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ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 2, 1904.

Friends of The Telegraph
sending in news or letters on
any topic will please send their
names and addresses, not for
publication but as an evidence
of good faith. Unsigned com-
munications of any kind can-
not be noticed.—Ed. Telegraph.

"ILLUSTRIOUS VIRTUES"

Concluding his report of the successful
torpedo attack upon the Russian squa-
dron off Port Arthur Admiral Togo says
the damage inflicted upon the enemy and
the small loss to the Japanese must be
attributed to the illustrious virtues of his
majesty the Emperor of Japan. If they
must they must. And, admitting for the
moment that the admiral knows whereof
he affirms, it must appear that these illu-
strious virtues constitute a war engine of
amazing potency. We heard of these
illustrious virtues when the first
blow was struck at Port Arthur in Febru-
ary, and they have been regularly "men-
tioned in despatches" ever since. The
Chief of all the Russias has been heralded
as the possessor of illustrious virtues not
a few but for the purpose of this
struggle those of the Japanese emperor
combine the virtues of his brother at St.
Petersburg as a search light outlines a
beacon diamond.

What have these Tokyo virtues not done
in four fleeting months? There are the
terrible Cosackes, terrible no longer, who
must seek an end to the bubble reputation.
There is the general who held the Yalu
and was to check at its southern bank
the yellow tide pouring northward. In
the smoke of 200 guns the yellow men
cleared the Yalu of its defenders, and
passing long enough only to fill some of
their trenches with the dead, drove the
northern up country before them. The
illustrious virtues turned suddenly upon
General Stakelberg in the rear of Port
Arthur, brought him to a stand at
Yaluang, demolished his several divisions
and wrenched his artillery from him that
he might foot it the faster in retreat
upon the main body. At Nanchan Hill the
illustrious virtues had what looked like a
marriage squabble. For several hours their
potency seemed on the wane; but General
Oka, the Emperor's humble instrument,
having seen eight charges fail, drove the
ninth home and took the position and
the guns of the Russians.

General Kurapatkin, who scoffed at
these illustrious virtues so frequently ex-
ecuted by Admiral Togo, and who prated
of dictating peace at Tokyo, has been
making or ordering "masterly retreats"
for some weeks, and just now is acting
very much like a man who intended to
withdraw his whole force before the con-
centrated advance of Kuraki and Oka, and
evade a battle south of Mukden, if not
of Harbin. He may thus present the port
of Newchwang to the enemy, a gift worth
gold at this juncture, since it
would solve for Japan her most difficult
transportation problem. In last night's de-
monstration the illustrious virtues of the
emperor appeared to have inspired Kuraki
with the idea of cutting Kurapatkin's
line between Mukden and Liao Yang, the
success of which attempt would mean,
apparently, that the Russians must fight
at a disastrous disadvantage against forces
in their front and on their flank, outnum-
bering them in men and guns, and fired
by an unbroken series of important vic-
tories.

Admiral Togo insists that we must at-
tribute all these successes to the em-
peror's illustrious virtues. They bid fair
to expel the Russians from Manchuria
before the snow flies. They may even
impel the czar to cast about for an excuse
to make peace. No great ruler can well
afford to be without them.—And, perhaps,
they should be supplemented by a few
men like Togo and a considerable supply
of Shintoo powder.

BROADER EDUCATION.

There opened Tuesday in St. John a
meeting of teachers which promises to
be a notable one. The attendance is large
and the spirit admirable. The address
looked out to be much that gives cause for
contemplation and pointed out much that
remains to be done in order to perfect
the provincial system of public education.
Dr. Harrison's words concerning the need
of an agricultural college and in recogni-
tion of the value of manual training are
well worth attention. As the government

may soon be inclined to do something for
the University, the establishing of an
agricultural chair is a suggestion worthy
of consideration. It would enlarge the
University's usefulness and be of great
benefit to the province.

Dr. Crockett said a true word about in-
adequate salaries, and Hon. Mr. Harris
gives cause for hope in that matter. In-
spector Carter, referred to the advance
in education marked by the growth
of consolidated schools, the intro-
duction of manual training, and the in-
creasing recognition among pupils of the
useful and the beautiful. Inspector
Meagher gave examples of improvement
along these lines. The addresses of Mr.
Keyes, of Hartford, were heard with
much pleasure. He added materially to
the pleasure and profit of the meetings.
The speakers agreed that the educational
outlook in New Brunswick is bright.
United work by the hundreds of instruc-
tors now gathered here will work much
good. The man who wished to write the
songs of a nation might better have
wished to be able properly to instruct its
school children. All the rest would follow.

