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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection. Honesty in public life. Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion. No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 22, 1910.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY

There are many business men in this city and in other cities as well who are looking about for men in various trades and not finding them. The tailoring business may be mentioned as an example where skilled workmen are most difficult to obtain. In fact we are informed that there is a chronic scarcity of men for all branches of this industry.

The first essential for many people is that they may realize their wants. Wants must be strong enough to give rise to productive effort and to the exercise of the homely qualities essential to patient industry. Of course wants are both good and evil, and to increase the wants that have only an evil influence means no gain. In fact men are very often poor because their wants are of the wrong kind. Wealth is wanted fiercely enough but the mind is constantly occupied in devising schemes by which it can be obtained without the usual sacrifices of patience and abstinence.

In the natural course of events, higher wages can only come when efficiency is improved. They are inevitable then. In practice the effect of increased efficiency is not only to increase a man's utility to his employer but it also places him where the supply of his kind of labor is less. Germany is far ahead of us in the effort to make labor efficient. No other country equals her in the number of technical schools for the artisan class. We should make it as easy in our public schools for a boy or girl to get training in tailoring, sewing, cooking, etc., as in English or mathematics. The increased efficiency given to an unskilled man increases his usefulness to his employer and increases the demand for his services. The best way of helping forward the solution of the labor problems is to dot our cities and towns with training schools suitable for giving practical instruction in and preparation for agriculture, manufactures and commerce. We have done something in that line but there is much more to do. In the meantime, while employers of labor are creating for skilled assistants, there is something for ambitious men and lads to do in their own behalf.

MR. FOSTER 'COMES BACK'

The Toronto Telegram serves notice upon Mr. Borden and the Conservative leaders generally that Hon. Mr. Foster will "come back." Referring to the fact that Mr. Foster was in the maritime provinces while Mr. Borden and Mr. Doherty were touring Ontario, the Telegram announces that the ex-finance minister is billed to address the annual meeting of the Ward 4 Conservatives in Toronto on Oct. 27. It says that despite what is called the temporary eclipse in Mr. Foster's political

career the Ward 4 association has stood loyally by him, and that his appearance at the annual meeting is intended to be an invitation to the Federal Conservative party that he will not be cast off by Toronto. "His speech," says the Telegram, "at this meeting is practically designed to notify those who form the party at Ottawa, and who will gather there on Nov. 17, that he cannot be dropped, so far as Toronto is concerned."

This appears to settle matters so far as Mr. Foster is concerned. The friends of Mr. Monk have not yet been heard from, but it is very evident that it will be a very disorganized Conservative party, playing at cross purposes, which will fill the opposition seats at the coming session of parliament. If Mr. Foster should decline to yield the first lieutenantcy to Mr. Doherty, what will Mr. Borden do about it? And if the Quebec Conservatives inform Mr. Borden that Mr. Monk is quite good enough for them, what will the ultra-loyalists of the Conservative party say in reply?

DOMINANT PERSONALITIES

It is a striking fact that today the chief issues in the United States are personal and cling about individuals. The parties rally, not around principles but men. Bryan for years led the Democratic party from one heresy to another and his hold upon large sections of the people is still unshaken. Roosevelt is the darling of the army of insurgency in the west and he continues to be their darling in spite of the fact that in the east he has taken to his bosom the supporters of reaction. His New York platform says nothing of the principles for which the insurgents fought. Instead of doing so it strongly endorses the opposite and lauds to the very heaven the President and the Payne-Aldrich tariff. With a wide comprehensiveness he embraces in his person all conflicting views and would lead both the regulars and the rebels to the gory war. His path is not straight or easy but apparently he will be able to walk it to the end. All of which proves the advantages in politics at least, of keeping an atmosphere. He will do it simply because he is Roosevelt. By going with one fist in the air, declaring his hatred of sham, scorn of a lie, devotion to justice, and stretching forth the other hand to embrace Ballinger, Aldrich, Payne and Cameron and the successors of "My dear Harriman," he hopes to turn the trick.

