sentiments were sharply challenged. It would seem that many Canadians will themselves say things about Britain which they do not care to have said in their presence by an Englishman of Mr. Stead's record.

The Toronto News, in discussing these matters, expresses an opinion which may excite considerable discussion in the Dominion and in Great Britain. It says:

"There is a curious feeling that Great Britain in the last extreme of her policy towards the United States and Canada or Newfoundland, and that it is vital to our self-respect that questions outstanding between Ottawa and Washington should remain outstanding or should be settled by Canadian negotiators. There is general suspicion touching the negotiations now in progress, and clear dissatisfaction with the fact that such negotiations should proceed behind the backs of the Canadian people and without even any intimation from the Canadian Government that negotiations are in progress. This may be illegal and unjust, but it undoubtedly is the situation which prevails, and which would become positively dangerous by any arbitrary dealing with Canadian interests at this juncture."

In a general way the News is right. It should be said further, no doubt, that the present dissatisfaction, already much less keen than it was immediately after the Alaskan boundary award, will gradually die out in the absence of any fresh cause for discontent, any new occurrence giving rise to a sense of injustice. And, conversely, an announcement of what Canada would regard as another sacrifice of her interests for the purpose of propitiating Washington would create a situation more strained than that which immediately followed the victory of Messrs. Lodge, Turner, Root and Alverstone over the two Canadian boundary commissioners. The News records "an amazing growth of national feeling in Canada" during the last four years. "This," it says, "does not mean hostility to British connection, but an increasing sense of the importance of this country, and particularly of the sense of independence of the United States. Possibly the irritation which was aroused by the Alaskan award has now wholly disappeared, and in that unfortunate incident Sir Wilfrid Laurier may now find unexpected support for his position at the Colonial Conference."

It is a fact that Mr. Bryce was Canada and by the almost angry manifestations of impatience with American demands and British negotiators which found expression at the Canadian Club dinners at Ottawa and at Toronto. It is known that he found the feeling very different from what he had been led to expect, and that he went back to Washington gravely disturbed at the temper of Canadian sentiment.

In this connection the News refers to the formation of Canadian Clubs in every corner of importance. In seeking to measure the meaning of these organizations it says that they "consist of young and aggressive Canadians, and, while they have no fixed policy, they have become formidable forces in the making of public opinion and in the expression of an aggressive Canadian feeling. They are developing a stalwart Canadian spirit and a temper which is keenly intolerant of political rascality at home, or of neglect of Canadian interests abroad. There is no Canada First movement in the sense of political independence, but there is a movement of steadily increasing proportions which makes the character of the nation, the development of its resources and the protection of its territorial interests questions of supreme concern in Canadian politics."

There is nothing in all this to disturb Mr. Bryce gravely, but if his discovery is such as the News describes, and if he passes it along to the British government and the British people, making it clear that Canada is not disposed to have her interests sacrificed to promote friendship in another direction, grave difficulties may be avoided in the future. At the same time the nature of the reception to Mr. Stead in this country is not to be overlooked. He finds that talk which excites no comment in London is regarded as distinctly distasteful here.

## AS GORKY SAW IT

New York did not like Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist. Gorky returns the compliment with interest. He wrote of the American metropolis as "The City of the Yellow Devil." A translation of his article now appears in an American re-

view. A few sentences will serve to show the sort of picture he draws: "The street is a greasy, ravenous throat; therein, somewhere deep down, float the town's murky food-scrap—living people. Everywhere—over head, under foot, on a level—lives and roars sinister iron, triumphing in its victory. Evoked into life by the power of gold, inspired thereby, it envelops man in its close meshes, stuns him, drains blood and marrow, devours muscles and nerves, grows and expands. Spreading its chains ever wider, reposing on silent stone." And again: "I have seen much beggary; its green, bloodless, bone-stretched face I am acquainted with. . . . Yet the horrors of destitution on the east side are blacker than anything known to me."

The obvious retort which is made by New Yorkers is that a man is pretty sure to find what he is looking for. In New York, had he cared to search beyond the haunts of vice and squalor, Gorky could have found much to admire. However, since he sought out the seamy side, it cannot be said with justice that the picture is much overdrawn. Within a few hours' journey from the city, or even less, green fields and good air are available at no great cost. Yet thousands more who were born in the city, and thousands more who have come to it from Europe, have never gone above the Harlem river, remaining ignorant of the advantages of the country, or deliberately preferring the fearful conditions that rule in the slums, where crime and shame and want are accepted without question, where, indeed, any condition but these would not be understood. Not even "The Bitter One," as Gorky is called, could exaggerate the wretchedness and repulsiveness of New York's underworld. To describe it, as so many have done, is to do no great service. Gorky's purpose seems no greater than to cast these conditions in the teeth of a city which failed to give him the reception he thought he deserved; and literary art so employed must be of an exceptionally high grade if the employment is to be justified.

