

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. McCRACKEN, Editor.
ADVERTISING RATES
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
Advertisements of Wines, For Sale, etc.,
one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths,
5 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 can-
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz.:
Wm. Somerville

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 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 advance-
ment of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."

THE CONTRACTORS AND THE CITY
The aldermen naturally are reluctant to
establish a precedent by paying to any
of the contractors on the Loch Lomond work
beyond the expenditure authorized by the
engineer. The elected representatives of
the city see that in this matter their first
duty is to protect the taxpayers. The let-
ting of contracts by public bidding in
which local and outside contractors par-
ticipated on substantially equal terms was
accepted as meaning that all of the bid-
ders took equal risks in making their esti-
mates, and that those who secured the
work accepted it only after a careful study
of the contract. All four sections of the
extension fell to local men, two sections
to one firm and two to another. Beyond
question one difficulty in the way of a
settlement with the Messrs. Mooney has
been the feeling that the Council would
be subjected to pressure regarding a set-
tlement with the other claimants, al-
though the circumstances in one
case might bear little resemblance
to those in the other. The en-
gineer, who is the city's expert, declined
to recommend the payment of the extra
sums demanded, though he evidently feels
that the Messrs. Mooney are entitled to
the fairest treatment because of the way
in which their work was done.
The aldermen, in these circumstances,
appear to have no better course open to
them than to confront all the contractors
with the contract. That course will place
all claimants upon the one level. Also,
it will prevent any repetition of the Spruce
Lake business, and it will make it clear
that hereafter when extensive work is to
be done the contractors must expect only
businesslike treatment. The city is spend-
ing a great deal of the taxpayers' money.
If it makes a friendly settlement with one
contractor today, it may be asked six
months hence to do the same for some of
the men who are building the wharves.
That is a door which may not be opened
at all with safety, the more so when the
Council is not a certain quantity but a
body subject to changes and divisions
which might under some circumstances
prove very costly.
At a time when the engineering staff
directing the Loch Lomond work was sub-
jected to considerable criticism by some
of the contractors and their allies, The
Telegraph remarked with care, and that the city
would be able to show not only how much
money each contractor had spent on any
part of the work, but how much he should
have spent. It is just as well to keep this
in mind now. It is suggested in connec-
tion with the suit now talked of that the
city may think it well to employ special
counsel to conduct its case, if case there
be. The suggestion is a good one—al-
though too good to be neglected.

**"MANUFACTURER" AND THE
BANKS**

A searching review of the tight money
situation, the relation of the banks to it,
and the effect of their policy upon the
business interests of Canada, are features
of a letter in the Montreal Star under the
signature "Manufacturer." In the main
this letter constitutes an indictment which
the banks cannot afford to ignore, and to
which the business public will expect the
bankers to plead without delay or evasion.
It should be said at the outset that no one
denies the soundness of Imperial trade de-
mands the soundness of the cheerful fact that
production is buoyant and satisfactory in
volume. There is no just reason for tight
money. The question arises, then, What
is the country progressing in spite of the
banks rather than because of them? Also:
If the banks are forgetful of their real
place in our business system, how long
will the people hesitate to unite for im-

provement along the line of fairer bank-
ing methods?
"Manufacturer," in addressing the situ-
ation, finds that trade is good, that the
country never was more prosperous, that
the outlook was never better. Yet the con-
tractor and the wholesale and retail trader,
and other leaders in business, notwith-
standing they have good security to offer,
are one and all confronted by the state-
ment that there is no money to be had,
which gives the transaction a color not jus-
tified by any of the circumstances. Why
tight money in a day of general prosper-
ity? And what is tight money? We quote
a portion of "Manufacturer's" answer to
these questions now so common:

What is tight money? The only explana-
tion that can be given of the term is, that
the banks and the great financial corpo-
rations of the country, which represent the
country's available banking capital—who
hold in their coffers the great bulk of the
individual deposits of the people—who are
in fact, the storehouses of the dollars and
cents of the people of Canada, decline to
allow any more of their funds to go into
the channels of legitimate business in Can-
ada.