There is a dead level theory of Democracy somewhere expressed which expects the masses to submerge the individual. Equality and not distinction is said to be the passion of the people. The era of salient personalities is passing, we are told, and the principle of equality, which insures the elevation of man in general is fatal to particular greatness. "In modern society," says De Toqueville, "everything threatens to become so much alike that the peculiar characteristics of each individual will soon be entirely lost in the general aspect of the world." On the other hand Plato maintained that a Democracy will have the greatest variety of human nature. The attitude of the country today towards Roosevelt is rather a convincing proof that Plato was right. The individual is valued above similarity and when one has individuality or personality, whatever that may mean, he may hold what opinions he pleases. Indeed the present darning of the masses might well claim to have many personalities, all of them salient and outstanding, and none of them in any danger of being submerged, even as he has many views and policies to suit different sections and localities.

The issues are eclipsed by the individual. Roosevelt will lead the forces of insurgency and give them nothing but the opportunity of fighting their battles all over again. He is fabricating cheap goods for an uncritical market. Haste and superficiality and strain are producing crude work, unlovely and unrefined, such as the future will have no joy in. Roosevelt, however, is having a bully time. He is certainly having a loud time. The newspapers, the advertising, the turmoil and shouting have an effect of din, so that one feels that he must raise his voice to be heard. In such a din the whispers of the gods are hard to catch. This delusion of noise is fatal to real progress. Nothing in the long run will be listened to except that whose quiet truth makes it worth hearing. The present condition indicates an immature civilization. Trans-Atlantic migration and internal movements from east to west give a transient and restless character which the dominant leader incarnates. No matter how gifted an individual may be, he is in no way apart from his time. He is the twig upon which the prevailing tendency of the time bears fruit. But the fruit in this case will be disappointing. When they seek for grapes it will bring forth wild grapes. Like the ancient prophet, from the plant of their delight they will look for judgment but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry.

IN QUEBEC

The Conservatives are by no means happy over the state of affairs that has developed in the province of Quebec. One sees a good deal in the Conservative press about the alleged damage being done by Mr. Bourassa and his friends to the Liberal cause, but there is another side to the question. The Bourassa-Monk campaign is having the effect of alienating from the Conservative party the English speaking people of Quebec, who have no desire to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier sacrificed at the hands of the Nationalist leaders. It does not appear, however, that the campaign being waged against Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Messrs. Bourassa and Monk will have any such effect among the French-Canadians as some Conservative journals allege. The recent great demonstration in Montreal in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be regarded as a fair indication of popular feeling.

To get back, however, to the effect of the Bourassa campaign upon the English speaking Conservatives, we may quote the following statement from the Montreal

correspondent of the Toronto World, which is a Conservative newspaper: "Very few English citizens will desert Laurier to embrace the doctrines of Henri Bourassa, and in fact, most of them will vote for Laurier at the next election in preference to the political organization controlled by the Nationalists. This fact can be easily verified by a talk with the English-speaking electors of Jacques Cartier. In fact, it would be hard to find any English-speaking Conservative in that constituency today who has not decided to vote against Mr. Monk at the next election."

THE NEW PENAL SYSTEM

The new prison-farm at Guelph, in the province of Ontario, has now been conducted for some time, and it is possible to form a fair estimate of the success of this method of dealing with inebriates and persons guilty of minor offences. The Toronto News contains an interview with Count de Franqueville, a barrister from Paris, who is devoting a considerable portion of his time to the study of penal questions in different countries. He went to Guelph, and on his return said to the News that it was a revelation to him to find such a large number of persons working in the open air with very few guards to watch them. He noted particularly that the guards carried no rifles, nor was there anything to indicate that the men were prisoners. The healthy and vigorous appearance of the latter was in striking contrast to that of the inmates of ordinary prisons. The Count said he regarded the work being done at Guelph as an object lesson in prison reform and added that they had nothing like it in France.

The example of Ontario in this matter should be followed by New Brunswick. This province could well afford to have a prison farm, for the simple reason that the men would be self-supporting, and after the institution had been fairly established, they would not be a serious charge upon the state. And, what is of still greater importance, many victims of drink who under present conditions are many times arrested and either serve a considerable time in prison, or have their fines paid by those who can ill afford the expense, would in such an institution have a splendid opportunity to regain their manhood, and to be added once more to the productive classes of the community. There is a large number of men in St. John at the present time who ought to be at work on a prison farm. It would be better for them and for their relatives, and for the community at large.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS

