

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday
in this paper, in advance, by the Telegraph
Publishing Company, of St. John, a company
incorporated by act of the legislature of New
Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking
the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00
per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25
cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
All remittances should be sent by post-
office order or registered letter, and addressed
to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
Correspondence should be addressed to the
Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.
All subscriptions should, without excep-
tion, be paid for in advance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
The following agents are authorized to can-
vass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Tele-
graph, viz:—

Wm. Somerville,
W. A. Ferris.

Subscribers are asked to pay their sub-
scriptions to the agents who they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 5, 1904.

ROCKWOOD PARK.
The decision of the Horticultural Associa-
tion to permit the sale of refreshments,
under proper restrictions, on Sunday after-
noons in Rockwood Park, will meet the
approval of the great majority of the citi-
zens. Those who oppose such action have
the right to their opinions, and to those
who take the view that such a proceeding
is a violation of the law of God it is wholly
unwise to attempt to present any other
view of the case. Most persons, however,
realizing that this is not a purely com-
mercial transaction, but an attempt to meet
a real want, will probably agree that no
divine or human law is violated, and no
soul stands in jeopardy on that score.

The directors have expressly stipulated
that proper restrictions will be enforced,
and they reserve the right to close the tea
house if the regulations are not observed.
The gentlemen concerned are leading citi-
zens, whose reputation is a sure guarantee
that they will carry out what they under-
take.

There has been much complaint in sum-
mer that persons visiting the park on Sun-
day afternoons, after a dusty walk, could
not procure a glass of milk or soda water
to quench their thirst. Mothers with
children could not get a little milk or
fruit, or refreshments of any sort. It is
difficult for most people to believe that a
frowning Providence looks down upon the
joy of a child whose mother takes him to
the park on Sunday afternoon, and buys
him a glass of milk or some fruit or cake.
The only danger of course here is in the
shape of a privilege, but in this case there
does not appear to be the slightest cause
for apprehension.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
The Paris correspondent of the London
Leader is of opinion that France has for
some time been growing tired of the al-
liance with Russia, and that recent events
have made it very unlikely that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

Frenchmen have a too lively recollection
of Tonquin to have any inclination to
take an aggressive part in the Far East.
But it is not Tonquin which has made
France so much less likely to intervene in
the far east. It is the fact that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

Frenchmen have a too lively recollection
of Tonquin to have any inclination to
take an aggressive part in the Far East.
But it is not Tonquin which has made
France so much less likely to intervene in
the far east. It is the fact that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

Frenchmen have a too lively recollection
of Tonquin to have any inclination to
take an aggressive part in the Far East.
But it is not Tonquin which has made
France so much less likely to intervene in
the far east. It is the fact that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

Frenchmen have a too lively recollection
of Tonquin to have any inclination to
take an aggressive part in the Far East.
But it is not Tonquin which has made
France so much less likely to intervene in
the far east. It is the fact that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

Frenchmen have a too lively recollection
of Tonquin to have any inclination to
take an aggressive part in the Far East.
But it is not Tonquin which has made
France so much less likely to intervene in
the far east. It is the fact that the former
country will intervene in the far east.
Chief of those was the recent panic on the
Paris Bourse. The Leader thus states the
case:—

sources everything points to the belief
that secret agents of the Japanese govern-
ment were the authors of this memo-
rable panic.

Japan by executing this bold coup con-
sulted her interests both by cheap buying
and by striking a blow at the credit of
her enemy's ally.

If these enterprising correspondents of
American papers continue as they have be-
gun, the Japs will be the terror of the
world. It is not stated whether the agents
of the Japanese government were trained
in Wall street, but they must have been
a skilful crew at some time in their lives.

INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYMAN.
The New York Commercial carefully
observes that Great Britain is a "land
grabber," and "the greatest international
highwayman and footpad of history." We
quote:—

A point wherein Japan is exceedingly
to be feared is that she is in open alliance
with a power, in comparison with whose
policy in the way of land-grabbing those
of Russia are as "water unto wine." There
is not a quarter on the globe, China in-
cluded, in which Great Britain has not
secured territory to which she had not a
moral or valid claim, and although she
has appropriated this territory by sheer force
of arms, this ally of Japan has the ef-
fect of now to set herself up as a de-
fender of the "integrity of China."