THE MARTIAL WHISKER.

Absalom was a cavalryman, and the
glory of his locks was his undoing. Samson
was equal to ten regiments of foot, and he
was shorn of his hair and his strength at
the one time. Perhaps the fate of one or
of both of these heroes has inspired the
regulation governing the hair and beards
of the thousands of militiamen now in
camp at Sussex. "The hair of the head is
to be kept short"—so runs the order.
The upper lip is not to be shaven.

Whiskers, if worn, are to be of moderate
length. On active service, at the discretion
of the officer commanding, beards may be
worn. Neither Delilah nor the trees of
the forest are to have any chance to com-
pass that which befell Samson or the
young man Absalom.

To moustaches few of the young gentle-
men now in camp will object, though those
who are now smooth-shaven will make
but a sorry showing in their ten days
stay under canvas. The order is somewhat
indefinite in its regulation of the whisker.
"Moderate length" might be variously in-
terpreted in different regiments, but pre-
sumably a soldier sporting a growth which
would blow in his eyes on a windy day or
obstruct the view of any comrade seeking
to obey the command "Eyes right," would
be sent summarily to the regimental bar-
ber. No beard should either impede the
movements of its owner or afford a pro-
truding grip to the enemy. Any such
growth, it may be assumed, would con-
stitute a flagrant breach of the regula-
tions.

The Camp Sussex whisker law is not
tyrannical, as it might appear at first
glance. Excessive length alone is forbid-
den. The soldier may flaunt whatever
color, or as many colors, as strike his
fancy. His choice of an immense variety
of cuts is free. In the matter of color and
form there is much room for both rivalry
and novelty. But it is forbidden to have
a crop such as a well known citizen bobbies
inside his coat when the wind is high or
when he is in a crowd. On active service
beards may be worn at the discretion of
the commanding officer. The commander,
in other words, may lead a regiment of
bearded men against the enemy's right
flank, as if to execute a turning move-
ment in that direction; may order his men
to shave that evening, make a forced
march, and lead a regiment of beardless
men against the enemy's left flank next
morning, thereby deceiving the foe as to
the extent of the forces marshalled against
him. Many other expedients are open to
strategist under the regulation now in
force, the advantages of which must be
readily apparent. And, of course, the or-
der makes for cleanliness and neatness
and uniformity. It may be that it is of
no strategic import whatever.

SOUND BRITISH ADVICE.

The St. James Gazette sets a good ex-
ample to British journals by advising its
readers to take a broader view of Colonial
questions and try to understand the
Colonies better. It concludes a wise edi-
torial on the Dundonald incident by saying
that while the value of sending Imperial
representatives to take a hand in Colonial
affairs is hardly questionable, "these rep-
resentatives must be chosen upon a differ-
ent plan and be trained upon a differ-
ent system, and imbued with new ideas if
their work is to be furthered and not ham-
pered by the great work of Imperial federation."
The advice is good. Journals like the
Saturday Review, which have recently ex-
pressed the opinion that Canada would be
the better for a little "dragging," re-
present a limited number of Englishmen
whose attitude toward the Colonies is
ignorant and insolent and would be harm-
ful were it not known that they do not
reflect general British opinion any more
than a few extreme Canadian journals of
limited influence reflect Canadian feeling.
Some London editors interpret every in-
dication that Canada is determined to
manage her domestic affairs in her own
way as evidence of disloyalty. These
gentlemen scarcely comprehend the mean-
ing of the word "Empire"; and they are
in need of the St. James Gazette's advice
to take Mr. Chamberlain's hint and "think
imperially."