## HOME TRUTHS

Britain, says a bold writer in the London Times, should not ask the Colonies to help pay for or carry on wars in which they have no interest and which are conducted only for the benefit of English commerce. This writer is a strong Imperialist, but he argues that too many Englishmen are unfair in discussing the question of Imperial defence. He is convinced that Britain should give a preference to the Colonies, and he connects the preference with the question of defence. He argues that preferential trade would build up a community of interest in the commerce of the Empire and would strengthen the argument for colonial contributions to common defence. Not a few Colonials have long maintained that military considerations were at the bottom of the Chamberlain policy, and this Times writer frankly avows as much.

But he is more interesting when he takes up the matter of British wars, their causes, and the interests for which they usually are carried on. Few Englishmen, he says, realize that as a rule it has been the policy of England which has tended to involve the Empire. During the last twenty years the Empire has again and again been on the verge of war with one or more of the great European powers. He insists that "the cause of danger has not been the defence of any common Imperial interest, but the defence of purely English commercial interests threatened all over the world by the territorial and economic expansion of other powers." "Not only was it unreasonable to expect the colonies to share in the ever-increasing burden of armaments which the defence of these interests involved, but from the point of view of the Colonies, it was by no means pleasant to be exposed to the possible danger of hostilities arising from disputes in which they had no interest. The fear of being 'dragged into the vortex of British militarism,' so often expressed in the Colonies, and so genuinely entertained in many quarters, is really only a confused and illogical expression of a very real and justifiable apprehension of being burdened with armaments and dragged into wars in defence of interests which are not the interests of the Colonies."

The article is welcome because of the vigor with which it proclaims in England the fact, too often overlooked there, that there is a Colonial side to the question of defence, and that the sooner this side is given full consideration the sooner will there arrive a satisfactory arrangement for distributing the cost of the Imperial forces by land and sea. The Colonies will pay their shot, whatever it be, once they are satisfied the assessment is just, and that its payment does not transgress the laws of complete self-government.

## HORRORS OF GERMAN AFRICA

Prof. Leopold, in the address he delivered here recently, referred to the failure of Germany as a colonizer. He mentioned the fact that while the Kaiser's subjects in German possessions are numbered by the million more than five or six thousand real Germans live in these possessions and of these four out of every five are in the army or dependent upon it, and so are forced to live in the countries Germany is trying to rule. German South-West Africa is the principal colony, and how miserable and tragic have been the German operations there is only now becoming known to the world at large. A well informed publicist places German Africa in the Congo class, and his information amply justifies the indictment.

Although rigorous official censorship has hidden the facts hitherto, the truth is coming out now about the native war that Germany has been carrying on for the last three years. "That the campaign was costing an expenditure of blood and treasure out of proportion to the value of the country, and the honor and glory to be gained in a conflict with native savages, was shown," he says, "by the

ber of troops sent to the colony and the money voted by the Reichstag for the prosecution of the war. From what has leaked out in the way of news through native channels in British and Portuguese South Africa, the campaign has been a series of merciless reprisals on both sides. The country, sterile enough in the most favorable seasons and conditions, has been frequently swept by fire, designedly started to deprive native herds of grazing, and again lighted by the native to retard the progress of pursuing troops. With their country thus desolated and unable to continue the conflict for want of food, the Hereros took the only course open to them and attempted to trek 500 miles across the terrible Kalahari Desert to British territory in the vicinity of Lake Ngami. Their number is stated to have been 15,000. The horrors of that flight of hunted natives, two-thirds of them women and children, may be imagined but not described. Only 4,000 reached their destination, 11,000 having perished of starvation by the way. Like the famines of the Congo region, these horrors are calculated to give the natives of Africa a singular view of the blessings of civilization and of the Christianity which the white nations profess."

Germany, however, is not to be lectured and threatened like Belgium. No nation is indignant enough over these horrors to talk of interference. The military power of the Kaiser covers a multitude of sins in the eyes of the world's diplomats. The British, who have taken several large slices of Africa for themselves are not in a good position to examine German methods too carefully.

