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No deals!  
"The Historic Shamrock, Rose and Shamrock, The Maple Leaf Forever."

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
114 The News  
ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23, 1913.

**WHAT WILL MR. BORDEN DO?**  
The President said today that he hoped to open reciprocity negotiations with various countries as soon as the tariff bill was passed.

The foregoing is the concluding paragraph of a Washington dispatch published by the New York Evening Post, and it is at the utmost interest to Canada. Mr. Borden, particularly, should regard it with wide-eyed attention, for there is every indication that the "condition and not a theory" will control him soon.

Let us look at it. The Wilson tariff, according to the latest advice from Washington, is to go through substantially as it is presented to the House of Representatives by the President and Mr. Underwood. If so, Canadian producers of lumber, paper, agricultural products, and other articles of importance, will have free access to the vast neighboring market. That will be, undoubtedly, an excellent thing for a large section of our population. But the Canadian consumer will be left without benefit. While the farmer and the lumberman and many other producers will enjoy the free market, the consumer will still have to pay protected prices for much that he buys, because the Canadian tariff remains unchanged.

But President Wilson has made it clear that the duties proposed in his new tariff bill are to constitute the maximum tariff of the United States, and that it is his purpose to open negotiations with various countries for better trade arrangements through the making of mutual concessions. If Mr. Borden is prepared to do business on a reciprocal basis, therefore, he can give to the Canadian consumer certain benefits which must be withheld if Canada simply declines to have any dealings with the Democratic administration at Washington.

Sir John Macdonald was always an ardent advocate of reciprocal trade. When he introduced the National Policy he said that one of the purposes to be served by this policy was that it would enable this country to bring about a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Trade treaties formally binding both countries are no longer popular, but the same thing may be reached by concurrent legislation, leaving either nation free to discontinue the arrangement at its pleasure. Every Conservative statesman of note, with the possible exception of Mr. Borden, is on record as desiring increased trade with the United States on terms favorable to the industrial and agricultural expansion of this country. Now, if Mr. Wilson proposes negotiations looking to a further arrangement of the tariff, if, in a word, he offers further to reduce certain duties on Canadian goods if Mr. Borden will make corresponding concessions, there will arise a condition which will test Mr. Borden even more thoroughly than he has been tested by the question of Imperial naval contribution. In this last case he adopted the Nationalist view. What will he do when the Canadian consumer is offered the advantages of reciprocal trade? Will the "interests" compel Mr. Borden to hold his hand in that matter as the Nationalists have compelled him to hold it in the matter of a Canadian navy?

#### GREEK IDEALS

The first recorded whisper against slavery, found in the protest of a few impractical Greeks, mentioned by Aristotle 2500 years ago, has been gathering strength with every age, as the people have come

forward from one emancipation to another. Through war and peace the nation has progressed since that time in the process of reform, seeking, in the words of Aristotle, to set free the "inward perfecting principle within the individual and society."

For three or four centuries under the domination of Turkey the position of the Greek race was one of hopeless degradation, but it is impossible for the world to forget their direct connection with the ancient pagan Hellenes, who once occupied the highest rank in the political and intellectual world and created the literature of Europe. Modern Greece has been more than over its having organized the ecclesiastical establishment of the orthodox hierarchy than of its connection with the cognate society that gave to the world its choicest treasures. The slavery of the Greeks to the Ottomans was not due to any inferiority in material wealth, or in numbers, or in scientific knowledge. It was due primarily to the superiority of the Turk in personal courage, individual morality and national dignity. This is a well established fact of history. The Greek sank easily into most abject slavery for more than three centuries after the conquest of the Turks. He continued talking very nobly, and sinking very low. On the other hand, the power that gave permanence to a dominion that maintained its authority for centuries over the Seljuk Turk, the Kurd, the Arab, the Moorish, the Greek, the Bulgarian, the Serbian, the Wallachian, the Albanian, and the Armenian, must have had its basis on a solid foundation of personal character. Fanaticism, of religion, of race and of nationality, was of course one part of the secret of Turkish dominion, but religious enthusiasm did not burn with a less brilliant flame among the Greeks.

The enchanter's wand in the hands of Byron and Shelley has given a romantic modern interest to Greece. Shelley found a sailor's death and a soldier's grave in Greece, and Byron sought but failed to find the latter. But the Greeks dreamed of freedom even in the darkest day. The popular hymn of insurrection—the Marseillaise of the Greeks—nearly always sounded in the ears of the eagles of Olympus and blended with the sacred songs of the Hellenic clergy. "Until when," it cried, "shall we live in exile among the rocks of the mountains, wandering in the forests, hidden in the caverns of the earth? Let us arise, and if we must die, let our country die with us. Arise! the law of God, the sacred quality of his creatures, let these be our cause. Let us swear on the crucifix to break the yoke that bows down our heads!"

