

anadians to die in South Africa. To he memory of this comrade Private Aubley of Sussex dedicated his story f the first contingent. After some conversation he interesting paper, the society pass-d a vote of thanks to Mr. Howe.

BIG RAILWAY CONTRACT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 225 .- It is anounced that C. E. Zoss of New York received the contract for the conruction of the Chateauguay and orthery Rallway. The contract inves an expenditure of one million ollars. The work of the construction the line, which will run from Jolitte, Que., to Montreal, will begin arly next month.

AT FIRST GLANCE

would Appear that Local Remedies would be Best for Cure of Catarrh It would seem at first glance that tarrh being a disease of the mucous embrane, that salves, sprays, etc., ing applied directly to the memanes of the nose and throat, would the most rational treatment, but is has been proven not to be true. The mucous membrane is made and paired from the blood, and catarrh a blood disease, and any remedy to ake a permanent cure must act on

from the mucous membrane will ome natural and healthy. n this climate, thousands of persons em scarcely ever free from some rm of catarrh; it gets better at times, t each winter becomes gradually eper seated, and after a time the fferer resigns himself to it as a ne-

blood, and when the blood is puri-

d from catarrhal poison, the secre-

ssary evil. Catarrh cures are almost as numeras catarrh sufferes, but are nearly so inconvenient and ineffective as render their use a nuisance nearly annoying as catarrh itself; anyone has used douches, sprays and vders will bear witness to their innal remedies for catarrh, but probly the best and certainly the safest

im, Blood Root and similar antisep-remedies and other valuable catarrh ecifics.

This remedy is in tablet form, pleat to the taste, and sold by drugunder the name of Stuart's Carh Tablets, and anyone suffering catarrh may use these tablets absolute assurance that they conno cocaine, opiate nor any poisonmineral whatever.

leading druggist of Albany, speakof catarrh cures, says, "I have sold lous catarrh cures for years, but ve never sold any which gave such eral satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh olets. They contain in a pleasant, centrated form all the best and est catarrh remedies, and catarrh erers, who have used douches. ays and salves, have been astoned at the quick relief and perma results obtained after a week's of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." ggists sell full sized packages for

ROYALTON.

OYALTON, Nov. 21.—A very pretty dding took place on Wednesday ning, Nov. 19th, at the residence of on Hovey of Royalton, when his ghter, Luella Bernice, was given in riage to Willis R. Burke of Knoxi, Rev. E. S. Parker, B. A., performthe ceremony. Only a limited nber of relatives and friends were ited, who enjoyed a bountiful per provided by the parents, and a st pleasant evening with the happy ple. The following is a list of the sents: Bedroom suit, bride's parmorocco leather album, groom; Stanley and Miss Beatrice ck, Stanley and Miss Beatrice rke; linen tablecioth, Mr. and Mrs. D. Burke and Walter Burke; bedead, Miss Hattie Craft; blankets, and Mrs. Chas. Cowan; silver butdish, Wesiey Burke; silver pickle , Mr. and Mrs. Trueman Jones: oom lamp, Mrs. J. F. Tracey; glass David Campbell; vinegar pitcher, sley Cowan; fancy plate, Bina cey; cruet stand, Miss Alice van; chair, Stanley Burke; \$5 in I, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cronkhite; Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Tracey.

OTHACHE CURED IN ONE MIN-

UTE. aturate some batting with Polson's viline and place it in the cavity the tooth. Rub the painful part of face with Nerviline, bind in a hot inel, and the toothache will disapimmediately. Nerviline is a ndid household remedy mps, Indigestion, Summer Comnt, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and thache. Powerful, penetrating, and pleasant for internal and exial use. Price 25c. Try Nerviline. e Dr. Hamilton's Pils for

ANAMA, Nov. 26.—The news of the sussion of the Panama canal negotiations seen Secretary Hay and Senor Conchambian minister in Washington, has been ived here with dissatisfaction. Within months the Colombian congress will according to the terms of the peace and the first subject to come under onsideration will be the Panama canal

IN MEXICO.

The Home of the Cultivated Rubber Industry.

Interview With Stanley E. Elkin-How Rubber Trees Are Grown-Short Crops—The Obispo Plantation.

that a number of province men are financially interested in a rubber plantation in that country.

