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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 deceit. The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and the Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 25, 1910

PUBLIC UTILITIES

While we are waiting for the New Brunswick Public Utilities Commission to plunge into the labors to which Mr. Hazen assigned it many months ago, let us, by way of whetting our appetites, glance at a few trenchant remarks on the relations between the public and public utility corporations made by Governor Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton University, in his inaugural address. He said:

"It is a law of liberty to adjust the general conditions of society itself, it is a liberty to control these conditions instrumentally, which nowadays, in so large part, determine the character of society. Wherever we can find what the common interest is in respect of them we shall find a solid enough basis for law, for reform.

"The matter is most obvious when we turn to what we have come to designate public service, or public utility, corporations—those which supply us with the means of transportation and with those common necessities, water, light, heat, and power. Here are corporations exercising peculiar and extraordinary franchises, and bearing such a relation to society in respect of the services they render that it may be said that they are the very medium of life. They render a public and common service of which it is necessary that practically everybody should avail himself.

"We have a Public Utilities Commission in New Jersey (also in New Brunswick), but it has hardly more than powers of inquiry and advice. It could, even as it stands, be made a powerful instrument of publicity and of opinion, but it may also modestly wait until it is asked before expressing a judgment, and in any case it will have the uncomfortable consciousness that its opinion is gratuitous, and carries no weight of effective authority. THIS WILL NOT DO. IT IS UNDERSTOOD BY EVERYBODY WHO KNOWS ANYTHING OF THE COMMON INTEREST THAT IT MUST HAVE COMPLETE REGULATIVE POWERS; THE POWER TO LEARN AND MAKE PUBLIC EVERYTHING THAT SHOULD FURNISH A BASIS FOR THE PUBLIC JUDGMENT WITH REGARD TO THE SOUNDNESS, THE EFFICIENCY, THE ECONOMY OF THE BUSINESS—THE POWER, IN BRIEF, TO ADJUST SUCH SERVICE AT EVERY POINT AND IN EVERY RESPECT, WHETHER OF EQUIPMENT OR CHARGES OR METHODS OF FINANCING OR MEANS OF SERVICE, TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED. This can be done, as experience elsewhere has demonstrated, not only without destroying the profits of such business, but also with the effect of putting it upon a more satisfactory footing for those who conduct it no less than for those who make use of it day by day.

All of which is sound public doctrine. The public through responsible agents must absolutely control the operation of public utilities, in order that they shall be made to serve, first and foremost, the public. If, perchance, New Brunswick's legislation regarding public utilities does not give the commission power enough, or if the commission, having the power, fails to employ it as was intended by those who sought relief from their legislators, then certainly the question must again be debated in the Legislature and the members of that body required to choose between their constituents on the one hand and the public franchise-holding corporations on the other.

ASSISTING REFORM

The action of a citizens' committee in initiating the proposal for a city government by commission indicates a most important field for civic improvement leagues

and voluntary associations in political reform. Objection is often made to associations of citizens interfering with political or legal matters that are the business of elected and appointed officials. It is said that the people choose those whom they wish to represent them, and that no body of ordinary citizens has a right to interfere, nor to assume any of the functions of government.

No one denies that it is the duty of the elected representatives and officers of the law to make and enforce the law according to their oath of office. Prosecutors should prosecute; mayors should see that the ordinances are enforced, and aldermen do their duty without fear or favor. But suppose there is failure and neglect? Suppose that, as is the case here, the work of civic administration is only an incident in the daily activities of mayor and aldermen; that like the rest of us they must betake themselves to the stern necessity of making a living for themselves and their families in other lines of business? They have no opportunity to become expert in government and to deny them the advantages of suggestions from individual citizens or associations of citizens is absurd. Even if there is no neglect or great failure of government it is the duty of every citizen to address himself to the problems of government. And when there is neglect and failure the duty is still more imperative on each citizen to try by every means to reach the sensitive spot in every official until the wrong is righted and the neglect repaired.

But this duty can only be performed in the most effective way by association with others of like mind. Such voluntary associations have the support of custom and of enlightened experience. A united band of good citizens can secure information where a single citizen would fail; can correct the errors of the isolated thinker and agitator; can promote more deliberate and prudent measures; can secure the attention of the public; can guarantee that the movement is not selfish and that it is directed by competent citizens; can persist when the individual alone would grow weary and exhausted, and can supply the necessary funds for incidental expenses.