Ride upon your ships, seize the thunderbolt, strike, burn to the roots the tree of tyranny; unfurl your banners and let the cross triumphant become the flag of victory and of liberty."

That flag is today victorious, and from the reports that have come of the different stages of the war, Greece has kept the flag more pure than her allies. In most of the Balkan states the massacres and crimes of liberty have at least equalled those of tyranny. The Greeks are free from the ghastly record of outrage and murder, but it is well understood that if Scutari had fallen to the Montenegrins they intended a general slaughter of the townspeople. The Greeks have always pursued liberty in a fair way so long as their enemies fought justly and like brave men. Civilization from the beginning owes more to the people than to any other force in history—with one possible exception. It used to take the Athenians all day and every day to settle their few political questions by the public and private discussions in the market place. But they settled them without closure.

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT AVERSE TO WAR

James Russell Lowell once made the remark that civilization gets forward on a powder-cart. It goes forward more quickly and effectively on a powerful civilized sentiment. The numbers little wars that Britain has waged in all parts of the world in building up her Empire, and the others that have been fought directly for the cause of freedom or religion or freedom of speech and representation, may have been instrumental in forwarding true civilization, but it is open to grave question whether the other great wars that have devastated nations have accomplished anything of consequence. Civilization permeating on a powder-cart often goes like a crab, backwards.

Without a sound and forceful public opinion statesmen can do nothing. But there are many indications that a public opinion is rapidly growing in these later years that is completely averse to war. In every modern country there is a great body of intelligent and determined men and women who will give their strongest support in all measures to do away with resort to the last argument of kings. Arbitration has ceased to be merely a dream, and the introduction of an international court for the judicial settlement of disputes between nations has had the effect of introducing into the minds of thinking men everywhere a new notion of what may be done in the world without appeal to the sword.

The late Professor Sumner of Yale, in speaking of the influence of a group of that nature upon folkways, said: "The interests of the society or nation furnish an easy phrase, but such phrases are to be regarded with suspicion. Such interests are apt to be the interests of the ruling clique which the rest are to be compelled to serve." On the other hand, a really great and intelligent group purpose, founded on correct knowledge and really sound judgment, can fuse into the time a vision and consistent character which will reach every individual with educative effect. The essential condition is that the group purpose shall be founded on correct knowledge and really sound judgment. The interests must be real, and they must be interests of the whole, and the judgment must be means of satisfying them must be correct."

As an indication of the advance that

has been made in public sentiment in favor of peace and of peaceful methods of settling disputes of whatever nature, it may be noted that when President Cleveland was negotiating his treaty of arbitration with Britain the great stumbling block was "questions affecting national honor." For a long time the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs insisted upon a clause refusing to submit to arbitration what in the judgment of either country "materially affects its honor or the integrity of its territory." Mr. Olney argued that under this clause any and every proposal for arbitration could be declined. The qualifying words were finally dropped, but the treaty was made ineffective by amendments in the United States Senate. It will be remembered, too, how Cleveland, playing for the "iron vote," resorted to twisting the lion's tail, and on many occasions opposed steps looking toward a permanent good understanding with England. This was once a powerful motive in elections in the States, but it has died out through changing public opinion. Arbitration creates as much more inclusive today, and questions involving national honor would be submitted to the Hague as well as those of mere financial interest. The marked change in ideas on the whole subject has created the peace commissions and the enormous endowments that have been given to place them upon a permanent basis. These in turn will powerfully affect public sentiment, since they are "founded on correct knowledge and really sound judgment," and are advocating the real interests of the whole people.

#### THE "UNCONVERTED"

Churchmen and laymen may well examine with attention an utterance by Professor Charles Richmond Henderson, head of the department of Sociology at the University of Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of the Orient, and who says that the "unconverted" are "suspicious, bewildered, and angry because of Christian sectarian differences." In a lecture delivered last week at the University of Chicago Professor Henderson "urged Christian leaders to forget sectarian differences in their effort to teach the Christian religion in the Far East." His subject was, "Our Message to the Orient." He asserted that "thinkers in India, China and Japan were bewildered and angry at the controversies of Christian denominations." He said, further:

"The suspicious attitude of the Oriental thinkers causes us to question ourselves. They are not 'benighted' or 'heathen' who can be fooled by any who are dishonest or foolish enough to try it. They know that historical methods have revolutionized our conceptions of the Bible and its authority. They declare that if they must yield, their myths and marvels they cannot accept ours in the name of faith."