The Gazette, however, is too deeply im-
pressed by the reiterated statement that
Canada "is at the parting of the ways."
That phrase has been loosely used by
many speakers and writers of late in an
attempt to create the belief that some

distinct tightening of the bond between
Canada and Britain must be effected with
all speed. Canadians contemplate no part-
ing. The present road is good enough for
them, and there is not the slightest indi-
cation that they mean to turn off at any
point along it. Indeed, the actual state-
ment that any other idea is entertained
in this country challenges prompt and
sharp rebuke. There is a case in point.
Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, who formerly
had a small place in Canadian politics, and
who cherished some of the delusions com-
mon to such men as Mr. Edward Farrer
and Mr. Erasmus Wiman, recently wrote a
letter to the New York Globe, in which
he affected to disclose facts supporting his
theory that Canada was "at the parting
of the ways." His communication, or the
substance of it, was reproduced in several
Canadian newspapers, with the result that
he has been ridiculed throughout this
country. Writing to the Globe, Mr. W.
O. Holland, who evidently does not know
Mr. Glen's reputation, treats him seriously,
saying in part:—

"The letter . . . of Francis Wayland
Glen, regarding Canada's near approach to
the parting of the ways, shows a lack of
knowledge on his part, as evidenced, for
example, in his statement that the late
Sir Oliver Mowat lost the premiership of
Ontario through the acceptance of a deca-
ration from his queen. Any Canadian will
inform Mr. Glen that Sir Oliver Mowat
had the love and esteem of the vast major-
ity of Canadians of both shades of politics
up to the time of his demise, and that had
he so desired he might have retained the
premiership to that period. Mr. Glen's
reference to the great mass of Canadians
being Jeffersonian is certainly a deca-
ration too amusing for anything, and needs no
comment. As to the Dundonald episode,
more serious things have happened, and
yet thoughtful Canadians never took the
idea of independence, or continental union,
into serious consideration."

Not will they. For all that the St.
James Gazette is wise in advising certain
British writers to abandon once for all
the habit of lecturing Canada as if she
were a poor relative who had outstayed
her welcome.

AGAIN, THE FOE.

The Americans have been discovered in
the very act of massing troops along Cana-
da's frontier. The discovery was made in
Toronto. The news was telegraphed to
New York, where they had not heard of
it, and an enterprising news agency there
offered by wire to sell the Toronto dis-
closure of Canada's peril to The Telegraph.
Not wishing to interfere with the ter-
centenary celebration, the late seceding
of the annual drill, The Telegraph refused
to buy it. It appears that the Toronto
News interviewed a man whom it describes
as "an officer of the Canadian militia, who
has special facilities for acquiring infor-
mation" regarding this matter and that he
unmasked the enemy in these words:

"Small but efficient bodies of regular troops
at the present moment are within striking
distance of both Montreal and Toronto. In
the Lake Champlain district, near Point
St. Charles, there is a force of all arms,
including a cavalry regiment, a battery
of two of artillery, and some infantry. It is
only forty miles from the border to the
shores of the St. Lawrence opposite Mont-
real. The cavalry could ride there in a day.
The infantry could march there in a week.
The artillery could be sent there in a day.
It is a fact that if a quarrel rose suddenly,
and if the American government were to act
on a moment's notice, it could launch a
formidable force at Montreal, Toronto,
and possibly at Winnipeg and Ottawa."

No general suspension of industrial ac-
tivity in Canada appears to have followed
these fearful revelations, and the inference
is that the country found them amus-
ing. The News suggests no plan, although
it would seem better to offer some advice
in this crisis of its own creation. Toronto
and Montreal cannot well be moved, and
the Americans are mean enough to tease
the News by refusing to withdraw these
"small but efficient" bodies of regular
troops from the boundary. We are not
looking for any trouble, but if these Am-
ericans cross the line it will be somebody's
duty to give them in charge of the police
for parading without a permit. In this
connection "we regret to report" that a
band instructor, wearing an American uni-
form, was discovered at Camp Sussex yester-
day. The News may conclude from this
fact incident that the invasion has com-
menced.

THE WARRIOR PRESIDENT.

Americans used to say that General
U. S. Grant could have over-
thrown the government and made
himself dictator after the Civil War.
The army would have done his bidding
—but for how long? Probably not for a
great while. The Boston Herald de-
nounces Mr. Roosevelt as a dictator who
in some cases has usurped the powers of
the Senate. It does not fear that he will
overthrow the government, but that he
will involve the country in war. In dis-
cussing the other day the address of ex-
Governor Black, who nominated President
Roosevelt at Chicago, mention was made
of the military note which was dominant
in his speech. The Herald quotes some of
it—"And yet out in the smoke and thun-
der will always be the tramp of horses
and the silent, rigid, upturned face," for
instance, and adds:—

"This sounds very much like what the
president himself has said on sundry oc-
casions. He believes in war as the means
of promoting great virtues, and that a
nation which does not have opportunity
to engage in war is in danger of enervation
and decay. But few would have ex-
pected his readiness to go to war to be
declared as a reason for his election to the
presidency. One great reason for doubt-

ing the expediency of his election is his
well known favorite opinion of war as a
national good. For this reason largely,
the business interests of the nation, which
are promoted by peace, feel that he is un-
safe. He has Napoleonic inclination to
court military glory for the nation."