If the average Canadian asks himself how much he knows about Mexico, he will probably be astonished to find that he really possesses so little definite information. He has read that Mexico wants some Canadian wheat this year; that Boer delegates have visited Mexico with a view to the formation of a colony; and perhaps he has read something about the great activity of American and other capitalists in building its more than 10,000 miles of railways, opening mines, buying plantations and otherwise developing the resources of the country. He may not have thought much about it, but the moment he does think he realizes that the country has a stable government; for there are never any disturbances such as keep South American republics in a turmoil.

As a matter of fact, Mexico is im-

mensely rich in natural resources, and a bean crop. A ready market is found its able and progressive government for these crops right at the plantation. welcomes the foreign capital, whether American, English, German or Canadiforty acres bearing that crop. Some American, English, German or Canadian, which intersects the country with railways, provides its towns with street railways and other modern utilities, opens up new avenues of foreign trade, or in any way contributes to the national development. In the city of Mexico there is published, in English, the Mexican Journal of Commerce. As a financial journal it compares well with those published in leading Canadian and American cities, and the facts it reveals in each issue relative to Mexican development are a revelation

On Saturday a representative of the star had a very interesting interview with Stanley E. Elkin, of this city, New York as Cuban coffee. who has just returned after spending about a month in Mexico. He went down to make a personal visit to the Obispo rubber plantation, which is represented here by Elkin & Chipman, general agents in eastern Canada for Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes of New

RAISING RUBBER TREES.

natives, it is congulated by the use of to be wild vine, which is powdered up and thrown in, causing it to curdle. Alcool would produce the same result. The product is black sheet rubber. It could be kept white by subjecting it to the fumes of sulphur. There is another kind of rubber called grania. It is in lumps, and is formed by the juice drying in the sun in wounds in the tree. Only the natives, tapping wild rubber trees, use this method.

OBISPO PLANTATION. On Obispo plantation 500 acres are now planted in rubber, 400 trees to the acre. Some of the seed planted this year was a failure on all the Mexican plantations, on account of neglect of the officials in having the seed distributed. Rubber seed is not a certain quantity if kept over three weeks before planting. But this failure did not seriously effect the Obispo plantation, which has three nurseries of its own, and where seed failed the trees are be-ing transplanted from the nursery at the rate of 2,000 per day. One of the nurseries has 235,000 trees, another 117,000, both planted in the sun, and a third has 118,000 planted in the shade.

the average on the plantation up to 400 trees to the acre. The trees grow very fast. Mr. Elkin saw six-months-old trees at Obispo that were fully 15 feet high, and acknowledged by all planters who saw them to be the finest of their age in

From these they are drawing to keep

Apart from one of the nurseries referred to all the planting on Oblspo is done in the sun, the forest being en-tirely cleared away. A better growth is thus got in one year than in three years in the shade. The close planting at the outset, 400 trees to the acre, enables them to occupy every foot of ground with a crop of some sort. There s less room for weeds, and the trees protect each other from the wind, grow taller and assume a more desirable

Under the shade system the underbrush only is cleared away, the tall forest trees are left standing, and furnish shade to the growing rubber plants. This is a good system for coffee planting, but rubber trees when close planted afford enough of mutual shade, while the sun on their tops all shade, while the sun on their tops all shade, while the sun on their tops are common sense medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

what is called sun-planting is best.

But the 400 trees to the acre are not left there permanently. When full grown that would be entirely too many. Therefore at the end of the sixth year the company will tap and take out 200 of the trees, grinding them up and extracting every ounce of rubber. At a moderate estimate each one will yield a pound of rubber, worth 50 cents. The present price in the New York mar-

a pound of rubber, worth 50 cents. The present price in the New York market is 85 cents. In the eighth year, tapping of the remaining 200 trees begins, and they continue to yield for fifty years. The amount of rubber yielded by a tree increases gradually till its fifteenth year, when it yields from five to seven pounds per year continuously.

As an illustration of the wonderful fertility of the soil, Mr. Elkin states that when he was at Obispo a rubber plant was taken from a nursery, the top cut off and the stem transplanted, and in five days it showed three healthy sprouts. Rubber is as much at home in Mexico as an apple tree in the Annapolis Valley. An old Spanish coffee planter near Obispo, whom Mr. Elkin visited, had a plantation of 400 acres of rubber trees, from ten to twenty years old, which he had simply raised for his own pleasure and did not tap at all. He calls them his endowment policy.

OTHER CROPS.