It is hardly an account of Great Britain's
notorious record as a land-grabber that
there is a considerable undercurrent of
popular sympathy in the United States
with Russia in the present struggle in the
Far East. Nations as well as individuals
are "known by the company they keep,"
and Japan can hardly be surprised if many
people in this republic should doubt her
good faith in the present hard-and-fast
partnership with the greatest international
highwayman and footpad of history. It is
a true saying that "it takes a thief to
catch a thief," but no honest man delib-
erately joins hands with a notorious crook
to accomplish his ends.

The Commercial appears to be afraid
that somebody will sympathize more
with Japan than with Russia, and
declares that the aim of the
former country is to grab Manchuria as
she did Formosa, and in that respect is
no better than Russia. The latter, on the
other hand, is represented as a civilized
power—France—and therefore not an en-
emy of popular institutions.

With reference to the attack on Great
Britain, the New York writer neglects to
inform his readers that where Great Brit-
ain has secured new territory freedom
has flourished, and that her victories have
made for the world's betterment. The
reference to South Africa does not state
that it was not Britain but the Boers who
declared war. The statements made are
wholly unjust. No nation has always been
in the right, and all nations have com-
mitted blunders, but the British empire
of today, with its unity under one ruler,
its free institutions, its unity under one ruler,
its contributions to the cause of human
enlightenment and progress, its protection
of the rights of the meekest of its sub-
jects when threatened by a hostile power,
its splendid ideals and its regard for hu-
man rights, commands at once the respect
and admiration of all whose minds are not
poisoned by prejudice or filled with envy.

But what of the United States—the land
of the free? Did someone whisper "Tara-
nism" or "Cubaism" or "Philippinism"?
Or "Mexicanism" or "Alaskanism"? Since
the days of the Revolution, have not the
American people been grabbing territory
and extending their boundaries—
and are they not still pursuing an imperia-
list policy? Every Canadian knows quite
well that his country would long since
have been "grabbed" but for the power
of Great Britain.

Whatever, therefore, the United States
condemns in Great Britain, the condemna-
tion is equally applicable at home. And
both countries have more in common with
the spirit of Japan than that of Russia.
And, despite the New York Commercial,
this is undoubtedly the feeling of the ma-
jority of the American people.

AN INTERESTING PROPOSITION.
An organization called the Progressive
Municipalities League has worked out a
plan which it puts forward as a solution
of the problem of getting the agricultural
population of England back to the land.
The necessity for some plan of this nature
is shown in the following statement made
up by an English paper:—

"In 40 years our agricultural population
has sunk to about one-half of what it was
—from 1,833,000 in 1861 to 988,000 in 1901;
and there is a belief that the numbers are
still decreasing. Another way of putting
the figure is still more alarming. In 1861
those engaged in agriculture formed nine out
of every hundred of the people; in 1901
they were only three per hundred."
The movement citywards is ascribed: (1)
to the desire for better wages and housing;
(2) the uncertain tenure of the land; (3)
the desire of country life.

The League asks that a special commis-
sion be appointed to learn the conditions
in the rural districts, and how many state-
ments could be provided for in each. The
state would purchase land, and re-sell to
desirable tenants. The necessary sums for
the purchase of land for these purposes
would be advanced by the treasury to the
rural councils; and the tenant would re-
pay such money by annual instalments
extending over 60 or 70 years. And, since
the state tenant or his descendants would
have to pay these instalments, the lease
should be a long one, say 120 years is sug-
gested.

Statistics have been worked out by the
League which show that in 1861 the agri-
cultural population back to the level of
1871, 918,320 persons would have to be al-
located for, or say, 62,700 households of
five persons each. The total money ad-

vanced by the treasury would have to be
£15,700,000—all or nearly all of which
would eventually be paid back. Finally,
it is proposed that, until the tenant has
redeemed his holding, the rural council,
on behalf of the treasury, should be the
owners.

SMITH TO THE RESCUE.
The war may soon be ended. That is
the opinion of a hard-headed, practical
man of business, with exceptional advan-
tages of forming a seasoned judgment.