## THE BALANCE IN INDIA

Two statements of weight concerning the situation in India are the comfort of those who believe the present disturbance is not going to amount to much—first, that there are no such conditions now as preceded the Mutiny, and second, that the Mahometans, who form a strong fighting force in India, are opposed in every way to the present movement and to the Hindus, who greatly outnumber them and whose success would mean oppression for the followers of Mahomet. If the Hindus were masters, it is argued, they and the Mahometans would be cutting each others' throats within a month.

For all that, the main question is unanswered—and events within the next few months will answer it—is as to the strength of the agitation for home rule among the Hindus, who outnumber the Mahometans by nearly ten to one. The British American says of the Indian disturbance: "It is sincerely to be hoped that there is not such a thing brewing as another Indian Mutiny. Troubles are increasing in the Punjab and other parts of the empire which have already resulted in rioting and which it is feared may lead to insurrection. As yet few fear that the government will not be able to maintain its authority and to suppress all disturbances." For Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the Indian army, is a host in himself; but it is an unpleasant thing being compelled to use any degree of force.

"There is no adequate cause for the present trouble; it is of purely artificial origin. There are no alleged grievances such as provoked the Mutiny, only some vague desire for some change in the constitution of the empire. For instance, the Hindus want to vote for a parliament, and to have under their own hands all the intricate machinery of representative government. These Hindus overlook the fact that never in all their history have they been a united nation, nor yet a self-governing one. When last left to themselves they were incessantly in a state of chaos. All that they have since gained in the way of civilization and good government has been obtained from British rule."

"The Mahometans form only a large minority of the people of India, but they possess the major part of its intelligence and substance. They are taking no part in the present fanatical agitation, and that is a very hopeful sign. So far from being strongly against it, and have assured Britain of their continued loyalty and devotion. It is hinted that they have a purely selfish motive for doing this—that they are afraid to trust themselves to the rule of the Hindu majority, and consider that their guarantee for protection rests in continued British supremacy. That is true. Without British rule the Hindus and Mahometans would soon be at swords' points. Even the Hindus, of whom there are numerous tribes, would soon be at each others' throats."

But what the Hindus may or may not know about self-government, or what their troubles might be if they had their own way, are matters aside from the main issue. What is the extent of the agitation for the overthrow of British rule? No doubt Lord Kitchener will be able to deal with it now, but the civil rulers will have to get to the bottom of it and remove the cause or the trouble will recur.

## THREE YEARS

The rule is no matter how terrible a railway accident may be, no one is punished. While the horror is fresh in the public mind there is a demand that the responsibility be fixed and the blunders or crimes punished. Sometimes no one is to blame. Sometimes the coroner's jury returns a meaningless verdict. But the common thing is to punish nobody. The public is quick to forget, and the crown officials are not eager to proceed against the officers or employees of a railway company when the evidence is such that a conviction may be regarded as doubtful. The net result of Canadian and American practice in these matters has been to encourage criminal carelessness and to sanction dangerous railroading.

In Guelph on Saturday Mr. Justice Riddell had before him for sentence a Grand Trunk conductor arrested in connection with a train wreck which was clearly due to negligence and in which three men were killed. The conductor had been on

duty for twenty hours at a stretch and had fallen asleep at a time when he should have been guarding the safety of the passengers. He said afterwards that he had had plenty of sleep, and attempted to place the blame upon others. It was proved in court that the company had not compelled him to work more than eight hours without rest, though obviously it had permitted him to do so. Men were scarce, and he kept on working because of the extra money he would earn. Justice Riddell, after a trenchant review of the facts, sent the conductor to prison for three years, and announced his intention to direct the attention of the crown officials to the responsibility of the prisoner's superior—the railway officials who allowed an exhausted man to take out a train the safety of whose passengers demanded the services of an alert and vigilant conductor.

The public, which has regarded the growing frequency of train wrecks with uneasiness, will commend the judge who thus reverses the common rule that investigations of railroad horrors are to be followed by no reforming action on the part of the courts. The conductor in this case meets the fate of the sentinel who sleeps at his post.

The next step is to punish the men whose neglect of public safety led to the sending out of a train in the charge of a man who should have been in bed. The people who pay conductors' salaries and railroad dividends are entitled to as great a degree of security as can be had through the strict observance of reasonable precautions throughout the service. The courts and the law officers of the crown must see that they do not get less.