But the company did not have to wait for the growth of their rubber trees to get a profit from the plantation. They get two corn crops the first year and one the second from between the rows of rubber trees, and the yield is about 40 bushels to the acre. Between the sum-mer and winter season they also raise

Mexican development are a revelation to any one who had not previously looked into the subject.

Cents per pound, gold. One third of the coffee sold in New York comes from Mexico, and it is worth noting from Mexico, and it is worth

Cacao, or chocolate, which is a scarce and high priced article, also flurishes at Obispo. There are now seven acres planted, having about 200 trees to the acre, and twenty-five acres more are being planted this year. Eventually there will be 1,000 acres de-

cacao is planted the vanilla is planted with it, the former affording the need-ful shade and the stem for the vine to St. John people are aware of the climb. They thus flourish together enormous extent to which rubber is The vines grow to a length of fifty or enormous extent to which rubber is used in commerce, and the ever increasing demand for it; but comparatively few know anything about the method of its production. The rubber tree is indigenous to Mexico, and flourishes wonderfully under cultivation. The cultivated tree grows very straight, to a height of 50 or 60 feet, and yields rubber for about fifty years, and yields rubber for about fifty years, at 10 or 11 years of age the tree is about ten inches in diameter.

The vines grow to a length of fifty or sixty feet. On Obispo Mr. Elkin saw a vine fifty feet long, bearing 275 blossoms and ten pods. Each vine should produce ten to fifteen pods. From fifty to seventy-five pods yield a pound of vanilla, which is worth \$16, gold, in Mexico City. Five hundred vines are planted to the acre. If we take six wines to the pound, the 2,500 vines would yield over 416 pounds, which at about ten inches in diameter. eighth year. The great trouble has been in the past, and it has caused the destruction of mystoles. \$16 would total \$6,936 from the five Pineappies are another source of revenue. They yield fruit in ten to twenty months, according to the class

ping, killed the trees. The tree is sensitive and is easily destroyed if carelessly tapped.

When the milk is gathered by the prolonged almost indefinitely. Some four or five of these varieties are now being imported for planting at Obispo. Bananas are also raised. They are

planted about 400 hills to the acre, and each hill yields three to six bunches.



of health in man and wife. But how soon, in many cases, the wife loses the start and fades in face and fails in flesh, while her husband grows even more rugged and robust.

There is one chief cause for this wifely failure and that is, the failure of the womanly health. When there is irregularity or an unhealthy drain, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness, the gen-

female weakness, the general health is soon im-Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womaniy diseases. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

strong and sick women well.

"A little over a year ago I wrote to you for advice," says Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fisher, of Diana, W. Va. "You advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did. and with the most happy result. I was troubled with female weakness and bearing-down pains. Had a very had pain nearly all the time in my left side, nervousness and headache. Was so weak I could hardly walk across my room. Could not sit up only just a little while at a time. My husband got me some of Dr. Pierce's medicine and I began its use. Before I had taken two bottles I was able to help do my work. I used three bottles in all and it cured me. Now I do all my housework. It is the best medicine I ever used."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of

months, according to the variety, and may be planted at any time. Some seeds planted in March will yield fruit in October.

The people of St. John have lately had their attention especially directed to the republic of Mexico, by the fact this para grass was cut seven times this year, so rapid is its growth. There are also fifty hogs on the estate, and the profit on the hogs there is estimated at 600 per cent. The plantation also possesses very

valuable timber, which must be cut that rubber may be planted. There are rosewood, mahogany, white mahogany, black walnut, ash and hickory, and three varieties of whitewood, of better grain and harder than American bass and poplar. There are 3,000 acres of this forest that must be cleared, and a sawmil has been sent down, in charge of a Michigan lumberman, to begin opera-tions. The lumber will be sent down the Obispo river to the Gulf coast.

LABOR AND MACHINERY. Labor is cheap at Obispo. All the peons ask is six bits, or about 26 cents, Canadian money, per day. But it is better to have them work by the "terrai," or so many hills, judged by is got out of them. They are divided into camps, of which there are now ten on the plantation, aggregating about 85 men in all. There has been no difficulty in securing all the help re-

It is very necessary in that climate to be well equipped for work, and the Obispo people have provided themselves with modern machinery, being the first to introduce it. Weeds grow very fast, and to keep them down with the hoe would be very expensive. If cleared land were left alone for six onths it would become almost impassable with the rank growth. modern machinery the cost of keeping the plantation clean is lessened and better results are obtained.