By the word "unconverted" Professor Henderson means the non-Christian nations. But what about the "unconverted" as home? If the heathen is suspicious or puzzled by our denominational differences, or our changing views as to the proper interpretation of the Bible, what shall be said to the people of India or China or Japan, but about vast numbers of our own people, in the great cities and throughout the country districts of North America?

It is, doubtless, both natural and necessary that there should be some difference of opinion regarding certain aspects of the Christian faith. If there were no critical study, no keen discussion, no clash of opinion or of hopes. While this is true, so many clergymen differ about the Christian religion today that their mutual so-called "unconverted" within the fold of their own churches is necessarily weakened. There is a large, and probably a growing number, who are persuaded that the people of Great Britain, of the United States, and of Canada, might well give the heathen a holiday until the Christian principles of their own religion to the principles confronting them in the crime, the misery, the hopelessness and the purposeless struggle which are outstanding features of our own civilization.

It has been said that the effort put into foreign missionary work rests favorably upon the Christian spirit of the people who send out the missionaries. No doubt that is true; and yet foreign missionary work is intended primarily to benefit the heathen rather than Christians behind the missionary. But it often occurs to a layman, however mistaken, that all the missionaries in China or Japan might well be employed in New York, or Chicago, or in London. Not a few of them could find absorbing occupation in St. John. Our civilization leaves a great deal of wreckage in its wake. Society must be responsible for the waste and the loss due to its ordinary processes. If our own cities were clean and healthy and the energies of the great majority of their people well directed, the Christian nations would be better armed for missionary effort abroad, and the complaint of Professor Henderson, that the heathen are suspicious and disturbed because of denominational wars and social weaknesses in the lands whence the missionaries hail, would soon be removed. To say, as he does, that the "unconverted" in foreign lands are "suspicious, bewildered and angry," is inevitably to suggest the question: "What about the 'unconverted' at home who are puzzled or confused not only because of sectarian differences but because of their feeling that the churches are not close enough to the every day life of the millions who figure in the census reports as Christian people?"

#### LABOR IN BELGIUM

One of the largest strikes in the history of labor is going on quietly in Brussels. It is a conservative estimate that more than 330,000 workmen have left their jobs. The last strike on a large scale in that country was chiefly political. It was on the occasion

of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. A strike burst out through the industrial centres of the Walloon districts, where the workmen demanded the suffrage and better pay. Thousands went out, and the outbreak could only be suppressed by the military. In the intervening quarter of a century they have learned more peaceful methods, and perhaps nowhere in the world is there a more complete organization among the toilers or a higher general intelligence.

Mr. Charles Stelie, Superintendent of the Presbyterian department of church and labor in the American Church, wrote two years ago: "Recently, while studying conditions among European workmen, I visited the People's Palace in Brussels. From basement to topmost story the building was crowded with artisans and their families, who had come to enjoy the evening in social intercourse, to receive instruction in one of the many classes, to listen to the lectures in the great auditorium, or to find diversion or to seek knowledge through association with small groups or clubs which were interested in the same amusements, the same studies, the same problems that brought them to the building. Never had I seen better behavior, nor greater enthusiasm, nor more whole-hearted freedom among workmen. And the secret of it all was that this magnificent building was theirs. They themselves had spent 1,200,000 francs upon it. Here were 24,000 families of working people, who were conducting their 'self-help' organization upon a basis which was thoroughly democratic. They had a capital of 3,000,000 francs, controlled twenty-four stores of different kinds in various parts of the city, and supported five additional branch social centres in the suburbs."

The spirit of democracy has gripped the people everywhere, but in no country is it more associated with knowledge than in the great industrial centres of Belgium. Socialism of the German type has taken a deep root among the workmen of the Flemish towns, especially at Ghent and Brussels. Political reforms have been accomplished after long and complete discussion. It is the only country in the world where the principle of proportional representation has been thoroughly worked out and applied in the election of representatives. Sir Richard Wright was long an advocate of this system in Canada, but as soon as far away as ever although the defects of the present system are everywhere recognized. In 1900, the year in which proportional representation was secured, laws were passed regulating the contract of labor, assuring the married woman free control of her savings, and organizing a system of old-age pensions. From time to time other laws regulating workshops; conferring corporate rights on trades unions; guaranteeing the security and health of workmen during hours of labor, have been passed, so that it would seem as if the people of Belgium had traveled far on the road toward industrial democracy. They have at least succeeded in eliminating the elementary principle, and they have no "malefactors of great wealth" debauching them with public libraries, hospitals, churches, and labor temples out of money purloined from the common fund.