They allege that, just at present, they
have no money to lend to Canadians or
Canadian enterprises.
Now, is this statement borne out by the
facts?
Let us look at the sworn returns of the
chartered banks to the government for
Canada for the month ending June 30,
1907, last.
In this statement we find that the call
and short term loans made by the banks
to borrowers outside of Canada amount
to \$55,298,873.
We also find that the amount of cur-
rent loans elsewhere than in Canada, at
the same date, to \$23,288,269, or a total of
the enormous sum of \$78,587,142.
Upon examination of the same govern-
ment return to June 30, 1907, we find that
the total paid up capital of the Canadian
banks is \$98,362,130.
It will, therefore, be seen that over
three-quarters of the total paid up capital
of the Canadian banks is at present loan-
ed to foreign clients.
Should these facts be brought to the at-
tention of our banks, they will probably
make use of the argument that they are
keeping this vast amount loaned in New
York and elsewhere, just at present, so
that they may have money upon call when
the time comes to move the crops.
Possibly this may be the case. In view
of the facts, however, the argument is
hardly tenable. A further examination of
the sworn government returns shows that
during the months of the current year
to June, that is to say, from January to
May inclusive (1907), the banks had simi-
lar enormous sums loaned on call outside
of the country.
Thus, during the month of January last
they loaned \$80,000,000; in February, \$80,000,
000; in March, \$84,000,000; in April, \$74,
000,000; in May, \$77,000,000, and in June,
\$78,000,000. I give the round figures.
During the year 1906, and for every
month of that year the government returns
show that the banks had an average of
about \$85,000,000 loaned on call in coun-
tries outside of Canada.
In January, 1906, \$105,000,000 were loan-
ed in this way; in September, 1906, \$98,
000,000; in November, 1906, \$101,
000,000, and in December of the same
year, they had \$84,000,000 advanced to bor-
rowers outside the country.
In conclusion "Manufacturer" says:
In view of the above facts, is it any won-
der that "tight money," so-called, exists in
Canada today?
Assuming that one-half of the \$78,000,
000 were let loose upon approved security
in this country, would it not relieve the
situation?
Are not the claims of the business men
of Canada for legitimate banking accom-
modation of more importance to the coun-
try than the demands of the stock brok-
ing fraternity of New York or elsewhere?
The facts, as stated above, are uncon-
trovertible. They are taken from the
sworn monthly government statements of
the chartered banks.
The people of Canada have some rights
in the matter.
It is their money which is being diverted
to these foreign channels.
And at a time of financial stress, like
the present, when the general business,
the commerce, and the financial interests
of the country are seriously suffering as a
result of this banking policy, they have a
right to demand a change.
If the banks are not disposed to favor-
ably consider this view, then Parliament
should be asked to intervene and effect
such changes in the Banking Act as will
ultimately remedy the present deplorable
condition of financial affairs and prevent,
if possible, a repetition of a similar state
of things in the future. I endorse my card.

The Maritime Board of Trade, to-mor-
row or next day, may deem it well to give
this matter its earnest attention. Consider-
ation of the question from the stand-
point of public policy might well
lead the delegates to unite in
a definite and well supported presen-
tation of the case looking to action at Ot-
tawa. No one better than these business
men knows the place the banks should fill
in our business life. Are they filling it?
Or are they assuming much and forgetting
much? The situation need occasion no
alarm. It calls for no action harmful to
the confidence which makes prosperity
possible. But the banks may require a
strong hint. We must suppose they would
be wise enough to take it.

AS THE LONDON TIMES SEES IT

The London Times gives somewhat
guarded support to the All-Red steamship
project. It notes the very important fact
that the interests of Imperial trade de-
mand a satisfactory freight service—an
express freight service with rates low
enough not only to accommodate but to
develop business, as well as a fast mail
and passenger service. The Times says:
The scheme is one in which Canada's
interest is too obvious to need demon-
stration, while the interests of the whole
Empire are likely to be promoted by it
in a very great degree. Canadian sym-

pathy with the project has got beyond
the merely theoretical stage. We hear
now from Ottawa of a syndicate with
Lord Strathcona's name at the head of
it—assuredly the best guarantee for the
stability of any enterprise of the kind.
It is not only a fast passenger service
that Canada is anxious for. She wants
also, as Mr. Borden, the leader of the
Canadian Opposition, has pointed out, a
thorough and effective freight service at
the lowest possible price. These sugges-
tions, apparently, are being adopted by
those actively interested in the scheme.
It is estimated that the cost of the At-
lantic section of an all red route would be
£225,000 for both the British and Cana-
dian Governments. There is every pre-
cedent for the serious consideration of
such a subsidy by the Imperial Govern-
ment. We joined with Canada and the
Australian governments in subsidizing
the Pacific cable; on the motion of a
Liberal minister, Lord Rosebery, we fi-
nanced the Uganda Railway; and only five
years ago, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier remem-
bered the Conference, we gave a subsidy to
the Cunard Company for the service to
New York. The scheme of an all-red
route has, perhaps, a stronger claim on
Imperial support than any former plan
of inter-communication. It will require
careful thought, and it may have to be
done piecemeal, but most certainly it is
not a project to be unceremoniously set
aside.