THE SOIL. Obispo plantation, or San Silverio el Obispo, as it is called, is 300 feet above the sea level, in the heart of the rub-her belt. Its temperature is 85 to 95 25 feet below the surface, when a soft half shale, half fine sandstone is enhalf shale, half fine sandstone is encountered, containing marine shells, the evidence of an ancient, sea-bed. The soil is very rich and humis, containing a large proportion of phosphate and lime, derived no doubt, from the decomposition of shells. There is apparently an excess of nitrogen, tending to a woody growth. The subsoil is the same as the surface, with a mixture of disintegrated sandstone. The sub-stratum readily decomposes when exposed to the air. Judging from Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes of New York. He left here on Oct. 8th, and went via New York, St. Lotis, Laredo, Mexico City and Cordova, to Fauente-ville, on the Vera Crus and Pacific railway, whence a two hours' ride on horseback brought him to the plantation. Of 9,000 acres in this plantation, 7,000 are to be planted entirely with rubber trees. Already 500 acres have been so planted, and the work of further cultivation is being rapidly carried on.

Eventually there will be 1,000 acres devoted to this product, which after the diffic product is declared to be the finest in the world.

The soil is very rich and humis, constaining a large proportion of phosphate and Hme, derived no doubt from the decomposition of shells. There is apparently an excess of nitrogen, the substitute of cultivation. Of 9,000 acres in this plantation, of shells. There is apparently an excess of nitrogen, the cultivation. Of the 2,500 vines planted some are bearing now, and all when exposed to the air. Judging from other cultivation is being rapidly carried on. other plantations in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions in similar soil, it is all snares during the life of their consacritions. As a matter of fact, they paid for forty years. The industry has therefore long since passed the experimental stage.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES The Obispo plantation is on the Obispo river, in the canton of Tuxte-pec, state of Oaxaca. It is probably the best situated plantation in Mexico. having both rail and river transporhaving both rail and river transpor-tation, and having a home market for its corn, beans, live stock and the like. The corn, for example, can be sold right at the plantation, for 60 cents (gold) per bushel. People from near-by places bring merchandise to ex-change for produce. The Obispo river is navigable to the plantation for can-oes of 10 to 15 tons all the year round, A station of the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway is 11-4 miles from the centre of the plantation. Another station is within one and a half hours' ride. Vera Cruz is 62 miles away. Mexico City is 15 hours distant by rail. Only 25 miles down the river is Alvarado, one of the ports of the Ward line steamers in the Gulf. The town of Tuxtepec, with a population of about seven thousand, is reached by a three hours' drive. A government highway, kept in excellent epair, runs through the centre of the clantation. A ride of eight or nine ours on this highway takes one into the heart of the Valle National, the great tobacco and coffee region of

THE STORY OF OBISPO.

raised or produce sold.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Four members of the Republic De-

of thirty years. James Reade

company's depository. Maxwell Rid-dle, former owner of the Obispo prop-

PROFIT IN RUBBER.

Mr. Elkin submits carefully prepar

ed statistics to show that rubber trees

yield large profits. On the Obispo plantation 7,000 acres will be planted

a moderate estimate a pound of rub-ber, worth 50 cents per pound, or a total of \$700,000. The cacao and short

crops would yield enough in addition during the seven years before 1909 to

bring the total receipts up to over \$1 000,000, while the 8,000 acres would b

worth at least \$1,000 per acre, of \$8,000,000, the only liabilities being the \$2,400,000 to the shareholders. From 1908

to 1916, by which time the trees would have reached maturity, they would yield by tapping from \$100 per acre in the former year to \$560 in the latter year, and thereafter for the balance.

of fifty years, an average of over \$50

an acre. In other words an investment of \$300 would draw largely increasing dividends till 1916, and thereafter par

over \$500 per annum. These figures, the company's literature states, are

based on actual results, quoting rub-ber at a comparatively low price.

The demand for rubber is enormou

ly increasing, while the supply from

wild rubber trees, owing to the de-structive methods of the natives, is

erty, is treasurer of the company.