#### THE BRITISH UNIONISTS

The British Unionists have fallen into an extraordinary state of confusion. For the time being, at least, they have turned their attention from the ordinary work of an opposition to the planning of tricks, more or less discreditable, by which a snap vote may be reached and the government embarrassed. They attempted recently a snap vote on the Consolidated Fund Bill. This was selected because, as the pay of the Army and Navy depend upon it, it was the most unlikely of all bills to meet with opposition. The plan, as Mr. Law admitted, was fully organized, and was frustrated by the resourcefulness of Mr. Handel Booth, who kept the pot boiling for half an hour until the required government reinforcements came in. Snatching under this defeat the opposition set to produce chaos in the House, under the leadership of Mr. Louis and Captain Craig. "Disgraceful trickery" and "dirty deals" were among the phrases flung across the floor. Toryism appears to be the same everywhere.

This erstwhile dominant party may be described today as a party without a leader, without principles and without a program. The world treats about as a Usher insurance have failed to galvanize the old passions into new life. The average Tory knows that Lansdowne holds the key of his party's fortunes, and that Lansdowne can never be brought to look favorably upon protection, or upon any scheme of protection. It was during an interval of sober calculation that Mr. Balfour, realizing this, invented the referendum. But the referendum was never a healthy child; indeed, the Morning Post said that it came into the world stillborn. Imperial preference was later pitched overboard, and next the food taxes were forced to walk the plank. All that was solid and historic in the Tory party has now been floated and the broad base for protection laid down by Mr. Chamberlain—the only base possible for the British variety—is left in the quest for a "scientific tariff" on manufactured goods. The situation promises to be fatal to the party at the next election, unless it undergoes some fresh embodiment of thought and directing energy. But there is not the slightest indication anywhere of this fresh directing energy; all is a welter of clashing opinion, and like men doomed the leaders are speaking with many tongues.

**THE SENATE AND THE NAVY**  
If Mr. Borden finally succeeds in forcing his "ship money" bill through the House of Commons, the Senate may either kill the measure or throw out the supply bill when that comes along. In the expectation that the Senate may put a check upon Mr. Borden's endeavors to introduce an anti-Canadian policy, certain government newspapers are now beginning to demand the "reform" of the Senate. The

principal ailment of the Senate in the eyes of these government newspapers is that it contains a large Liberal majority. Their idea is, roughly speaking, that Mr. Borden must "do something" to the Senate to rob it of its power over the naval legislation. If the Senate were controlled by the Conservative party, there would be no demand from Conservative newspapers for its reform. But as the Liberals control it, and as the Tory or is likely to be gored, the Conservative press rolls an angry eye in the direction of the Upper Chamber. But just what can Mr. Borden do to the Senate? It was created by the British North America Act particularly for the protection of minorities. It was specified that Quebec should have twenty-four senators, Ontario twenty-four, and the Maritime Provinces the same number. The constitution of the Senate cannot be altered by Mr. Borden, but only by the Imperial Parliament—with the consent of all of the provinces.

In other words, there is no way out of the woods for Mr. Borden. If he should misuse the power of his majority to gag the House of Commons, it is very unlikely that the Senate would pass his supply bill, in which case an election would be inevitable. Meantime, the closure debate is not nearly finished. Many prominent Liberals have yet to speak, and, as the subject is important, they will doubtless express their views fully.

Every day adds to the strength of the Liberal party in Canada. The "emergency" plea is not now regarded seriously by any in which the sea will not be ploughed by new boats, may be realized. Germany has not accepted the offered rest, but she has given many indications of the possibility of her doing so. The New York Post, in commenting on the matter says:

"Runners of an Anglo-German agreement in regard to naval armaments will not down. The latest hint comes from Berlin, where it is reported that the British government intends to approach Germany with a proposal to suspend ship-building operations during the fiscal year 1914-15. This may be a direct invitation from German quarters addressed to Winston Churchill. Or it may be a playful bit of irony on the part of the German press. But let the advocate of the strenuous naval race recall that such a suggestion to slacken up Dreadnought production for a year is not ally Utopianism. One may be convinced that war is the first law of nature and the first occupation of a gentleman, and yet admit the possibility of an occasional breathing spell. There were no polytechnics in the Middle Ages, but even the medieval baron consented to lay aside his spear and sword for a few days and seek recuperation under a Truce of God."