Of course he is an American. He is
Mr. W. E. Smith, Consul General at St.
Petersburg, and is at present in London.
The New York Herald correspondent got hold of Mr.
Smith at a time when he had a new
stock of "seasoned judgments" ready for
dispatch. Russia, said Mr. Smith, had
been surprised into this war. She was not
ready. Being in it, she must do something
else. But, mark you, says Mr. Smith:
"Russia cannot but go on fighting now,
but once she gains a victory on land or
sea, she will at once sue for peace, then,"
said Mr. Smith, "let the United States step in
and offer the good offices."

For, goes on Mr. Smith, the United
States can do in this matter what no
other government can, and also benefit
himself and the world at large.

What an opportunity is here. President
Roosevelt must not lose sight of it for a
moment. The very instant when Smith
says this, he is admitting that the United
States is in a position to save the world
from a protracted and bloody war, and
to bring about a peace which will be
beneficial to all.

Just now, greatly to the grief and loss
of the world, Russia is not as tractable
as she should be. But she has not looked
to Washington. But Japan has paid a
bill, imitated Hobson's famous feat at
Santiago, borrowed American ideas, and
proved herself quite an apt pupil. Russia,
however, will sooner or later get the rest
of the world, and Mr. Smith will do the rest.
Smith! Where have we heard that
name before?

THE IMPERIAL IDEAL.
In a speech in the British House of
Commons recently, the Colonial Secretary
Lyttelton urged his friends not to com-
promise themselves against a colonial propo-
sition. He quoted the following written
fifty or sixty years ago by Thomas Carlyle:

"Our little Isle is grown too narrow for
us, but the world is wide enough yet. For
another six thousand years England's sure
markets will be among new colonies of
Englishmen in all quarters of the globe.
The mother country can, looking on
her colonies, 'Here are lands and seas,
spice lands, corn lands, timber lands, over-
arched by zodiacs and stars, clasped by
many sounding seas; wide spaces of the
Maker's building fit for the crafts and
the sentiment as ever entered St. Stephen's
herosim.'"

Commenting on this the Hon. Mr.
Lyttelton said:

The tendency is, if I may say so, on the
part of some speakers, to shut the door
on this splendid ideal. My predecessors
have been too ready to shut the door
between us and the Colonies, and since
I have been in my present office I have
done everything I possibly could to keep
the door open. I have been too ready to
shut the door between us and the Colonies,
and since I have been in my present office
I have done everything I possibly could to
keep the door open. I have been too ready
to shut the door between us and the Colo-
nies, and since I have been in my present
office I have done everything I possibly
could to keep the door open.

The government, he it remembered, is
in no way committed to Mr. Chamber-
lain's views, but his successor in office
is evidently not far removed from a
hearty sympathy with them. Indeed the
London Canadian Gazette says:

Many ministers—Mr. Balfour himself,
Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr.
Wyndham, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord
Selborne, Mr. Bonar Law, and so on—are
understood to be also most sym-
pathetic towards Mr. Chamberlain's pre-
fential proposals; but for the present they
will not officially stand beyond the retail-
ing platform. When asked on Monday
night to explain the reticence policy of the
ministry, Mr. Wyndham, as good as
said it was necessary that we should not
be helpless in the event of a repetition of
the state of things threatened against
Canada at the hands of Germany. The
power of retaliation would prevent such
menaces in future. It was not a part of
the government policy to put on taxation for
the mere purpose of fostering home in-
dustries; nor did they policy include prefer-
ential trade with our Colonies, involving
the taxation of food or raw material. Mr.
Chamberlain left the ministry in order
to educate public opinion on these mat-
ters, and they stand outside the immedi-
ate policy of the ministry. At the same
time Mr. Wyndham deprecated strongly
the use of language which might be held
in the Colonies to mean that we were in-
sensible to the enormous value of the
sentiment that underlay the idea of Colo-
nial preference. Replying to those who
desired to know what would be done if
any Colony were to "dump" down goods
in England, he stated that recourse would
be had to taxation for the Colonies could
not be treated like foreign competitors.
A distinction would be made between
blood relations and keen business rivals.
This is all excellent and very much to the
point.