This trait will be urged against Mr.
Roosevelt from now until November, but
that it will lose him many votes may be
doubted. The Americans like to hear the
charge sounded occasionally by orators—
and Mr. Roosevelt's frequent trumpeting
is not displeasing to the majority. Whether
or not he is dangerous can best be seen
after he is elected. The republic is very
likely to try the experiment, and then we
shall see what grounds there are for the
fears of the prophets who say that when
he is president by election, and not by
succession, the Rough Rider will use his
swords.

THEIR FRIEND DOWIE.

When John Alexander Dowie, who calls
himself Elijah II, was practically expelled
from London recently because he had
spoken disrespectfully of the King, some
of the American newspapers indulged in
considerable foolish talk about liberty and
the narrowness of the British view. Dowie
is now in New York and the newspapers
are not greatly pleased with him. Judging
by their comment they have now reached
the conclusion that the prophet should
have been placed in jail in London and
kept there.

As mad as a hatter and as sincere as a
flower, the prophet indulged in an espe-
cially unpleasant tirade against the report-
ers who have given him much valuable ad-
vertising. He is quoted as shouting at them:—

"But I say to each one of you fellows,
beware. You will each have to stand be-
fore God for your own sins. Touch not
mine anointed and do not prophesy no
barns. God declares, and he will protect
His prophets. All Huns have their portion
in the lake which burneth with fire and
brimstone. You can laugh, you can laugh
yourself into hell, but you can't laugh
yourselves out. A Methodist minister once
scoffed at me, and was put out for dis-
turbance of service. I told him to beware
and my words rang in his ears. Three
days later his body was found in a pool of
water. I cannot tell how it got there, but
I warned him. And I warn you men,
beware. God will stop your mouths. I
broad you scoundrels and you dogs as a
pack of unmitigated liars. Yet I pray
God to bless you."

The circumstances attending the death
of this particular Methodist minister will
probably be looked into by the news-
papers. They may "want to know" where
Dowie was when the unfortunate preacher
was pushed into the water.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

Russia is not only to defeat and to
humiliate Japan but to drive the British
out of India as well. Such at least is
the announcement of a Russian nobleman who
is a court official and who publishes the
St. Petersburg Vedomosti. The Russian
newspapers are permitted to print nothing
which offends the court, and editors do
not include in prophecies which are not
in harmony with the official view. For
this reason the words of the Vedomosti's
editor have been widely discussed of late.
"Russia," he says, "will assuredly
crush Japan, and I look to see her take a
large slice of China to pay the expenses
of the war." After this is accomplished,
the editor goes on to say, "we must also
drive England out of India, for then only
will there be a permanent peace. Russia
will then be without a rival throughout
Asia and the White Sea will reign every-
where from sea to sea."

These are sounding words from the cap-
ital of a nation which has not won a
single action on sea or land during four
months of fighting with the compass of
the Powers and which stands today in the
position of a bluffer called. It is not unlikely
that Russia, for fifty years after the pre-
sent war, will be occupied with affairs at
home. They are in a sorry condition.
There will be time enough after that to
talk of China and India. In St. Peters-
burg there has been much whispering
to keep the national courage up, but
though the expedient is old it has never
been regarded as particularly efficacious.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Among Russia's many enemies today are
the 2,700,000 people of Finland, subjects of
the czar, whose hopes are with Japan.

Woolens bought in England before the
tariff changes were announced are to be
admitted to Canada under the old rate.
This disposes of the complaint that Cana-
dian clothing manufacturers were to be
injured in any way by the new schedule.

The Rhodes trustees are generous and
discriminating. A McGill man won a
scholarship, and an Ottawa student having
almost tied the man, the trustees have awar-
ded the Ottawa youth a special prize of
\$1,500 a year. This should stimulate in-
tending competitors to study hard.