## A GREAT PROJECT

The engineers who have been examining the Georgian Bay Canal route, and whose report will be presented to Parliament at the next session, estimate the cost of the work at \$105,000,000. The surveys have cost \$600,000, and if the expenditure is a good indication the information with which the House will have to deal should be ample and thorough. The commission has discovered no engineering difficulties of a formidable character, though we may suppose that the sum they deem necessary to complete the canal is sufficient to move mountains.

The canal would link the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence by a 21-foot waterway and shorten the route from Ft. William to Montreal by some 400 miles. The Ottawa and French rivers, and several extensive lakes, would be utilized in reaching Georgian Bay. A tremendous amount of water-power would be developed along the route, and this, it is held, would lead to the opening up of immense forest and mineral tracts the products of which would find cheap water carriage to the world's markets. The proposed depth of the canal would enable a sea-going steamer to load as Fort William for Liverpool. Probably such ships might add to their cargo at Montreal on the way seaward. The saving in the matter of transporting grain alone is a matter which excites the strongest hopes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has spoken from time to time, with considerable confidence concerning the Georgian Bay plan, and the report of the commission may be said to have brought the canal within range. For a year or two the country may hesitate over the initial cost; but with a minimum depth of twenty-one feet work on the canal will probably be started before very long.

The Maritime Provinces will have to pay their share of the cost of this great waterway when it comes. They will do so cheerfully upon the assurance that Parliament regards as immediately necessary the equipment of Maritime ports for the proper handling of the great water traffic which must go forward after inland navigation is closed by the frost.

## SO FAR SO GOOD

Much that was favorable was said of the Lemieux conciliation bill when it was introduced, but after it became law there were many to predict that it would fail in practice. The measure gives no final power of compulsion, but as a matter of fact no law can compel either employer or employee to accept conditions which they believe to be unjust. The government can preserve order, but it cannot fix wages in private enterprises. The Lemieux act contemplates the prevention of strikes due to misunderstanding or to injustice which may be redressed through examination, publicity and conciliation. It has had two severe tests already and it may fairly be said to give promise of satisfactory results in both cases. The Ottawa Journal is satisfied that the measure will be of even greater service than its friends predicted.

The value of the principle of conciliation in labor disputes has been notably demonstrated in the Western Canadian coal fields, the Journal says. Mr. King, deputy minister of labor, upon his arrival at Fernie (B. C.), got first hand information as to the causes of the differences between the mine operators and mine workers, and as a result of his inquiry and of the consequent conciliatory councils of the parties he was able to draft a two years' agreement which was accepted by the operators, and subsequently, upon a majority vote, accepted by the workers and signed by their representatives. In the meantime the provisions of the act commonly known as the Lemieux Act, for want of an acceptable short title, had been put in force to the extent of the appointment of a board of inquiry and conciliation. All that this board had to do, however, was to receive from the parties notification that their differences had been adjusted.

It is not in point, perhaps, the Journal suggests, to examine the respective qualifications of the labor department officers as pacificators and of the Lemieux Act as a measure for the prevention or settlement of strikes and lock-outs in public utilities. The department had some respectable successes in strike settling before the Lemieux Act came into effect. Indeed, it

## SURRENDER OF THE LAST STORE IN THE OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

# Harvey's Celebration on 17th

## Carnival of Big Values and Little Prices at Opening of New Store—the Fourth.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR OF PARTICULARS, this space cannot contain all there is to tell. Briefly, J. N. HARVEY is going to observe the addition of his fourth store with a **BARGAIN FEAST OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS for Men and Boys**; also, **CUSTOM TAILORING** that has never been surpassed for **Genuine Values and Newness of Goods**. No bluffs, no misrepresentations, no old goods, no sharp practices. Everything honest and above-board. **MONEY BACK IF ARTICLES ARE NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.**

Send in Your Mail Orders and Requests for Price List Right Away.

MEN'S SUITS	3.95 up	MEN'S EXTRA PANTS	98c. up
RAINCOATS	5.85 up	BOYS' SHORT PANTS	39c. up
BOYS' SUITS	.98 up	MEN'S VESTS	49c. up
MEN'S UNDERWEAR	.39 up	MEN'S NECKTIES	19c. up
BOYS' HOSIERY	.19 up	MEN'S HATS	65c. up
MEN'S SOCKS	.8 up	Handkerchiefs, Braces, Etc.	