MR. BORDEN AT HALIFAX

The Conservative leader spoke to the
country Tuesday in Halifax, and
throughout the several provinces through
which he is presently to proceed, the es-
sential portions of his address will be
studied by all thoughtful men who desire
to occupy an intelligent position with re-
gard to public affairs. By certain elements
in both political parties—the elements
thriving upon graft or living in the hope
of succeeding to a share of it—much of
the line that runs round the world, but
by sure and certain progress, based
upon a deeply rooted desire and deter-
mination to be true at once to ourselves
and to our brothers in blood within and
throughout the Empire.
Mr. Borden, in this the opening speech
of his tour, has challenged the thoughtful
attention of the country, and he has im-
posed upon his party a grave responsi-
bility in that it will be expected to live
up to the profession of faith he has made
as its recognized spokesman. The country,
attentive and vigilant, will not forget to
compare promise and performance.

AN ARMY OF CITIZENS

We are told from time to time that the
Canadian militia should be made to profit
by Switzerland's example, but though our
expanding numbers do not eliminate
the furs and feathers in the interest of
efficiency. A contemporary gives an ac-
count of the Swiss system which should
be very interesting as showing how na-
tional spirit and economy unite to provide
an army of citizens. If we require a mil-
itary force—and we do—there is no reason
why we should hesitate to profit by the
work done in the little republic.
The Swiss army, the Boston Transcript
points out, is theoretically 500,000 strong,
yet it is practically invisible except at
some afternoon of rifle-shooting or target-
marking on the rifle ranges of the com-
mune. Guaranteed in its neutrality, and
land-bound by the guarantors, Switzer-
land has really no enemies from whom
military invasion is to be apprehended.
But the whole population is liable to mil-
itary duty all the same, and duly performs
it, first and last, in all classes of society.
The elementary military drill is taken in
by boys at ten years of age as play and
gymnastics at school. At seventeen all
the youth of Switzerland are taken bodily
into the army, every one of them, and
from that age to fifty each is liable for
service in defence of his country, and, in
fact, does give up of his time from study,
from his forty-five days per year when he
is twenty, to his sixteen days every other
year till he is thirty-two, after which the
demand of the army upon him is but for
nine days' service in every four years
until he is forty-four. The basic principle
is that every able-bodied man should ac-
custom himself to the use of arms, and the
debate the home of democracy claims, at the
same time, to be the first of the European
nations to introduce universal military
service.

Yet you seldom see a soldier in Switzer-
land, where all the civilians are by turns
soldiers; it is another case of not being
able to see the forest for the trees. The
general staff is the only permanent and
visible part of the half-million military
host. It consists of the commander-in-
chief, who receives a salary of ten dollars
a day, and his staff. Yet the Toll legend
persists in the enthusiasm with which the
Swiss citizen-soldiers take up their tour
of duty as they arrive to each, and all.
The wealthy taxpayer stands in the ranks
side by side with the mechanic, the
broker from the city and the peasant
from the mountain hamlets. There are no
crack corps; the career is open to talents;
each is assigned tasks according to abili-
ties; the son of a groom may work him-
self up to the position of the only general,
and the rich man's son may graduate from
the army a groom, tending the barracks.
It is said that the Swiss enlisted men per-
form feats of mountain-climbing with their
mule-borne artillery that make available
points of vantage which to the ordinary
military eye would seem inaccessible. An
army that makes the smallest possible
draft on the public purse and on the labor
supply of the country, and yet includes in
its personnel all callings and every man
who is physically fit, and not more ur-
gently demanded, say as railroad man or
telegrapher, is the ideal military establish-
ment for a democratic age.

colonial out of politics would be to give
the taxpayers an honest return for their
every dollar year by year. It would rep-
resent a transportation policy based abso-
lutely upon strict regard for the public
interest. If such a commission, free and
progressive, were in control, few will
doubt that the experiment would not fail
to justify the retention of the Intercolonial
as a state road but also its gradual ex-
pansion into a transcontinental system of
great and constantly increasing value to
the country.