Some three years ago, Mr. Maxwell Riddle of Ravenna, Ohio, who has a private rubber plantation adjoin purchased the Obispo property, through which the railway has since been con-structed. The Obispo Rubber Planta-tion Co. was organized, and entered into a contract with the Republic Deelopment Co. of New York and Mexico to thoroughly organize, equip and develop the plantation, putting 8,000 acres into rubber and cacao trees, and 1,000 acres in short crops; and to bring the plantation to an approximate earning capacity of \$1,425,000 by January, increasing annually to \$4,530,000 in 1916. The contract has been in opera-tion since March 2nd, 1901, and the tion since March 2nd, 1901, and the work of development is going on as already described. To protect the shareholders of the Obispo Company, the whole property was conveyed by deed to the North American Trust Co., pending completion of the development company's contract. The total issue of stock of the Obispo Campany is to be 8,000 shares of \$300 each, or \$2,400,000. Of this \$1,200,000 has been offered and is being subscribed to provide funds for the development company, but they have to deposit ten per cent. of the amount received with the trust company, to be held as a forfeit for the faithful performance of their concompany, to be held as a forfeit for the faithful performance of their contract. As a matter of fact the members of the development company are shareholders in the Obispo Company. If at the expiration of this contract they and the other shareholders of the Obispo Company desire it, they may continue the management of the plantation for ten per cent. of the net annual receipts. If not, the members have the same voice as other shares. same voice as other share- itions must provide the future supply. holders. A special provision for the In 1894 the sale of solid rubber tires protection of all shareholders is that in the United States was 15,000 pounds. under the by-laws each shall have but. In 1901 it was over 3,000,000 pounds.

one vote, no matter how many shares he may hold. Meantime the shareholders in the Obispo Company contract no debts or liens of any sort until the development period ends in 1907, and as the development company's contract does not end till 1909 there will be two years to perfect plans for the future management.

In 1892 the total output of rubber was 78,531,378 pounds, and the price 66 cents per pound. In 1900 the output was 106,686,000 pounds, but the price had increased to \$1.14.

The maximum price of gathering and shipping rubber from Obispo plantation to New York, once the trees are two years to perfect plans for the future management.

ture management.

The Republic Development Co. guarantees four per cent, and all other net revenues derived from the property on all shares during the life of their con-

per annum, derived from short crops and other resources. The dividend already earned this year exceeds 10 per Nothing less than a \$300 share may be subscribed, but it may be paid in

be subscribed, but it may be paid in \$5 monthly instalments, covering the five years of the development period. When the whole 8,000 shares have been subscribed each will be represented by an acre of rubber or cacao (not more than a thousand acres will be planted in cacao), beside one eight-thousandth part of the value of all other crops raised or produce sold.

velopment Co. own and operate planta-tions of their own. All of them are practical business men, whose person-al bank references and business conal bank references and business con-nections are a guarantee of integrity and financial standing. One of them. Robt. B. Baird, of Crude Rubber and Gutta Percha Namana Andrew Carnegie has stated that rubber will yield better results than steel to the investor of the near future. Gutta Percha, New York and Boston has had ten years' experience in the business, and Geo. A. Tucker, civil enthat if he were a young man he would go into rubber, for when the trees are gineer and former superintendent of the plantation, has had an experience producing they are for fifty years as good as a bank.

The great advantages of the Obispo plantation are that short crops yield immediate profits, while the rubber son, the horticulturist, is vouched for by Luther Burbank, and by the president of Leland Stanford Univer-sity and Prof. Dwinelle of the Univer-sity of California. The United States Banking Co. of Mexico City is the trees are growing; that a large population within easy reach affords a pro-fitable market for these crops; and that the plantation has quick communication by river and rail and national highway with both local and foreign markets, at low rates of transporta-

tion. Labor is very cheap and easily The standing of the corporations and individuals connected with the Obispo enterprise is vouched for by banks and mercantile agencies of undoubted in rubber, 400 trees to the acre. When six years old half these trees will be tapped and destroyed, each yielding at

authority on such matters in the United States and Mexico.

MR. ELKIN'S TRIP. Mr. Elkin's trip to Obispo was made for the sole purpose of enquiry, and it confirmed in every particular the truth of the story told in the company's lit-erature. Mr. Barnes, of Mitchell, Sch-iller & Barnes, of New York, in a letter received by their St. John office, yesterday states that Mr. El-kin's report to them is the best of that kind he has ever seen, because it contains straight business and proves that the conditions are as they have been represented.

as they have been represented.

It is the intention of Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes to organize Canada very thoroughly for the sale of dependable ents, such as will give the peoole who invest every chance for satfactory profits. Their general agents for eastern Canada are E. C. Elkin and A.