10 Per Cent. Cut on all Tailoring Orders During the Sale.

# J. N. HARVEY, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, St. John.

seems that Mr. Mackenzie King no sooner arrives upon the scene of a labor trouble than the parties come together. To import the element of compulsion to this coming together the Lemieux Act was framed. It is not a measure of compulsory arbitration. Its compulsory provisions go no further than that the public utility in question must be operated pending the finding of a board of inquiry. Public opinion is supposed to do the rest. And it adds: "Already since the coming in force of the act it has been successfully employed for the settlement of strikes in the coal mines of Nova Scotia and the West which promised most serious consequences. It has most certainly justified its enactment. It was not a political measure, and was not passed as such. Its success reflects no more credit upon the government than upon the opposition for that matter. It is a measure framed by the best men in parliament to provide so far as is possible under present conditions for the continuous operation of public utilities. Mr. Lemieux did the country a service when he introduced it to parliament, and parliament did the country a service in passing it."

## NOTE AND COMMENT

At the request of Hon. H. R. Emmerson a Liberal convention for Westmorland county will be held on May 22 in Moncton. "Matters of considerable importance will be discussed," says President Smith of the Liberal Association in calling the meeting. It is said Hon. Mr. Emmerson will make an address of more than usual interest at this convention.

A London despatch says George Edwards' new play, "The Girls of Gotterdam," is threatened with prohibition by the Lord Chamberlain, who claims that some of the lines are likely to be distasteful to the German Emperor. If some one would contrive to set the Lord Chamberlain and his edicts to music the public would have a fairly good opera.

General Kuraki will be interested in the view of Mr. Leslie M. Shaw, formerly Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet. Mr. Shaw says war for the control of the Pacific is inevitable. "Some day," he says, "as sure as Anglo-Saxon blood runs red, there is to be an awful war. There are two nations that can contest for the Pacific, and this war will be settled at an awful cost." Beyond doubt Mr. Shaw refers to war between the United States and Japan. Mr. Shaw may or may not know what he is talking about. He talks. General Kuraki will only listen.

Not long ago a scientific gentleman discovered that certain fish which like the warm water of the Florida coast were playing about the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He inferred that the gulf stream was dissipated to a trifling or way. Other scientific gentlemen had similar dreams. A host of shivering people gave ear to these pleasant murmurs, and soon afterwards found themselves battling with the worst winter experienced in a dog's age. On Saturday, while the May blizzard was raging, many were almost inclined to doubt the story that this climate is growing warmer.

Alfred Austin's "ode specially written for the 1900 Club banquet to Colonial Premiers" lends probability to a story told of the poet laureate and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador. The poet in a speech about the United States lamented the fact that it had produced no poets worthy of the name. The ambassador, in speaking later, shared Mr. Austin's regret, but added that for many years past no English speaking country had produced a really great poet. No one since Tennyson, he ventured, had written anything really worth while. The laure-

ate's judgment appears to be about as lame as his verse.

## FORT WILLIAM CAN BE MADE AN OCEAN PORT

Ottawa, May 12.—The Georgian Bay canal commission has practically completed at a cost of some \$600,000 a thorough survey of the proposed twenty-one foot waterway from Georgian Bay to Montreal via the French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River. The report of the commission, giving full and reliable details as to the whole cost of the completed canal, the location and character of the structural work required, the water-power available, etc., is now in course of preparation, and will be presented to parliament early next session. For the first time the country will then have reliable and adequate information as to the cost and feasibility of this great project which has been before the public for half a century.

The engineers of the commission have not yet completed a final estimate as to the whole cost of the canal, but from the information now available it is safe to say that the total expenditure required for continuous and easily navigable waterway with a minimum depth of twenty-one feet from Georgian Bay to tide water, will be close to \$105,000,000.

The report, when presented, will also show that from an engineering standpoint the enterprise is entirely feasible with no very difficult engineering difficulties to surmount. The only question for parliament to consider will be whether the benefits which will accrue to the dominion through the construction of a waterway making Fort William practically an ocean port and shortening the present distance by water from Fort William to Montreal by more than 400 miles, will justify an expenditure larger by \$10,000,000 than has been spent altogether on the great lakes and St. Lawrence waterways system.

The engineers have been able to solve the chief engineering problem of the canal, namely the question of maintaining a sufficient water supply across the height of land between Lake Nipissing and Trout Lake.

One of the most interesting features of the report will be the statement that it will be easily possible, at a moderate expenditure, to considerably reduce the flood level of the Ottawa and increase the low water level by a system of dams and canals of tributary waters. This would result in increasing wonderfully the value of the water-powers now available, would prove of great benefit to the lumbering interests of the Ottawa valley, and would also serve to materially raise the low water level in Montreal harbor.