Sir Henry Irving grows old in years, but
his head and heart are young. In a re-
cent speech he said:—

"An actor's age, I am told, is always the
subject of sympathetic comment. About
twenty years ago, I remember, a lady
wrote to me and said: 'Is it true that
you are getting on for eighty?' I replied
that it was quite true; but I hoped it
wouldn't make any difference. The other
day I had a letter offering me a play—
such things do come sometimes. The
author said it was a poetical allegory, and
he wanted to cast me in the part of Father
Time. I wrote, in what I thought was
quite a playful spirit, to say that if I ac-
cepted the part I might want to use

Father Time's scythe to cut down the
other parts. He wrote back in quite a
different spirit: 'How like an actor man-
ager!' Gentlemen, the strolling player
who is now addressing you, for, it may be,
the hundredth occasion—I have quite lost
count—may strike those younger members
as rather like Father Time. But I can
assure them that he carries nothing so
unbecoming as a scythe—only a cigar cutter."

But the central fact remains that Cana-
da is a self-governing community; that
the officer commanding her forces is a
Canadian officer subject to full Canadian
control. The Canadian ministry accepts
responsibility for the action of the Min-
ister of Agriculture, who was acting in this
affair on behalf of the Minister of Militia,
and that is the end of the matter. It is a
thousand pities, but Canada must rule in
her own household.—Canadian Gazette.

Russia is falling from the heights of
her overdone fame. The drop in Rus-
sia's reputation recalls a story the politi-
cians are telling at Chicago. "There goes
Jim Blinkey," said a sympathetic friend
as he watched the shabby figure of a
man who had been better days. "Poor
Jim, he's not the man he was." "No,
and he never was," replied the unsympa-
thetic friend. That is the way with
Russia. The truth is not that Russia is
weaker and smaller than she once was,
but that Russia was never as strong and
big as people thought she was. In short,
Russia is a bluff carried too far, not a
"Has Been," but a "Never Waser."—
Toronto Telegram.

The Flowers.

(Frank L. Stanton.)

In a far, immortal morning—in the first
sweet breath of spring
The flowers of all the garden heard the
King of the morning sing.
The glory of the story of the coming of the King
Of His footsteps on the hills—
By the holy vales and hills—
And heard the angelic angels, in the far
clouds trumpeting!

"For His welcome," with the flowers, "in
the splendor of the light,
A coronal all brightly gleaming
tramples down the night!
And the white, for love that lives—
That is wounded and forgiven—
A coronal—a coronal unutterably bright!"

But the roses answered, weeping: "We have
thorns of wrath and pain
That wound the King's white brow,
And so would wound again
Till his crystal would be crimsoned, as with
red drops of rain—
But the Lilies, pure and white—
The Lilies of the field—
Let them crown Him—for the Lilies on
His dreaming breast have lain."

Then a glory fell upon them, and a peace
divinely won,
The King, the King is coming! and we
heard the world's heart beat,
And we heard their Lilies of Love
before His feet.

A Child Teaches a Bishop Good-humored

The newly-elected Methodist bishop, Dr.
William Burt, of Rome, is noted for his
cheerful and placid manner. Nothing ever
ruffles him. He is never heard to com-
plain.

A clergyman complimented Dr. Burt one
day on his good disposition.
"You never grow angry about anything," he
said. "No matter what kind of a meal
you eat, before you eat it cheerfully.
If you are feeling poorly, you conceal it.
How did you manage to acquire such a
fine habit of good-humored tolerance and
forgiveness?"

"Maybe the remark of a child that I
once overheard helped me to learn to
complain and grumble as little as possible,"
said Dr. Burt. "While I was studying at
Wilbraham Academy I spent a few days
with this child's father—a good man, but
a chronic growler. We were all sitting in
the parlor one night when the question of
food arose. The child, a little girl, told
everybody what each member of the house-
hold liked best. Finally it came to the
father's turn to be described.

"What do I like, Nancy?" he said,
laughing.

"You," said the little girl slowly—"well,
you like most anything we haven't got."

The Victim of a Delusion and His End.

Captain Norton Goddard, the energetic
reformer of New York, puts little trust
in mental healing, faith cure and such like
movements.
"The mental healer once," said Captain
Goddard recently, "called at a house
where an old man lay very ill.
"What is the trouble with the old
gentleman?" he said to the servant who
answered his ring.
"He has the rheumatism, sir," the girl
replied.

"Oh, no," said the healer, impatiently,
"he hasn't rheumatism. He only thinks he
has it. There is no such thing as rheu-
matism. May I go up and talk to him?"