All our institutions call for organizations of this nature. There is hardly an important movement for betterment which has not been started, fostered and watched over by such associations of citizens in the cities of America or Europe. It is a capital defect of our high schools and universities that the young men they graduate are not more alive to their responsibility in this particular. Of whatever elements public spirit is composed, these elements the schools and universities must discover and teach their graduates to apply to civic and governmental problems. But unfortunately these natural leaders of public thought have not regarded it as their particular duty to keep that public spirit from languishing in this democratic country.

We ask much service today of our municipal governments. First of all we demand the preservation of order and protection of person and property by a carefully selected and thoroughly disciplined police force. We ask that the city government should take care that every rented house is in good sanitary condition, and that the poor are not left to the mercy of landlords in such vital matters as plumbing, drainage, ventilation and sanitary conveniences. Streets should be cleaned in all quarters. Schools should be provided for all children and sufficient care exercised to see that children do not dodge the truancy law and grow up enemies to the city.

These are but preliminary and primary things that the most primitive organization must provide for, but everyone knows how badly we have accomplished most of these. The other problems that more advanced cities have long been grappling with we have not yet addressed ourselves to.

It used to be the Athenians all day and every day to settle their few political questions by the public and private discussions in the marketplace. And they had to discuss not one in a hundred of the questions which should take the time and attention of our civic fathers. Our citizens have in their hands not only city government, but county, provincial, national, all complicated with huge responsibilities of social life of which the ancient had no inkling. And our government is simply, at a given time, the embodiment of our morality, our intelligence, our will, our character, and it cannot be run without co-operation and sacrifice.

EDUCATION

Butler defines education as a gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race. How to accomplish this adjustment is the question. There is also much uncertainty among parents and teachers, as well as school boards, as to what society must require of its schools. Children come to the school at the age of six or seven, and to the kindergarten still younger, with a social experience and memory. They have learned by imitation how to walk, talk, make and understand gestures. They have heard music, and become familiar with family life. The child has known law and government, and does not arrive at school a mere blank paper to be written over with the optimism of the teacher.

The problem of the teacher is to utilize all his experiences so as to secure an orderly arrangement of them in the child's mind. Each day is a complete chapter of life and should have its full rights. From infancy to the transition from adolescence, life should be presented constantly in its integrity, as a whole, and not as a chaotic mass of unrelated experiences. A child has little power of discrimination. He is omnivorous and not at all fastidious. Like a game fish he will only rise to "live bait," but that he will devour without waiting to taste it. His after life will reproduce just what is stored away in memory, whether it is useful or the reverse.

Every civilized nation has had an educational aim peculiar to itself, and a criterion by which it has judged its educational machinery. With the Spartans it

was the production of the soldier. In Athens a few centuries later the military ideal had been superseded by one which included beauty and the sensuous delights of living. When the Roman era was supreme there came another ideal, not one radically different, but one that included the idea of physical strength to bear arms and intellectual strength to govern conquered peoples. Educational aims can not be so simply stated since the revival of learning in the sixteenth century. The aims have broadened, and with the broadening they have lost much of their definiteness and in many cases become hopelessly obscure. No doubt these aims might be stated in a general sense as life reaching out into unexplored fields, character that sees beauty in right action, that rethinks and makes loftier the noble thoughts of all ages, and that feels that not to leave the world better than it finds it is to be disgraced.