UTTERLY CONDEMNED.
The most falling condemnation of the
assaulted Grand Trunk Pacific contract
that has yet been published is the edi-
torial from the Toronto Telegram, an in-
dependent newspaper, which appears on
the first page of this issue. In terse lan-
guage it sets forth the real nature of the
great gift enterprise, to which the govern-
ment with mad recklessness seems de-
termined to commit the country. It lays
bare the folly of the scheme, and empha-
sises the remark which the Telegraph
made when the modifications in the con-
tract were announced. This paper said:
"The modifications of the Grand Trunk
Pacific contract, which are given to the
public today, are of such a nature as to

raise the question why, if the government
is determined to have such a railway, it
does not go ahead and build one."

As a matter of fact, and as the Tele-
gram shows, the government does propose
to build to meet of it, but not for the
country. A private corporation is to get
the benefit.

Surely parliament will not endorse this
outrageous proposition. Why should the
country spend millions upon millions on
such a scheme, when more urgent trans-
portation problems are pressing for solu-
tion?

It may be expected that the contract-
ors, the men who have something to sell,
the dispensers and recipients of patron-
age, the grafters, the people who never
see how money is spent so long as it is
spent and they get a share of it, will ap-
prove of this or any scheme which brings
grist to their mill; but the steady-going
citizens who like to count the cost and
measure the benefits, and make compar-
isons, and have that duty first performed
which is most needed, will surely not lend
their encouragement to a project so
considered, so unbusiness-like, and so ut-
terly indefensible on any ground of public
need or policy.

THE CITY COUNCIL.
The present indications are that there
will not be any formidable opposition to
the present council in the coming civic
elections. The only opposition that would
be effective would be a ticket composed
of leading men, with a definite policy.
Scattered opposition here and there might
cause some changes in the personnel of
the council, but would not materially
change its complexion or make it a more
capable body of administrators. It must
be said of the city that however much
complaint may be made about the acts
of the council, or whatever charges of in-
capacity may be made, the element of
graft, which figures in larger cities, is not
in evidence here. The aldermen devote a
great deal of time to their duties. Perhaps
they talk too much, and are not sufficient-
ly business-like in their methods, but to
make a radical change would require a
new board composed of our best business
men. That will apparently not be accom-
plished this year, and therefore there is
not likely to be much public interest in
such scattered opposition as may develop.

The announcement that there will be
labor candidates in the field of course in-
troduces a new element in the case. The
labor unions have a perfect right to nomi-
nate candidates, but the fact that they
are labor candidates will not affect the
general result. The electors will not be
likely to ask whether Mr. Smith or Mr.
Jones represents a certain interest, but
whether he will make a better alderman
than those whom he opposes. The best
possible aldermen are what the citizens
want, whether they come from a labor
union, a business firm, a manufacturing
establishment or one of the professions.

THE SALVATION ARMY.
The work done by the Salvation Army
in St. John has commanded the organiza-
tion to the sympathy of the people. The
good that is done in the Rescue Home is
not easily measured by common standards,
and in all that it does the Army seeks to
benefit the community. It is the better
able to do this because it pursues good
business methods, and is eminently prac-
tical.

The announcement, therefore, that the
Army has secured the building at present
used by the Spence's Mission, and in-
tends to utilize it for Army work, with
special reference to providing cheap and
clean accommodation for the homeless
night wanderers of the town, will be
learned with pleasure by the citizens.

The Army does not seek to compete
with others, but rather to work in un-
occupied territory, and its work is there-
fore supplementary rather than competi-
tive. The need of a shelter for gentlemen
and others has been so keenly felt during
the last year or two that this winter it
was brought to the attention of the city
council. The Army has now come to the
rescue, and deserves support in the enter-
prise.

JAPAN AND COREA.
The treaty between Japan and Korea
provides that "the government of Korea
shall place full confidence in the govern-
ment of Japan, and adopt the advice of
the latter regarding the improvement of
the administration." Japan "ensures the
safety and repose of the imperial house
of Korea," and "guarantees the independ-
ence and territorial integrity of the Korean
empire." If either is endangered, by the
aggression of a third power or internal dis-
turbance "the government of Japan shall
immediately take all necessary measures,
such as the circumstances require, and in
this action the government of Korea shall
give full facilities to promote the action of
the Japanese government." In such case
Japan may occupy strategic points in
Korea. Both agree that no arrangement
contrary to the principle laid down shall
be made by either with a third power
without consent of the other.