"The servant made inquiry, and said on
her return that it would be impossible for
the healer to see the sick man. Accord-
ingly he went away, but it a few days he
came back to try again. The same servant
opened the door for him.

"Well," he said, "does the old gentle-
man still persist in his delusion that he
has rheumatism?"

"No sir," the maid answered; "the poor
man thinks he is dead now. We buried
him yesterday."

Great Men's Good Advice to Boys.
A youthful and ingenious auto-graph
collector, of New York, wrote last year to
all the great men he could think of, saying
he was a boy of fifteen and asking how he
might best win success in life. All the
great men did not answer him, but a
dozen did, and among these dozen was the
late Sir Henry Stanley.

Stanley wrote:—
"Whatever work you undertake to do,
put your will and heart into it, and try to
excel others in it. If you do this as a
law to yourself every employer becomes
your friend, you become esteemed by all
and according to your excellence fortune
will endow you."

Rider Haggard wrote:—
"Be honest of heart as well as in out-
ward seeming. Never take advantage, by
the doing of a mean or an unkind thing,
of the doing of a mean or an unkind thing.
There is no failure so complete as the success
which paralyzes earnest work."—New York
Telegram.

Special Values in Men's Suits!

Perhaps never in the history of this store have we shown such
Good Value in Men's Suits as now. You will do yourself an injustice
if you buy a suit without a look through our stock. You are always
welcome and will receive courteous treatment at THIS STORE wh ther
you buy or not. Ask to see our Men's Suits at
\$3.95, 5, 6, 7.50, 8.45, 8.75, 10.
You can save from \$2 to \$5 by buying a suit here.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,
199 and 201 Union Street.

WAUKEGAN
Barbed Wire Fencing

Costs about 10 per cent more but runs 20 per cent further
than any other brand and is therefore cheapest for farmers to use.
Strong as the strongest.

If your dealers cannot supply you write to
W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd.,
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

EXHIBITION BOOMING.

More Prizes for Horses—Children's
Competition a Great Success—
Fine Fish Exhibit.

The outlook for a successful exhibition
this year in St. John is especially bright,
and those who have it in hand are sparing
no pains to put up a show that will be
worthy of patronage by all classes.

At a meeting last night of the executive
of the association it was decided to spend
\$600 more in prizes for horses this year
than last. This means that we are going
to have a fine horse show in connection
with the exhibition, as the extra prizes
will no doubt attract large numbers of
fancy drivers, hunters, steeplechasers, etc.,
to our city.

The other departments are also boom-
ing.

The prizes offered school children for the
best named collection of weeds will be
eagerly competed for, more than 200 en-
tries having already been received from
all parts of the province.

The display of live fish, which is so at-
tractive a feature to a great many, will
this year be larger and better than ever
before.

The Shury, Dietrich Company, of Galt
(Ont.), have engaged a large space in the
exhibition hall, and will have a fine dis-
play of saws and all kinds of hardware.

Judge Livingston Says Frankness Pays

Judge Leonard F. Livingston of Georgia
is one of those members of congress who
believe senators and representatives ought
to have more salary, and he is not afraid
to advocate it. As a member of the house
of representatives committee, he has repeat-
edly stood for an increase to \$7,500, and in
spite of warnings from timid colleagues
that his constituents would not return
him, he has never wavered.

The judge says it pays to be frank with
the people on this subject, as they appre-
ciate it. An experience of his when he
was in the legislature indicates this.

As a member of the legislature and pre-
sident in the committee on agriculture back
in the days soon after the war, he had
the temerity to vote for a bill increasing
the allowance of members of the legisla-
ture from \$4 per day to \$7. Not only that,
but he fearlessly urged the increase. The
next fall, when he was out campaigning
for another term and one night was li-
boring with his audience on some impor-
tant point in statesmanship, a hard-shelled
old taxpayer arose in the back part of the
house and said:

"Ain't you one of the legislators that
voted for a bill raising your wages from
\$4 to \$7 a day?"

"Yes, sir, I did, and if you'll allow me
I'll tell you why I did it. I can go down
there to the capital and lodge in a cheap
boarding house on the edge of the town
for \$4 a day. In the morning when I
enter the session I am in complete igno-
rance of what my contemporaries have
been doing and planning about the hotels
the night before, and too ignorant to take
part in affairs intelligently. For all I
know they have planned to put Jack
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