This certainly is no narrow or sordid educational creed, but unfortunately it is most often forgotten in the strenuous devotion of both pupil and teacher to the multitude of different "studies" that have crept into the lowest grades even. These, with the time which must be given to the means of expression—the famous three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic, which are generally but indifferently acquired—leave no room for anything else. Some philosopher has said that an ignorance of means may minister to greatness but an ignorance of aims makes it impossible to be great at all. We are developing the "Band-a-log" type of citizenship as Kipling described it in the Jungle Book: "The Band-a-log called the place their city, and pretended to despise the jungle people because they lived in the forest. And yet they never knew what the buildings were made for, nor how to use them. They would sit in circles in the hall of the King's council-chamber and scratch for fleas and pretend to be men; or they would run in and out of the roofless houses and collect pieces of plaster and old bricks in the corner and forget where they had hidden them, and fight and cry in scuffling crowds, and then break off to play up and down the terraces of the King's garden, where they would shake the rose trees and the oranges in sport to see the fruit and flowers fall. They drifted about talking one another that they were doing as men did or shouting 'There are none in the jungle so wise and good and clever and strong and gentle as the Band-a-log.' But Morgli at once decided that they had no law, no hunting club, and no leader, and he could not help laughing when they cried, 'We are great, we are free, we are wonderful, we all say so, and so it must be true.' Like the Band-a-log people we are often busy to no purpose in our educational methods, imitative and aimless and often when we have purpose it is unwisely guided and we miss the liberal education necessary for the ultimate mastery of life. There is nothing innocent in giving pupils a broad culture while we give them at the same time discipline in some one subject until perfection is attained. It is an advantage of the staid and manual training methods that accuracy and finish can be at once measured at every step by the child himself. A boy who has failed twenty times in trying to fashion an accurate foot rule out of a piece of box-wood, and at last succeeds, has a lesson in absolute standards of veracity, justice, sound learning and thoroughness which he will never forget. From that moment he has a standard of completeness which he can apply to all studies and all labors. He becomes intolerant of sham, of half-way knowledge, of hypocrisy in every form. In some small and particular field each child should acquire the capacity of drawing just inference from observed facts, develop a power of accurate observation, and have enough knowledge of the means of expression to convey a descriptive type of information and observation to others. The subject is of vital importance to the entire country. We must advance. The achievements of the past can be maintained only by virtue of progress. Perhaps in coming years when our schools shall be careful to require each child to learn some particular thing thoroughly, whatever else is done superficially, we shall have a citizenship with more exacting demands upon public servants.

LOOK INTO IT
Probably the average St. John taxpayer—the average one, mark you—never devoted very many consecutive hours to a study of city government and the problems with which it has to deal in this city. It is a fact, therefore, that between this date and that of the next city election the taxpayers of St. John have plenty of time in which to learn enough about the elective commission plan to enable them to pass intelligently upon it; and for some months after the next city election details of the charter required by the new form of government, should it be adopted, could be perfected without great difficulty.

The argument that the friends of commission are in too great a hurry is not a valid argument, and one is disposed to suspect that it is put forward by those who desire merely to postpone the day when St. John shall decide to have business and progressive administration of its affairs even if it has to render some of the present office-holders uncomfortable during the process of recasting the system.

Nobody in St. John has asked the taxpayers to swallow any ready-made scheme for civic betterment; but, on the contrary, a very large committee of responsible citizens is asking each and every one of the taxpayers to give personal and independent thought to the commission plan, in order that all may have knowledge of their own upon which to base a fair opinion as to its merits or demerits.

A mistaken idea which seems to be persistent, and which is even deliberately fostered in some quarters, is that a commission would involve some departure from representative government. It cannot be said too often that the proposed commission would be elected by all the taxpayers, just as the aldermen are elected now, but with certain additional safeguards which would render it more easy

to displace men who proved unfit for the positions conferred upon them by their fellow citizens. It is possible, of course, that in connection with some feature of the commission the people of St. John might at first make some mistake, but it does not seem possible that any mistake they might make during the first year or so could be so costly, or could contribute so deeply to the discomfort and lack of progress of the city, as have many of the errors and neglects which have grown up under the present system. It does not seem possible, judging by the results in more than a hundred cities that have given trial to the elective commission scheme, that any commission elected in St. John could make such a mess of civic affairs as this city has contemplated from year to year during the last fifteen or twenty years.

It may be said with safety, no doubt, that very few of the taxpayers under present conditions will be found unwilling to give the commission plan fair consideration. That is all that is necessary. The reactionaries, after all, are merely saying that we must be content with the old way of doing business. As a matter of fact the public is heartily tired of the old one, very weary of the annual promises of reform and betterment followed by the annual failure to make any real improvement.

THE INTENSIVE PLAN

Consideration of the prices of meat, vegetables, poultry, and many other articles of daily consumption in St. John should lend some interest to a scheme just launched in Toronto and backed by three millions of Canadian, English and Scottish capital. These men have bought 3,000 acres of land north of Toronto and have secured options on as much more, all of which they propose to divide into small holdings, which they will rent or sell to Old Country immigrants for gardening and intensive farming, the raising of poultry and hogs, vegetables, and the like. It is said the company's operations may eventually extend over 20,000 acres in the vicinity of Toronto, and already negotiations are afoot for similar areas near Montreal and Hamilton.

This is a matter that should command the attention of those who have to do with securing immigrants for New Brunswick. It has one of the advantages which helped to make the C. P. R.'s ready-made farm scheme successful. Instead of giving a man in England or Scotland an indefinite idea about some section of Canada, and asking him to go there and take the risk of selection and settlement, these promoters propose to set an immigrant down near a certain market, telling him definitely what his expenses will be, and allowing him to decide whether or not he is capable of raising enough produce by intensive farming to make a living or to acquire a competence.