H. Chipman of this city. The local agents are J. Howard Barss, N. McLennan Co., Sydney and Glace Bay; E. M. Fulton, Truro; John Nalder and W. Herbert Gates, Windsor; F. L. Potts, St. John, N. B.; G. S. Moore, Sussex, N. B.; Lloyd S. Belyea, Gibson, N. B.

To cure Headache in ten minutes us KUMFORT Headache Powders.



The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. CAPITAL \$500,000.

BRANCH OFFICE. ST, JOHN N. B. INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$5,000,000.

Total amount for security of policy holders \$770,000.00. Lowest average death rate on record for Company of same age, viz, 3.12 per 1,000 mean insurance in force. Interest income alone pays all death claims and Head Office salaries.

This Company has already been extensively patronized by the most prominent professional and business men of New Brunswick Applications received during first half of 1902 for nearly \$1,000,000.

For further information apply to

ROBERTSON & OWENS. Provincial Managers, St. John, N. B. 102 Prince William Street. Agents Wanted.

LABOR UNIONS.

The Views of President Eliot of Harvard.

While Present Antagonism Was Fault

therefore long since passed the experimental stage.

W. H. K. Davey of New York took from a single tree, eight years old, six pounds of rubber in six months, without apparent injury to the tree.

Alfred Bishop Mason, president of the Vera Cruz and Pacific railway, himself an investor in a rubber plantation, says he is "more than content with the outlook." He speaks highly of the Obispo plantation, of Mr. Maxwell Riddle and Geo. A. Tucker.

Wyndham R. White of Washington tapped 400 cultivated trees, three and a half to four and a half years old, which he had planted himself in Mexico. The trees were tapped in the ordinary native way, and yielded an average of 13-4 ounces each, or nearly 44 pounds in all. The three and a half year riese two ounces.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 22.—In an address Saturday evening at a private meeting of the Colonial Club of this city, a report of which was given out tonight, President Eliot made a comprehensive statement of his views on labor unions. He said that the work of the labor unions must be counted among the efforts to make the lot of amount the damong the efforts to make the lot of this views on labor unions. He said that the work of the labor unions must be counted among the efforts to make the lot of amount the among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of among the efforts to make the lot of amount among the efforts to make the lot of among

The present antagonism of the emplo and the unions was the fault of both par but on the whole the former were more blame because their situation was more of fortable, and their education smuperior, industrial community was under many blame because their situation was more comfortable, and their education smuperior. The
industrial community was under many obligations to unions for the evils they mitugated, such as poor sanitary conditions in
factories, an unreasonable number of hours
of work, child labor and the company store.
The oligarchy of capital had combined effectively and corresponding combinations of
laboring men was a wholesome check upon
that oligarchy. There was no question but
that the labor union has come to say. On
the other hand, its cause was injured by
certain evils subversive of fundamental American doctrines of liberty. One of these
evils was the limit placed on the number
of apprentices.

evils was the limit placed on the number of apprentices.

Other evils were the limitation of output, which destroyed the self-respect of the efficient workman, and the uniform wage which has a cruel reaction on the less capable workman, because with a uniform wage he loses his job at every slack in business, whereas if he were paid according to his earning capacity his employer could afford to keep him the year around. A fourth evil was the violence which was an inevitable feature of every strike in industries employing unskilled labor. The unskilled laborer on strike had no other weapon, unless it were the boycott, which was a cruel, cowardly interference with the rights of all people.

cowardly interference with the rights of all people.

President. Eliot declared that he saw grounds for hoping that the relations of capital and labor would be improved, in spite of their present unintelligent antagonism, partly by trank public discussion of abuses, partly by pre-arranged agreements for conciliation or arbitration, and partly by the service which labor unions would render to capital through their constant command of the labor resources of which capital comes in need.

ACADIA'S PRESIDENT ON A TRIP. Rev. Thos. Trotter, D. D., president of Acadia University, was in St. John yesterday on his way to American and upper Canadian cities in the interest of the college of which he is the head. He left last evening for Boston and New York to interview prominent of the college of stay in the states will deliver a lecture before the students of Dennison Col-lege, Granville, Ohio. Returning he will visit McGill University, and will spend a few days in Toronto, where his mother and sisters reside. He expects to be away until about Christ-

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.—William-Taylor cut Mary Weaver's throat and tried to kill ther mother as they were walking along the streets of Rockwood today. Neith-er of the women knew Taylor and the rea-son for the asault was unknown. Taylor