Along the same lines are the advocacy
of such control of the great public fran-
chises as would give the people a share
in the earnings they alone make possible;
the management of the public domain in
the public interest; the expansion of the
Railway Commission into a Public Utilities
Commission with extended power over pub-
lic service corporations; and the nationaliza-
tion of the telegraph and telephone com-
panies looking to their nationalization. It
must be said of this portion of Mr. Borden's
speech that it intelligently responds to
the trend of modern opinion in relation
to the great public services. The propo-
sals avoid any suggestion of confiscatory
legislation, while embracing policies cal-
culated to keep the public service corpora-
tions at their normal level, that of pub-
lic servants, fairly treated, but thoroughly
controlled. It may be said of these ques-
tions that they are far broader than par-
tisanship, and that upon their satisfactory
solution depend national progress and na-
tional well-being.

There is one Imperial note in the ad-
dress—the declaration in favor of pro-
moting by negotiation, legislation, and
other constitutional means, a system of
mutual preferential trade within the Em-
pire. This declaration is a faithful echo
of public sentiment throughout the Do-
minion today. Our growth in the matter
of Imperial unity must be along these
lines. The feeling here in relation to this
issue of paramount importance to the al-
lied British families is the feeling all
the line that runs round the world, but
by sure and certain progress, based
upon a deeply rooted desire and deter-
mination to be true at once to ourselves
and to our brothers in blood within and
throughout the Empire.
Mr. Borden, in this the opening speech
of his tour, has challenged the thoughtful
attention of the country, and he has im-
posed upon his party a grave responsi-
bility in that it will be expected to live
up to the profession of faith he has made
as its recognized spokesman. The country,
attentive and vigilant, will not forget to
compare promise and performance.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS

Our Ottawa despatches indicate that the
government has finally decided to hold
bye-elections in the four constituencies
which are vacant, and that the date for
the contests will be announced at once.
It is scarcely as good as settled that
September 18 or 19 will be election day in
St. John City and County, London, Well-
ington North, and Northumberland East.
In three of these four cases dead removed
the representatives, and in the fourth,
London, Mr. Hyman resigned and has evi-
dently abandoned public life.
The notice given is short enough—about
four weeks—though it may be supposed
that both parties have already made some
preparation. There will be a rush to get
ready from today, and political interest
throughout the country will be keen, since
in several cases the results will be re-
garded as an indication of the temper of
the people toward the administration.
It will not be surprising if Hon. Mr.
Pugsley, who was nominated last spring
by the Liberals, is made a cabinet
minister within a few days, in which case
he will be a more than ordinarily formid-
able candidate. For all that, it is probable
enough that he will be opposed, both be-
cause the bye-elections are a sort
of skirmish preliminary to the general
election, and because Dr. Stockton's
majority here was a heavy one.
The situation here will be a
somewhat peculiar one until it is known
whether or not Dr. Pugsley is to be Min-
ister of Railways, since undoubtedly his
advancement to that important portfolio,
or his failure to secure it, would very ma-
terially affect his strength at this time. It
is now quite generally anticipated that
the country will hear by Monday next
who Mr. Emmerson's successor is to be,
and many who are thought to be in touch
with affairs at Ottawa predict with some
confidence that Dr. Pugsley will be the
man.

The London seat, vacant because of
Hon. Mr. Hyman's resignation under cir-
cumstances with which the country is
tolerably familiar, gave the ex-minister
a majority of twenty-four in 1904 on a re-
count. The constituency was Conserva-
tive from Confederation down to 1891,
when Mr. Hyman carried it. He was
beaten in 1896, but was again successful in
1900, and had a majority of 547. This, as
has been said, was reduced to twenty-four
in 1904, and there were damaging allega-
tions of electoral corruption.
Wellington North, vacant through the
death of Mr. Thomas Martin, gave that
member a majority of 308 in 1904. In 1900
it went Conservative by thirty-one.
The Liberals held it from 1882 to 1900.
Northumberland East, where an elec-
tion necessary to fill the vacancy caused
by the death of Mr. Edward Cochrane,
Conservative, gave the Opposition a ma-
jority of 208 in 1904. The history of this
constituency is mainly Conservative, Mr.
Cochrane having held it with substantial
majorities from 1882 to the time of his
death.