One of the most striking evidences that St. John has been making substantial progress during the past few years is found in the increased value of some real estate that has lately changed hands. A portion of property at the head of the harbor which, not many years ago, was purchased for a few thousand dollars, has proved a perfect bonanza to the owner. He received for two small portions of it sums enormously greater than the original cost of the whole, and if the figure now mentioned is really that for which the balance of the property has been sold, it is doubtful if one could find in any Canadian city a more remarkable example of the enhanced value of property within a short period of time. Significant as has been the improvement in real estate value, we are apparently on the eve of still greater things. In years past the Canadian Pacific Railway has been willing to become a property owner here, but it has been largely at the expense of the city. Now, the company is beginning to spend its own money, and the indications are that it will spend a large amount. It would not do so but that the prospects of St. John warrant the investment. Seeing that this great corporation recognizes the bright future of the city, the citizens themselves should be encouraged to take a still more hopeful view of the situation, and do all in their power to accelerate the movement, which must eventually make St. John one of the great cities of Canada. We have definitely cut loose from the old conditions and must face the new. The great railways will do much within the next few years to enlarge the equipment of the port, which could ask for no more favorable advertisement. But great changes are necessary in the methods of doing civic business if we are to make the most of our opportunities.

RECREATION CENTRES

Public provision of recreation for adults as well as children is increasingly recognized as essential, especially in the modern city. One of the most significant statements that was made at the recent conference on Charities and Corrections at Buffalo was that of Mr. Francis McLean, that the most important of all the social problems of the smaller cities is the problem of public recreation. It was essentially a problem of recreation, he said, and not one of charities and correction in the old sense at all. It is the problem of the larger cities also, for the roots of the corrupting power of Tammany Hall in New York and of Johnny Powers and Hinky Dink and Bath-House John in Chicago are in the saloons, the prostitution syndicate, the vice trust and the gambling businesses of those cities. That is to say, it is in the recreations of those cities. Chicago is working out a solution of the problem. But Rochester has taken the natural step of opening the public school buildings for wholesome recreational uses as community gathering places in the evening. Instead of clamoring for money to erect new buildings they have taken the common sense view of deciding to use to the full the buildings that the people now own.

The suggestion for this step could easily be obtained from the many uses to which the little schoolhouse back home was put. It was not used as an institution for the uplift of one class of people by another, but was a common meeting place for the whole community. It was the centre of intellectual interchange, where great and trivial subjects were argued in serious debate and the community were by it bound together in the living solidarity of social and intellectual interchange. This is the

spirit of the Rochester social centres. Governor Hughes made this statement to the committee of arrangement: "I am more interested in what you are doing and in what it stands for than in anything else in the world." By the way, one of the great forces in this movement in Rochester is Dr. Crapsey, who was a few years ago expelled from the Anglican church in New York for heresy.

The first school building to be opened for this purpose was not in the poor district, but in the mid-ground of the social, political and religious life of the city. The assembly hall was equipped with a gymnasium, shower-baths were installed, a library was rented from the Albany State Library, games, magazines, etc., were procured. The week was divided so as to give three nights to the men and boys, two nights to the women and girls, and one night for both when a lecture or entertainment followed by a social hour, was arranged. Within a short time the men of the community had organized themselves into a Men's Civic Club, the women into a Woman's Civic Club, the boys and girls into similar groups, each of them self-governing and free. The attendance during the first six months at this centre was over 25,000. The cost of equipping and maintaining the centre was \$3,000. Dividing the total expenditure by the number attending, the cost per person, including the use of the gymnasium, baths, library, magazines, games, lectures, and entertainments as well as facilities for club meetings was about twelve cents. In four other school buildings the people of the communities spontaneously came together and asked to be allowed to use their buildings as meeting places for civic clubs. Not only has the movement been successful in the large, enthusiastic attendance, but it has been an unqualified success in the development of a good community spirit and proved itself of great value in offering the opportunity for the discussion and understanding of civic questions.

The playground movement sprung from a public awakening to the pitiful lack of opportunity afforded for play to the child in congested city areas. We are now awakened to the need of recreation facilities which will serve not only the children but the whole family and every member of the community, young and old. The value of the movement in Rochester as a solution of the boy problem is indicated in the words of a merchant whose place of business is near the first school opened: "The social centre has accomplished what I regarded as impossible. I have been here nine years and during that time there has always been a gang of toughs around those corners, which has been a continual nuisance. This winter the gang disappeared." They are not a gang any more but a debating club. The wonder is that this larger use of the school building has not suggested itself before to leaders in the city. There is no reason why people of all classes and views and races should not find a common meeting place here where a community interest and neighborly spirit may be developed. Antisocial prejudices are just as shameful as illiteracy, and they will disappear only when we come to know one another well.