Many of the immigrants in question are acquainted with intensive methods, and many of them, too, regard it as a very great advantage to be situated near the comforts which long settled districts like our own offer. No doubt there are thousands of acres near this city that could be used for much the same purposes which the Toronto investors have in mind.

ON MOVING CITY HALL

If the tentative proposal to build a new city hall in Market square ever begins to assume serious proportions, there will probably develop a strong and indignant protest from the taxpayers. There is not too much room in Market square at present for traffic purposes, and what is equally important, the blocking up of this much needed open space at the junction of our chief thoroughfares would be a crime from the standpoint of civic beauty and intelligent city development.

When the time comes to provide a larger city hall, or general civic building, there is little reason to think it will be placed in Market square, or near the general post office. A model place would have been the south side of King square, where soon a new theatre is to be built. The north side of the square would be equally good. It is time, by the way, that the north side of the square, a block which should be one of the most valuable in the city, began to take on the appearance that it must some day wear. A modern building at either end, or in the centre, would start a movement that would soon make that side of the square one of the most desirable localities in St. John.

The new city building might well go where the court house stands, or the court house might be made over to meet the needs of city legislators as well as of judges and lawyers. The city stable east of the police station, at Carmarthen street, occupies a most valuable space, good enough for any sort of public building. Aldermen and business men who are interested in such matters as the new city hall, and who realize that it will not be begun this year or next, should forget Market square and look at sites near King square, remembering that the city, like the individual, must look ahead in these matters if desirable property is to be acquired at reasonable figures.

SOMEbody's CHILDREN

A lady once confessed that she never had a happy or even comfortable moment in all her school life excepting three times: "Once when the school house chimney burned out; once when the plaster fell on our heads; and once when one of my schoolmates had an epileptic fit." The dull boys who go with shining morning faces unwillingly to school, have in many cases, a hard time of it. They find the methods appropriate for normal children, and it is impossible for them to adapt themselves to these methods. They cannot keep up with ordinary classes in all studies and the effort to push them produces bewilderment, discouragement and positive misery. If they are lads of easy temper, constant failure subdues their spirit and makes them believe that they can never accomplish anything; if they are impetuous, the discipline, for failure to acquire and understand the

multiplication table, makes them rebel and perhaps criminals. Principal Parker of the Chicago Normal School, illustrated the injustice from which slow and defective children suffer. He spoke of a boy who had been brought to him by his mother. Her story was that the boy was fifteen years old, that he had attended school regularly from the age of seven, and that he had reached only the third grade; he was years behind boys of his age. He had no bad habits. He was not imbecile or criminal, but slow.

Just as Mr. Parker spoke to the boy, and dismissed from the way in which he held his head that he was deaf. The mother insisted that it could not be. Parker insisted that he was right. The boy was put in charge of a careful observing teacher, who, at the end of a session announced that the boy was near-sighted—so near-sighted that he could not distinguish letters or figures on the black-board.

It would be entirely practicable to take the dull children and provide the necessary facilities for their development. Boys turn truant because they cannot learn languages, and if the truant officers discover them and bring them back they forget the hateful tasks as quickly as they can after leaving school. But these lads might at once discover their talents in a machine shop, and discovering these talents work out a heritage of usefulness and character.

The whole theory of true education is to set free the "inward perfecting principle within the individual and society," to use Aristotle's words, which when released from interceptions and oppressions can be guided to move to its proper end. In the true education by which men are to be qualified to serve each other and themselves, to reach their highest, and through their highest to lift society to its highest, the school, while it is playing quite too unimportant a part. It is true that never before was education so near to life as today, never before were the people being educated into such creative ideals as today. But it is also true that our present method breaks the heart and subdues the spirit of the dull children.

The girl who finds history a torment, if introduced into a sewing school or kitchen might make a model housekeeper. In this way she would pass a more happy childhood and be of more benefit to society than if she were driven along in a way that she afterwards would be associated with humiliation and unintelligent lessons. Most philosophers have pointed out that the state must be built directly upon the school. And children who find useful citizenship if our education were more selective and if we took more pains to discover their aptitudes. Society needs the service of Martha as well as the contemplative spirit of Mary, and our schools should be ready to encourage the one as the other.