St. John City and County gave the late
Dr. Stockton 5,601 votes in 1904 as against
4,964 for Mr. McKeown. This is the
political record of the seat:
1867—Grey, Con. Acclamation
1872—Burpee, Lib. 1,801
Palmer, Con. 1,801
1874—Burpee, Lib. 1,801
Palmer, Con. 1,801
1878—Burpee, Lib. 1,801
Weldon, Lib. 1,801
1882—Burpee, Lib. 1,801
Weldon, Lib. 1,801
1887—Skinner, Lib. 1,801
Weldon, Lib. 1,801
1891—Hazen, Con. 1,801
Skinner, Lib. 1,801
1896—Tucker, Lib. 1,801
1900—Tucker, Lib. 1,801
1904—Stockton, Con. 5,601

Col. Tucker had a majority of 778 in
1900 when he ran with Hon. Mr. Blair.
The change to a majority of nearly 700 for
Dr. Stockton in 1904 when the Grand
Trunk Pacific issue was in the foreground
serves to show how far the pendulum
sometimes swings in these constituencies
when there are stirring questions before
the electors.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

Every part of the Maritime Provinces
should be keenly interested in the dis-
cussion at Wednesday's session of the
Maritime Board of Trade, an extended ac-
count of which is to be found in the
new columns of The Telegraph today. The
men in attendance well represent a great
variety of solid interests throughout this
part of the Dominion, and the debate
shows that they are well equipped for the
consideration of the formidable bill of
law set before them for action. It must
appear that the time at the disposal of
the delegates is limited, considering the
range and gravity of the subjects to be
debated; but in most instances these sub-
jects have been fully or partially dissec-
ted on previous occasions and it therefore
has been found possible to cover a great
deal of ground in a single day.
Those who attended the meetings yester-
day must have been struck, as those
who read the newspapers today will be,
by the strong note of optimism which
marked the opening address of Mr. W. S.
Fisher, president of the Maritime Board,
and by the value of his suggestions rela-
tive to the development of the immense,<
but hitherto not properly appreciated, re-
sources of these provinces. Mr. George
Robertson's resolution touching our na-
tural wealth, and the wisdom of making
use of it and giving us our proper place
as an energetic and important section of
the Confederation, well seconded the
President's able treatment of these mat-
ters.

The now general feeling in favor of
measures to limit or stop the exportation
of pulpwood from Canada found definite
and almost unanimous expression in a
resolution. The delegates of all shades of
politics declare without hesitation in favor
of a policy which would lead this coun-
try to profit to the fullest extent from her
great wealth of raw material, instead of
selling her pulpwood for a pittance and
thus permitting foreign manufacturers to

coin and distribute the millions which
should go into Canadian pockets. This
clear cut assertion of opinion by the
Maritime Board is timely, and it can
scarcely fail to suggest to both political
parties the expediency of adequate legis-
lation to meet the case.
Another matter, not new but of con-
siderable interest in these provinces, is
the suggestion that the government take
over the branch railways and make them
federal of the Intercolonial. If this would
mean that these neglected and unsatisfac-
tory roads would be acquired at a price
fair to the people who have paid for most
of them and been tormented by the
wretched service given by many of them,
the public would favor it. Properly car-
ried out the plan would strengthen the
Intercolonial, give the people much more
satisfactory transportation, and assist
greatly in developing sections which long
have suffered from wretched railway
facilities. A danger to be guarded against,
however, is that a decision by the govern-
ment to take over the branch lines might
be a signal for a raid upon the treasury
by gentlemen desirous of obtaining fair
prices for rust, rotten ties, and collapsing
bridges. The public would be quick to
resent any such feature of a transfer.

NOTE AND COMMENT

Report has it that Ottawa is about to
name Mr. Emmerson's successor. Monday
next is named as the day for the news.
The province has raised about a million
and a half. The public will be asking how
long it will be before more will be re-
quired.
Newfoundland should be content to have
its case go to The Hague. Canada would
willingly have had the Alaska dispute so
settled, and must regret that it fell to a
weaker tribunal.
Kaid Sir Harry Maclean occupies an
exceedingly delicate position just now.
No doubt he hopes the Arabs will be de-
feated by the French; yet the worse they
are beaten the greater his danger be-
comes.