The conclusion of this treaty is a tribute
to the shrewdness of the statesmen of
Japan. They secured the sympathy of
Korea, and since they guaranteed the in-
tegrity of that country there is little ground
for complaint on the part of other nations.
It is therefore to be regarded as an ad-
mirable stroke of policy.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
It will now be in order to prepare for
wet feet.

What effect will the present and pros-
pectively condition of the financial

world have on the Grand Trunk Pa-
cific scheme?

Anything is in Korea. Long Tung is send-
ing news from St. Petersburg.

Surely this has been the winter of our
discontent—with the water service.

The British government continues to
prepare for eventualities in the far east.

A good deal of interest will now centre
in the doings of the legislators at Freder-
icton.

Dealers in rubber clothing are taking a
new interest in life. Things are coming
their way.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, M. P.,
will not offer himself as a candidate at the
next election, owing to advancing age. He
is 77 years old.

The Toronto Stock Exchange dealt in
only 12,519 shares of stock during Feb-
ruary, as against 45,091 in February, 1903,
and 98,836 in February, 1902.

The street department should hasten the
work of opening up the gutters along the
streets, especially at points where heavy
rain would cause an overflow.

"The Russians may be Christians and the
Japanese heathens, but the popular opinion
seems to be that some heathens are better
than some Christians," says the Boston
Globe.

"The legislators ought not to press for
expenditures which are largely specula-
tive," says the Globe. Will Senator Ellis
vote against the Grand Trunk Pacific
speculation?

There is a happy town in Ontario. It
is named Cayuga. The business men have
banqueted the town council to manifest
approval of their conduct of civic affairs.
Imagine St. John doing likewise.

There will apparently be some new can-
didates in the civic elections, but without
an organized opposition and policy very
little public interest will be aroused. And
as yet there is no talk along that line.

The street commissioner of Toronto esti-
mated that Monday's snowstorm would
cost that city \$8,000 or \$9,000. After all,
we have something to be thankful for.
That one did not come this way.

The governor of Mississippi found it
necessary the other day to go by special
train with two companies of militia to
prevent the lynching of a negro at Bates-
ville, in that state. Comment is unneces-
sary.

The neighborly item is from the Halifax
Echo: "A Quebec firm advertising for a
traveler says the would have to become a
resident of St. John, N. B. We should
imagine they will have some difficulty in
securing one."

A new Liberal paper is to be started in
this city. The news will be of special in-
terest to the Gazette and the Globe,
which have labored faithfully in the cause,
but apparently not to the satisfaction of
some members of the party.

An evening paper broadly insinuates
that the Telegraph has written a letter
to itself about itself. That, however, is
an infirmity of small newspapers, and
smaller minds, from which this journal is
entirely free.

The board of works will confer with
Naval Architect Maclean this evening.
The ferry problem is likely to cause a
good deal of discussion yet before it is sat-
isfactorily solved, but Mr. Maclean may
have something of interest to say.

The decision of the banks to accept
United States currency will be a great
relief to business men. It may also help
to reduce the quantity of ancient green-
backs in circulation hereabouts, not that
we despise them, though.

We are asking Great Britain to protect
Canadians in Korea, and if necessary in
China. It does seem humiliating that we
should prefer such a request to what Mr.
Bourassa described as a "warm-toned
note."—Mail and Empire.

The rumor is again revived that Turkey
is determined it possible not to carry out
the reforms in Macedonia. It is stated
that negotiations are proceeding between
the governments of Russia, Austria and
Italy with a view to reaching a complete
understanding concerning the question af-
fecting the Balkans.

"There has grown up too strong a feel-
ing that the government exists merely to
spend money, regardless of where it comes
from, and the government itself is meas-
ured largely by its willingness to borrow
money which it gets only by hand-
overing," says the Globe. Apply this to
the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme.

It is said that the Czar himself desires
to go to the seat of war. Possibly this is
true. He comes of a fighting race, and
despite his peaceful professions in the past,
the fact that his empire has suffered loss
of prestige may well have stirred his blood.
But it is not at all likely that his ad-
vance would consent to his departure from
European Russia. If his presence is im-
portant it may be needed there presently.

It will interest the St. John waterworks
department to know that in Toronto on
Monday electricity was used in thawing
out water. The result was very satisfac-
tory, the pipes being cleared of ice in

John, N. B., March 5, 1904.