A great many things that pass for culture today will before long be remembered only as forms of self-indulgence and selfishness. The idea of a school is to impart to children a knowledge that will fit them to take part and move in the great world's life. This cannot be accomplished by juggling the dull, the normal and the bright child together so that they walk in lock-step. There has been a great change in industry since the days of the apprenticeship system, when a boy who could live with a master and learn a trade. But in our schools we have made no provision for that change. The machine has driven out the apprentice, and even the manual training methods we advocate make no adequate provision for the dull lad in the formative period of his life. The best years for this kind of preparation are those from eleven to sixteen. An enormous number of boys, under present conditions, leave school without equipment for the life of our industrial system, and because many of them are not prepared to be self-supporting, they drift into idleness, vice and crime. Indeed in many cases the only way in which a boy can learn to become a useful citizen is by committing a crime which will take him to a reformatory where he may learn a trade. To make manual work honorable we must give it a place along with literature, art, history and mathematics. The dull pupil is, as a rule, only dull in one department of human activity. This means that the stupidity ascribed to pupils belongs to our institutions and methods. Effective medical inspection in our city schools is long overdue.

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN

When a woman of one nation lends herself seriously to criticism of the women of another nation, there is apt to be some exasperation of feelings. Here is a painful fact, but there is no dodging it. This harrowing subject is thrust into the forefront of the day's news by the publication in an East Indian weekly, called "East and West," of some observations by two Hindu ladies of high rank who recently visited the United States of America. Newspaper readers will remember the recent tour of the United States made by the Gaekwar of Baroda and his wife, who is styled the Maharani. It seems that the editor of "East and West" asked the wife of the Maharani to make a contribution to the American edition of his weekly, and suggested that she discuss American women of the upper class, of whom she saw much while she was on this continent. The lady responded by astonishing frankness, and American women are now discussing such paragraphs as the following from her interview:

"The women of your big, vast, young country, I confess, disappointed me. I had heard so much of them; that they equalled the French women in their two most striking qualities of this and vivacity; that they dressed far better than the English women; as coquettish, though in trumpery way, than the Spanish; that they were, in short, as fascinating as the most fascinating women in the world—the Russian. Well, they are not. They are less chic than the French women, because they dress in a more exaggerated, less becoming, and not always appropriate to the occasion. They dress better than the

English women? More conspicuously, perhaps, but their clothing is not so durable, suggests nothing of the solid qualities of modesty and station, as do the trends and broadcloths worn by the English. Their coquetry is not attractive, for it possesses no subtlety. The manner of the American woman who wishes to attract a man is that of the boy who wants to play golf with him—so frank, as devoid of poetry. I am not surprised that American men do not make love well. The women save them the trouble. As for the fascinations of the Russian women, no! No! No! The Russian women are soft and feminine. The American women are masculine. The only softness about them is in the stuffs with which they drape themselves—not in their souls."

About the same time, the Princess Pratya, probably enough a daughter of the Maharani, calmly contradicted the following to the discussion, after the manner of one who sits beside a placid lake and throws in a large pebble, to watch the widening circle spread over the surface from shore to shore:

"The women of the rest of the world are so unhappy. We of India alone know the art of happiness. We judge a nation by the status of its women, and the status of the American women is eternal unrest. One woman once said to me: 'I have nothing but money, and I'm tired of that!' They lack that calm centre of philosophy without which life is a whirlpool and the world is in a vast turmoil. They talk loudly, they try to be sprightly, and only succeed in making ugly faces. They are not enough alone. They do not read little. They chatter too much and think too little."

What the women of the United States will say about these two titled critics from the East one cannot but shudder to imagine.

NOTE AND COMMENT

So long as St. John has a taxation and assessment system that nine out of ten men know to be unjust, a bar to growth, and irritating to the average citizen, the city will remain unnecessarily handicapped. Some of the moss and barnacles should be loosened this coming spring.

Nine aldermen said the city engineer ought to stay home and attend to the Carleton water supply troubles. Eight aldermen said the engineer ought to be allowed to go to a convention in the United States. It was a narrow squeak, but he will stay home. This duty—by a scant margin—trumps over the engineer's desire to wander from his own fiefdom leaving the West Side athirst, and the concrete pipe threatening further horrid revelations.