A contributor to the Fortnightly Re-
view suggests that Great Britain exchange
the West Indies for the Philippines. What
leads him to suppose that the British
would make so extensive a borrowing of
trouble is not clear.
Rev. Father Burke is among the Island
Board of Trade delegates. He is firmly
convinced that the tunnel will be built.
It must be built if the Islanders are to
get fair play. They should drop party
lines and form a solid tunnel party.

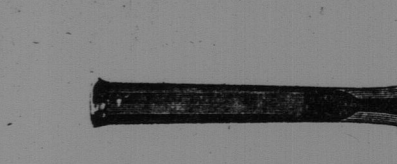
Mr. Roosevelt has issued a new challenge
to the gentlemen whom he describes as
"the predatory rich." He informs them
that their efforts to intimidate his admin-
istration will be useless. Mr. Rockefeller
will soon begin to regard the President's
case as hopeless.

The Arabs continue to resist the policy
of "peaceful penetration" at Casablanca.
Peaceful penetration is marked by rapid
fire and high muzzle velocity. It is bloody
and it will be quickly effective on the
coast. In the desert resistance may be
stubborn and prolonged.
The Telegram was visited by a correspond-
ent to give the present status of the de-
velopment of power and industries at
Grand Falls. This journal would be glad
to enlighten its questioner, but the
 requisite information is not in hand. There
appears to be a long wait at Grand Falls.

A question arises on the Ottawa Jour-
nal, whether our banks could not help
themselves and the situation a little by
increasing the rate of interest allowed by
them on savings or deposits.
Some years ago the Dominion Govern-
ment used to pay 4 per cent on savings.
Money was plentiful, and looking for safe
holes without too much regard for profit,
so the banks, which wanted to pay less
interest, induced the government to re-
duce its rate to 3 per cent. The banks, of
course, did the same. This probably did
not make a great deal of difference at the
time. But at the present period, when
safe stocks can be bought by the public
at figures upon which the return is equi-
valent to 5, 6 or 7 per cent, anybody who
keeps money on deposit at 3 per cent
either has some special reason for doing it
or does not know any better. It seems to
us that the banks might fight for their own
sake do well to put up the rate of in-
terest on deposits. They can always make
more than three per cent out of all the
money they can control. We might be
safe in saying more than double that.

Nearly Time

He—When I leave you tonight I am
going to take you in my arms and kiss
you.
She—Dear me, how late it is getting—
Chicago Record-Herald.



Lawn Tennis Supplies

There will be no let-up to the popularity of this splendid game during the present
season. To play well you need the best materials, such as—
Slazenger's Doherty Rackets..... \$2.50
Slazenger's Centraflex Rackets..... 4.00
Slazenger's Vantage Rackets..... 4.50
Slazenger's Lakeside Rackets..... 3.50
Slazenger's Demon Rackets..... 4.00
Slazenger's Freshway Rackets..... 3.00
Slazenger's Champion Rackets..... 2.00
Slazenger's Lathams Rackets..... 2.00
Slazenger's Championship Balls, per doz. 4.50
Racket Presses, Centre Straps, Nets, Marking Tapes, Out Preserver and Ball Car-
riers. The best values in Rubber Sole Shoes. Examine them. Price \$4.00 per pair.
W. H. THORNE & CO., LTD., Market Square, St. John, N. B.