It is estimated that, with the completion of the canal, there will be 50,000 horse-power available along its course, almost as much as is available at Niagara. With so much cheap power available, and with its great resources of iron ore and timber, the Ottawa valley would doubtless become one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the continent.

Referring to the early construction of the canal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier recently said that if he had the money to do so he would begin work tomorrow.

## FARMER'S DWELLING AT BROWN'S FLATS BURNED

Home of Charles H. Coram Destroyed With Loss of \$3,000 or \$4,000.

Brown's Flats, May 10.—(Special)—The large double dwelling house here belonging to Charles H. Coram together with the outbuildings, was totally destroyed by fire this morning with an estimated loss of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. There was very little insurance, only about \$700 in all. Mr. Coram was away from home, but his wife, who was in the house, escaped with only the clothing she wore. Mr. Coram's mother, who is eighty years old and occupied half of the house, was the heaviest loser as she saved nothing. Besides her furniture and clothing she lost between \$20 and \$30 which she had in the house.

The neighbors gathered quickly to the scene and worked hard trying to save the building, which was a story and a half high, but in spite of their efforts it was totally destroyed together with a number of outbuildings attached. They did succeed in saving some of the furniture belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Coram, although all that contained on second floor and the clothes belonging to Mr. Coram and his wife were destroyed. The flames were prevented from spreading to a small blacksmith's shop and barn, which was quite near the house. The origin of the fire seems to be somewhat of a mystery. It caught on the roof. Mr. Coram is a highly successful farmer and has been councillor for his parish for the last five years. It is probable he will rebuild right away.

## HAD TO SWIM FOR IT

Three Carleton Men Thrown Out of Boat Near Taylor's Island.

Three Carleton men, William Davis Brady, Nick and Clyde Ferguson, had a narrow escape from drowning while boating off Taylor's Island Thursday afternoon. Soon after dinner the three started in a sail boat for Taylor's Island in search of duck. When they reached the island Nick speared a duck and fired.

The boat had not enough ballast, it was thought, and in jibing her to get the duck the boat was upset and the men were thrown into the sea.

Being unable to reach the boat they swam about forty yards to a big rock off the shore, and there they remained until a fisherman from down the bay came to their assistance and brought them and their boat to Carleton. Had the men been strong swimmers, it is altogether likely they would have perished.

## A Woman's Shortcomings

(By Elizabeth Barrett Browning.)  
She has laughed as softly as if she sighed,  
She has counted six, and over,  
Of a purse well filled, and a heart well tried—  
Oh, each a worthy lover  
They give her time, for her soul must slip  
Where the world has set the grooving.  
She will lie to none with her fair red lip  
But love seeks true loving.

She trembles her face in a sweetest dumb,  
As her thoughts were beyond recalling.  
With a glance for one, and a glance for some,  
From her eyelids rising and falling:  
Speaks common words with a blushing air,  
Hears bold words, unrepenting;  
But her silence says—what she never will  
swear,  
And love seeks better loving.

Go, lady dear, to the night guitar,  
And drop a smile to the bringer.  
Then smile as sweetly, when he is far,  
As the voice of an indoor singer.  
Bask tenderly beneath tender eyes,  
Gaze lightly on its lover's  
That all men else go with him;  
Unless you can know, when unpraised by  
his breath,  
That your beauty itself wants proving.  
Unless you can swear for life, for death,  
Oh, fear to call it loving!

Unless you can love in a crowd all day  
On the about face that fits you;  
Unless you can love, as the angels may,  
On the breath of heaven between you;  
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,  
Though behaving and unbehaving—  
Unless you can do when the dream is past—  
Oh, never call it loving!

## MT. ALLISON TO HAVE HALF MILE RACE TRACK

Sackville, May 11.—One of the most pleasing gratifying recital of the season was held at Beethoven Hall last evening, Miss Mary Lindsay Pritchard, of Halifax, giving a vocal recital in which she displayed much talent, and exhibited excellent training. Miss Smith possesses a full and well developed voice which she controls perfectly. She was presented with handsome bouquets.

A half-mile running track for Mt. Allison Athletic Association has been secured and will be begun at once. It will be near the university residence and will cost about \$80. One half that amount has been guaranteed by the faculty, the remainder will be raised by subscription.

Rev. J. L. Dawson left yesterday for Charlottetown (P. E. I.) for a brief visit.