"Let well enough alone" in civic matters only means that we shall be content with wasteful and ineffective management of city affairs for the next ten or twenty years. Why should we? Isn't it time for a new deal at City Hall? Give the commission plan a fair examination. Don't take somebody else's word for it. Examine the evidence yourself. Vote on your own judgment. And, start with the fact that the commissioners would be elected by the

Sussex Royal Scarlet Chapter Officers.
Sussex, Jan. 19.—(Special)—Royal Scarlet Chapter, Kings East, at an adjourned meeting held this evening elected the following officers, who were installed in office by Past Deputy Grand Master Geo. S. Dryden as follows: W. C. in C., Bliss Freese; E. C. in C., H. L. Campbell; Comp. Chap., P. A. Chapman; Comp. Scrib., R. DeF. Davis; Comp. Treas., Jas. H. Jeffrey; S. H. at arm, John S. Knox; Sec. lecturer, W. A. Nealey; second lecturer, Edgar Whelpley; first conductor, Thos. Cogson; second conductor, D. H. McNeill.

Reception to Moncton Pastor.
Moncton, Jan. 20.—(Special)—The First Baptist church and congregation tonight tendered a reception to the newly installed pastor, Rev. G. A. Lawson, and wife. An address was presented on behalf of the church by the board of deacons.

THOMAS G. SUEDE
Boston Inventor, Patents for M. Divorce C. HUNTED IN NE BRU St. George, N. B., and Places Where Alleged Occurred—Mrs. Plant Bear Cub in This P. a Trip.

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The family liniment has stood the test of generations. Throat, Croup, etc., and has always been the best liniment for Bruises, Swellings, Rheumatism and Lameness.
The remedy in emergencies. Sold everywhere. 25c and 50c bottles. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FAMOUS GEMS OF PROSE
MILTON ON HIS BLINDNESS
From a letter to a foreign friend.
THEY charge me with poverty, because I never desired to become rich dishonestly; they accuse me of blindness, because I have lost my eye in the service of liberty; they tax me with cowardice, and while I had the use of my eyes and my sword I never feared the boldest among them; finally, I am upbraided with deformity, while no one was more handsome in the age of beauty. I do not even complain of my want of sight; in the night with which I am surrounded the light of the Divine presence shines with a more brilliant lustre. God looks down upon me with tenderness and compassion, because I can now see more but Himself. Misfortune should protect me from insult, and render me sacred, not because I am deprived of the light of heaven, but because I am under the shadow of the Divine wings which have enveloped me with this darkness.

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Uncle Walt
The Poet Philosopher
I'm rather tired of Dr. Cook. I don't intend to read his book, of any dope that he may spring concerning all his voyaging. I'd rather read some simple tale about a man who drives a nail, or saws a board or fixes fuses, and buys his kids a round of shoes. Between ourselves, it is a shame, how cheap men ply their dizzy game, and pile up bundles of long green by gabbing in some magazine. I stand up strong for Richard Roe who earns a modest slice of dough, by shoeing mules or mowing grass, or fussing round with window-glass. All through the week he toils and sweats; on Saturdays he pays his debts. He spends his honest, useful life obscurely, with his kids and wife. One quiet man like Richard Roe, who fixes clocks or shovels snow, or tires his fingers binding books, is worth a whole parade of Cooks. It makes no odds to any soul how near the door was to his can; it makes no odds to any man what queer delusions filled his mind; it makes no odds what Eskimos for gunndrops gaves their shoes and clothes. The only thing that counts on earth, the only thing of sterling worth, is work; by this I do not mean the working of some magazine.

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INTELLIGENT GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL
Progress in All Departments
Results of cooperative Ontario during 1910 and in total in a number of reports of cooperative Ontario. Many of the facts brought to the attention of the farmer.

Prof. S. F. Edwards gave a review of the results of the in seed inoculation with the wheat rust, the increased yield therefrom. The report, taken from experiments conducted by the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station, showed that the use of the best of these different grades of seed.

WORK OF SEED CO.
In a paper on "The Work of the Seed Co.," presented at the meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station, held at Ottawa, Ontario, in Canada, the work of the seed co. was discussed. The main object of the work is to encourage the farmer to use the best of seed.

AGRICULTURAL
Discussed at Conventions
Experimental
At the convention of the Ontario Agricultural Experiment Station, held at Ottawa, Ontario, in Canada, the work of the seed co. was discussed. The main object of the work is to encourage the farmer to use the best of seed.

THOMAS G. SUEDE
Boston Inventor, Patents for M. Divorce C. HUNTED IN NE BRU St. George, N. B., and Places Where Alleged Occurred—Mrs. Plant Bear Cub in This P. a Trip.

Reception to Moncton Pastor.
Moncton, Jan. 20.—(Special)—The First Baptist church and congregation tonight tendered a reception to the newly installed pastor, Rev. G. A. Lawson, and wife. An address was presented on behalf of the church by the board of deacons.

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