Triffles Light as Air

A Chicago professor has discovered that
sea gulls possess reasoning and perceptive
powers. He is convinced that the birds
think. Would it not be a good plan to
catch some of the thousands which are to
be seen on the Thames between Westmin-
ster and London bridge and train them to
work in government offices?
At the home office their perceptive pow-
ers would come in handy. The war de-
partment is badly in need of thinkers. In
the admiralty the birds would be specially
welcome. We just throw the suggestion
out—London Mirror.
Ella—She is a decided blonde, isn't she?
Dora—Yes, but she only decided recent-
ly—Ally Sloper.
Gent—Is Miss Maude in?
Servant—Yes, sir, but at present she is
in her bath.
Gent (glancing at his watch)—O, thanks, tell her
I should like to see her—Ally Sloper.
"Is Mr. Lovejoy still paying attention
to your daughter?"
"Indeed, he isn't paying any attention
to her at all."
"Why? Did he jilt her?"
"No; he married her"—Pick-Me-Up.
"And you saw Murell?"
"I did."
"Tell me, is she married?"
"Yes."
"One question more: Again or yet?"
—Washington Herald.
"Ally," said Murell, "isn't drinking so
much champagne having a bad effect on
your system?"
"It's having a bad effect all right," an-
swered Ally, exhibiting a bundle of paw
checks. "As for the system, though, I
dropped that long ago, dear boy. There's
nothing in it."
They were trying to explain to the Aus-
tralian husbandman the principle of the
curved ball.
"That's all rot," he said. "It's easy
enough to throw a bouncing one; it will
turn around and come back to you, but
nobody can make me believe you can
throw a round ball so it will describe a
curve. These nature fakirs make me tired!"
"Ever been in Siberia?" asked the re-
porter.
"Yes," answered the distinguished
Russian refugee; "I took a knouting there
one summer."
Miss Maud—Father, did you give that
young man any encouragement when he
called to ask for my hand?
Colonel Budge—Encouragement? Well, I
should say yes. I handed him up to whiskey
three times—Pick-Me-Up.
One of the contractors in Panama was
annoyed by the exceedingly laziness
of the 60 native workmen under him. He
resolved to try to make them ashamed of
their indolence, so one day he lined them
up and said:
"Now, I've got a nice easy job for the
laziest man in this company. Will the
laziest man please step forward."
The fifty-nine of them stepped forward. The
contractor turned to the one who stood
still, looking almost too indolent to stand,
and said:
"You didn't come forward with the
others?"
And the answer came in a weary voice:
"I'm too lazy."—Judge's Library.

Our Canada

(By Rev. J. Schofield, in Toronto Globe)
Oh Canada, Our Canada!
We sing in praise of thee,
To Him who stirs our nations
Like ships across the sea;
For he hath guided our history,
In mercy guided thee,
From man's sin and poverty
To wealth and liberty.
Oh Canada, Our Canada!
We sing with pride of thee,
A land of salt and heroes,
Stretching from sea to sea:
A land of plenty for all,
Of rivers deep and wide,
Thy granaries for thy hungry
No need can ever hide.
Oh Canada, Our Canada!
We sing with joy of thee,
Thou land of salt and heroes,
Where thought and speech are free;
A land where every child
And right and knowledge dwell,
Where children are taught to worship
And the Sabbath to revere.
Oh Canada, Our Canada!
We lift our prayers for thee,
To the Shepherd of the nations,
The author of liberty,
That our happy children
His gracious hand may rest,
That they may live like brethren,
And with lasting peace be blest.

Song of the Sea

Give me a ship all staunch and trim,
With cuppers wide and high,
A pink smokestack and a wintry track,
And a captain high and dry,
Give me the smell of the briny waves,
And a bunk by the galley door,
For I am the darndest sailor man
That ever scrubbed a floor.
Sing me a chanter and sink it loud,
The kind when we reef the gaff,
And we hear the wind from the course be-
hind.
In the saltant gossam laugh,
Open the hatch and get an egg.
I'm hungry as I can be—
O there's nothing in life, a home, or wife,
That beats the rolling sea.
Give me the heave of the halyards high,
And the foam on her railing rail,
And the hum plum duff and the old man's
guff.
As I pint in a battered pall,
Open the starboard portholes wide,
Aft of the weather beam,
Curse the luck, how those stokers duck
Whenever I want more steam!
Get out, you lubbers, you make me sick
With your tales of the briny deep;
Why, shiver my lumps, you're a gang of
tramps.
And ought to be put to sleep.
You wouldn't know far from a pint of rum,
But I to the very core
Am the darndest sailor man that ever trod deck
Or scrubbed a galley floor.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere,
\$100 Reward, for any lame
man, woman, child, or animal,
who can be cured by
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.
Greatly improved in the new
Tuttle's Elixir, for human beings,
and for all animals, is the perfect
cure for all kinds of rheumatism,
Tuttle's Elixir Co., 74 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
Sold by all druggists and by
C. H. R. Crocker, 60 South Front Street, St. John, N. B.

Hay Fever Sufferers

Everyone who sees people with sore,
running eyes, sneezing, nose
colds and headaches. These are the