THE INCOME TAX

President Taft is reported to have said that of all forms of taxation, a tax on income is the most just and equitable method of regulating the expenses of government. Theoretically it satisfies the four criteria of a tax proposed by Adam Smith: equity, certainty, convenience of payment, economy in collecting. It is equitable in that it taxes large wealth heavily, small wealth lightly, and least wealth not at all. It is certain, since the state can always depend on the fact that its citizens will have an income, large or small. It is convenient because the time of payment is known long before it is due and arrangements can be made accordingly. Then it is economical because it may be self-assessed for a man can easily find out how much he has to pay and he can anticipate the collector by going in haste to pay at the first opportunity.

But the great difficulty is that if it is self-assessed many people will avoid the tax, and if it is assessed by a collector they will perjure themselves rather than pay. If all citizens were honest the tax would certainly be as easy in practice as it is just in theory. But it is most difficult to apply in practice, especially when the doctrine of non-interference obtains as it ordinarily does in democratic countries. And the government would have to become inquisitorial in all its departments as the collector in New York now is in separating the protectionist statesman and millionaire protectionist manufacturer from the loot they would fain smuggle into the country on each returning ship.

The present method of taxation in protectionist countries is certainly neither economical nor equitable. A few years ago it was estimated that the average family in the United States pays \$111 of tariff tax, of which \$16.52 goes to the government and \$94.48 to the trusts and middlemen. But no matter what the form of taxation, it will always be true, as a British finance minister once contended, that the most heavily taxed people according to their means will be the small income taxpayers. "Where the cloth coat leaves off and the fustian jacket begins." In all governments from the beginning of time up to the present, the laws have been made and the taxes so adjusted as to bear upon the poor, because the taxes have been imposed by other than they. There are many ways in which it is perfectly practicable to tax the income and property of well-to-do citizens. Many of them have been tried. For instance during the civil war in the United States there was a tax on corporate receipts, an income tax, a tax on bank checks, carriages and special luxuries. The haste with which they were abolished contrasts strongly with the deliberation of the governments in interfering with the protective tariff, and the obstinacy with which its burdens were increased when they did meddle with it.

ONTARIO'S RACE PROBLEM

The Whitney government of Ontario finds itself confronted by a problem the solution of which will require the exercise of unusual firmness and tact. It is the question of by-lingualism in the schools. The Ottawa Citizen states that there has been for a number of years a well ordered and definite plan to extend the French language, manners and customs, into the province of Ontario, just as has been done in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. The crisis has come in Ontario at this time because of the fearless stand taken by Bishop Fallon against the quiet and systematic plan of French encroachment. The bishop contends that the system of teaching both French and English in the schools of Essex County, with apparently a preference for French, results practically in children growing up in ignorance. The Nationalist press of Quebec has vigorously attacked Bishop Fallon, and the whole question is being discussed with much vigor throughout the province of Ontario. The Ottawa Citizen, which is a Conservative paper, pointedly calls the attention of the Whitney government to the serious nature of the controversy, and concludes with this statement: "Whatever may be the prevailing conditions in Quebec, it is the duty of the government of every English-speaking province to see that every child shall be educated to speak and write the English language and shall not have its future handicapped by being turned out upon the world unable to speak and write the language of this country and of this continent, which is besides the language most generally spoken throughout the whole world."

It is evident from the news that comes from Toronto that relations in the Whitney cabinet are severely strained as a result of recent revelations. The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness says that affairs have reached a stage where cabinet changes would seem to be imminent, and that unless at least two members of the cabinet resign they may be forced out by Sir James Whitney. The members named are Mr. Hanna and Dr. Reaume. The Toronto Telegram, however, says that Bishop Fallon exonerates Mr. Hanna. The Witness correspondent says that the friends of Sir James Whitney feel that he has been the victim of treachery in the cabinet, and adds: "Dr. Reaume is regarded as the weakest man in the cabinet, and never had any particular weight. Mr. Hanna, while a good departmental administrator, has lost caste. This last attempt to ride two horses at once has demonstrated his inability to 'take charge of the Catholic vote,' while many Conservative Orangemen will support him no more. Englishmen will never forgive him for his reference to them as 'undesirable citizens' during the last election. Mr. Hanna is no longer regarded as a likely man to strengthen Mr. Borden's position."