Those Suits Must Go!

Our Spring Stock is daily arriving. We are making preparations for the enormously largest trade we have ever done, and must make room for the stock. This is the reason the stock now on hand has been so greatly cut in price.

Men's Suits, \$2.98, 3.98, 5.98, 6.98 and 11.75
Former prices of these Suits were \$5 to \$14.
Boys' and Youths' Suits and Men's Pants greatly cut in price.

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

Neverslip Calks



are steel-centered, self-sharpening calks which can be easily inserted or removed from the shoe on the horse's hoof and keep him "always ready" and safe from falls in slippery weather. They save your horses.

NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO., New Brunswick, N. J.

Agents, **W. H. THORNE & CO., LIMITED,**
Market Square, St. John, N. B.

twenty minutes. Under the old system the earth would have been dug out, heat applied, and the hole filled in again, a process that would have taken at least a day.

The Toronto News contends that the Intercolonial should be extended to Georgian Bay and put under control of a commission apart from political influences. In that way it would get a large share of the traffic from the west to the seaboard.

The evidence relating to Mormonism which was brought out at the hearing in Washington yesterday will have a special interest to Canadians, inasmuch as there are Mormons in the northwest, and more coming. If we mistake not, there are also some believers in the faith, though not actual polygamists, in the maritime provinces.

The Telegraph publishes the letter of a correspondent who professes to consider that paper the "leading publication of its kind in the Maritime Provinces." In the absence of any intimation of the correspondent's opinion regarding that kind of publication one must remain in doubt as to whether the letter was intended as a compliment or otherwise.—Star.

The correspondent's meaning is perfectly clear. The kind of publication he meant was a newspaper. He was not thinking at all about a Chatterbox.

A forecast of the speech from the throne, to be delivered at the opening of the provincial legislature today, will be found in today's Telegraph. Its honor is able to call attention to continued agricultural prosperity, development of coal mining and other evidences of substantial progress. Reference is made to the St. John dry dock, the fisheries question, the readjustment of provincial subsidies, the proposed factory act, and proposed changes in the statutes affecting the provincial lunatic asylum.

The low salaries paid to school teachers in England, especially in elementary schools, has long been a cause of complaint. The National Union of Teachers has decided to draw up and submit to the Education Board a scheme adopting the principle of a minimum wage. It will provide that the minimum salary of a head or chief teacher in an elementary school should not be less than £120 per annum, and that of a head mistress £120.

There are over 1,500 consumptive patients in metropolitan poor law institutions in London, and about 605 similar sufferers in London special hospitals providing free beds. Further, there are about 400 in metropolitan hospitals providing paying beds within the means of the working classes. There is thus a total of 2,565 patients of whom, a medical authority says, probably a third are cases that would be rapidly restored to health in a proper sanatorium. A proposal is being made that unused hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board should be used as sanatoria.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables: "How prices have depreciated is shown by the excellent statistics compiled by the Bankers' Magazine. Three hundred and twenty-five representative securities valued in the compilation were priced on January 20 at £2,981,000,000. By February 20 they had fallen £84,000,000, or 2.8 per cent to £2,897,000,000, which is the lowest figure recorded for at least a decade. The most important declines have been 2.3 per cent in the funds, 4.3 per cent in foreign government securities and 11.8 per cent in mining shares."

Thirty Foot Snowdrifts in Michigan.
Marquette, Mich., March 3.—The railroad service in Marquette is paralyzed on account of the storm which began yesterday and continued today. Snow drifts 20 and 30 feet high are raised along the railroads. The storm covers the entire upper peninsula of Michigan.

That Young Wan is Doomed.
Anxious Mother.—What are the intentions of that young man who calls on you three times a week?
Presty Daughter.—O, it doesn't matter in the least. That is his job, and I know what his intentions are, all right.—Chicago News.

Shanghai, March 3.—A despatch from Chen Ning Chou, province of Kiu Chiu, China, announces that the empire has broken out against the Boxer indemnity tax. The sub-province residence was looted yesterday.

Martial Law at Seoul.
Tokio, March 3.—General Inoué, the Japanese commander at Seoul, Korea, with the consent of the Korean government, has issued an order corresponding with the proclamation of martial law.