THE VISIT OF MR. HAYS

It is hoped and expected that statements will be made at this evening's banquet to Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will indicate important developments by that railway in connection with its terminals in St. John harbor east. Necessarily a great deal of work must be done and a large amount of money expended before it will be possible for steamers to take cargo at the wharves of the company, at the head of Courtenay Bay, but some time must yet elapse before the company's trains will bring freight to this port, and so great a corporation can do an immense amount of work in a comparatively short time. It has the organization, the equipment and the resources. We may hope for a time when the Grand Trunk Pacific will bring freight over its own line by a direct route from Chipman to St. John, instead of by the longer route via Montreal. This great railway, spanning the continent and having a more level grade than any other transcontinental railway in existence, will be able to transport immense quantities of freight to and from its Atlantic terminals, and the great bulk of that freight business in the winter season must come to St. John.

There are well defined rumors that the Canadian Northern Railway will eventually come also to St. John harbor east, where its terminals will look across to those of the other great transcontinental. In that event, and if, as is confidently expected, the dry dock and ship repair plant are constructed on the eastern side below the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals, it is clear that the whole region around the present Courtenay Bay will be completely transformed. The city will extend its borders outward in that direction, and what are now vacant places will be covered with industrial and commercial plant and the homes of working people.

Mr. Hays, who will be this evening the guest of the Board of Trade, is one of the foremost railway men of the continent. He got his early training in the United States, and rose rapidly to high rank. He came then to the Grand Trunk, and revolutionized its system, went back for a time to the United States, returned later to the Grand Trunk, and was one of the leading promoters of the new transcontinental, of which he is now the president. St. John extends to him a hearty welcome, and attaches much importance to his visit at this time. It is in the power of the company which he represents to do a great deal for the development of this port. The port in turn offers to the company exceptional facilities for providing itself with deep water terminals, in a port that is open all the year round, and that has already made good its claim to be the chief winter port of the Dominion of Canada. The port and the railway therefore may fairly come together on even terms, and carry out such plans as will make for their mutual advantage and profit.

THE MAYES CASE

The Ottawa Free Press accurately sums up the Mayes case in the Exchequer Court as follows: "The telegraphed reports from St. John

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE THE MAYFLOWER By Edward Everett

From an oration on "The First Settlement of New England," at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 22, 1824.

METHINKS I see it now, that one solitary, adventurous vessel, the Mayflower, of a forlorn hope, freighted with the prospects of a future state, and bound across the unknown sea, I beheld it pursuing with a thousand misgivings, the uncertain, tedious voyage. Suns rise and set, and weeks and months pass, and the winter surprises them on the deep, but brings them not the sight of the wished-for shore. I see them now, scantily supplied with provisions, crowded almost to suffocation in their ill-stored prison, delayed by calms, pursuing a circuitous route; and now, driven in fury before the raging tempest, in their scarcely seaworthy vessel, the awful voice of the storm howls through the rigging. The laboring masts seem straining from their base; the dismal sound of the pumps ocean breaks and settles with ingulfing floods over the floating deck, and beats with deadening weight against the staggering vessel. I see them escaped from these perils, pursuing their all but desperate undertaking, and landed at last, after a five months' passage, on the ice-clad rocks of Plymouth, weak and exhausted from the voyage, poorly armed, scantily provisioned, depending on the charity of their shipmaster for a draught of beer on board, drinking nothing but water on shore, without shelter, without means, surrounded by hostile tribes.

Shut now the volume of history, and tell me, on any principle of human probability, what shall be the fate of this handful of adventurers? Tell me, man of military science, in how many months they were all swept off by the thirsty savage tribes enumerated within the boundaries of New England? Tell me, politician, how long did this shadow of a colony, on which your conventions and treaties had not smiled, languish on the distant coast? Student of history, compare for me the baffled projects, the deserted settlements, the abandoned adventures of other times, and find the parallel of this. Was it the winter storm, beating upon the houseless heads of women and children? Was it hard labor and spare meals? Was it disease? Was it the tomahawk? Was it the deep malady of a blighted hope, a ruined enterprise, and a broken heart, aching in its last moments at the recollections of the loved and left, beyond the sea? Was it some or all of them united that hurried this forsaken company to their melancholy fate? And is it possible that neither of these causes, that all combined, were able to blast this bud of hope? Is it possible that from a beginning so feeble, so frail, so worthy, not so much of admiration as of pity, there has gone forth a progress so steady, a growth so wonderful, a reality so important, a promise yet to be fulfilled, so glorious!

(N. B.), in regard to the judgment of Mr. Justice Caselle of the Exchequer Court, in the case of Mayes vs. the King, have been giving an incorrect impression of the facts. Before the case came to trial the newspapers contained paragraphs referring to it as a cause celebre, in which the applicant was claiming a large sum, upwards of \$2,000, against the Crown, and in which it was expected there would be sensational developments. "As a matter of fact, it proved to be an ordinary case of a man seeking to go behind the certificates of the government engineers and making a large claim, which the remarks of Judge Caselle, when the case opened, soon convinced his counsel he would be unable to sustain. At the suggestion of the judge a conference took place between the respective counsel with the result that a settlement was arrived at, under which judgment was entered for the plaintiff for \$9,750, being less than one-sixth of his claim.

"On the judgment being rendered, telegrams were sent out from St. John, evidently from an interested source, describing the result as a complete victory for Mayes. The truth of the matter is that Mayes gets \$9,750 and costs. Of this amount \$5,000 was the undisputed balance due him on contract. Items amounting to over \$41,000 claimed by him were disallowed. Other items amounting to over \$18,000 were reduced to \$4,600. His total claim was for \$62,871, and he accepts \$9,750.

"The Minister of Public Works is therefore justified in having fought this unjust claim and deserves congratulation upon the result." In another paragraph dealing with the case the Free Press adds: "The St. John Standard asserts that the result in the case of Mayes versus the King is 'a complete vindication' for Mayes. Inasmuch as he sued for \$62,871 and was only awarded \$9,750 we do not see much 'vindication' in the transaction. The average business man would consider such a result a mighty poor investment or return upon an investment."

The speech of Mr. Monk in Drummond street yesterday will be interesting reading to the Conservatives of Toronto. He has definitely decided to endeavor to set the heather on fire in Quebec province on the question of the navy. He is even more opposed to the Borden naval programme than that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The imports of the United Kingdom during the six months ending June 30 last increased \$120,000,000 and the exports \$140,000,000. Commenting on this statement an exchange observes: "Those persons who would have us believe that the trade of the United Kingdom was going to the dogs, and it is quite surprising how many such people there are, people whose patriotism cannot be called in question, will be glad to learn how very little ground there is for their fears."

Rust on steel can be removed by rubbing sweet oil well into the surface. Let it stand two days; then rub the steel with unslaked lime until surface is clean. To remove a fish-bone from the throat, swallow a raw egg.

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

They're giving all manner of knowledge, the teachers infesting this vale; you store up your head in a college, or gain erudition by mail. Alas, but in all of our questing, the thing that's most useful is missed; the beautiful science of resting is never put down on the list. The people who rustle around me pursuing the kopeck and yen, astonished, disgust and confound me, they're such blamed industrious men! They never let up for a second, all day they were working for gain; at night when their profits are reckoned, they're planning another campaign. They're planning some skirmish or sortie, some ambush they think may be sprung; they're older than Noah at forty, and die of old age while they're young. The thought of a let-up is funny; suggest it, and get a rebuff: "We'll rest when we have enough money, and money is surely the stuff." And all through the country you'll find 'em, for money they labor and grub, as though the old Nick were behind 'em a-touching 'em up with a club. All this may look good to the miser who lives by his big money chest, but some who are calmer and wiser insist on the beauties of Rest.

With the amateurs as pays well at... Our Tractors in to hold. The professional the name N... while costing best traps f... same pattern... rats, and suc... barns. No. Suitable for Spread of J... Victor Tra... Newhouse T... convenient... No. Suitable for Spread of J... Newhouse T... Made... break the... These Tra... No. Suitable for Spread of... Each ... No. RX... weigh... No. R... inches... to each... the spring... the inco... No. R-S... M... only in P... traps so... trademark... Mouse T... Rat Trap... T. M...