A cry of protest will go up from the navy yards, even as the protected interests will over losing special privileges, but it must not be forgotten that the primary purpose of a navy is not to keep labor busy in the yards but to keep the country safe on the sea. A slackening down of building operations for a year by general agreement would not change the relative strength of the nations, and it would give time to consider seriously. Neither the public nor individuals would suffer more from the fact that a few men might be compelled to leave the navy yards and take up some productive employment, than from the disbanding of soldiers at the close of a war. The builders of Dreadnoughts have great merit, but they have no more than those who are defending the country with their blood, and they do not deserve to be treated with any more delicacy.

The money that the nations have been sinking in inordinate naval rivalry might easily be put to use where it would minister to real national prosperity. Both Britain and Germany have overcrowded slums in their cities and villages, and a small fraction of the money spent in new battleships, if devoted to better housing in the year of "the Truce of God," would be a godsend to all the people. According to Sir Robert Giffen, no fewer than one-fifth of the whole population of Britain exist under conditions represented by a family income of less than a pound a week, and constituting not only a disgrace, but a positive danger to civilization. Dealing with this statement, Mr. Sydney Webb says that these 8,000,000 are "housed, washed and watered" worse than "out haves."

The chief sanitary inspector of Glasgow, speaking of a man by the name of his gold loss or the height of the feathers on his hat. Remember above all things that we are citizens of the world."

Napoleon is a name that blossoms so fair in France that the schools must be so filled with speaking of great conquerors as great criminals. Heine in speaking of the love which the people of France have for Napoleon, said: "Perhaps he is so loved because he is dead, which, as far as I am concerned, is what I like best about Napoleon; for were he still alive, I should have to aid in his overthrow. The name 'Napoleon' is for the French a magic name that electrifies and stuns them. The voices of a thousand cannon sleep in that name, as in the column of the Vendôme Place, and the Tuileries will tremble when one day the voices of these cannon shall awake. As the Jews uttered not lightly the name of God, so here the name 'Napoleon' is seldom heard; he is always 'the man,' 'l'homme.' It is because of the cult of this man, who was apparently fashioned of the marble out of which the gods are formed and not of the wood of kings, that the anti-militarists make much little progress. Napoleon is a religion, and until that religion grows backwired, until he lives less heroically in song and picture and story, the schools cannot proceed against him."

It is when the French schools turn to consider the bases of honor and ethics that they are less commendable. In the school-book definition of God, they are frankly agnostic or at least much less dogmatic than the historic creeds. It is little wonder that the text-books have been banned by the bishops. Here is an ex-

ample: "Imagine a being who is always good and to whom we owe everything; such a being would be God. And such a being, if he exists, we ought to love and honor. If God exists, then all great thoughts and noble deeds must be agreeable to him, no matter in what soul they arise. And, if he does not exist, man's duty still remains the same. It is because they love God that those who believe in him go to church? Yes, but they might omit going to church, and still be acceptable to God."

The doubt and hesitancy of this language, for the instruction of children might be justified if man had been definitely called to mourn by the grave of the great religions that in the past have taught and moved the nations. It appears from it as if the modern French democrat had persuaded himself that if there be a God, the sovereignty of the people is infringed, if he believe in Him. "Atheism is aristocratic," said Robespierre in the days of the Revolution; so he killed off the aristocrats, perhaps hoping to destroy atheism with them. But atheism is even less lovely when it becomes democratic and establishes itself among the school teachers. It is good to see militarism degraded, for it is the greatest foe of Christianity and of progress; but it is possible to make war on militarism without making war on Moses at the same time.

**A YEAR OF REST**  
In the mad race for Dreadnoughts, the Sabbath rest suggested by Mr. Churchill in which the sea will not be ploughed by new boats, may be realized. Germany has not accepted the offered rest, but she has given many indications of the possibility of her doing so. The New York Post, in commenting on the matter says:

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#### THE CHILDREN AND THE STATE

The outbreak of militarism in France can hardly be said to be due to the schools. Many of the dominant ideas in France, such as clericalism and anti-clericalism, trade unionism, militarism and anti-militarism, do find expression in the school book definitions, military glory should not be held in high esteem by the younger generation. To quote: "Is military glory true glory? We admit the great conquerors, and look upon them as great men. Yet they are often only great criminals, the shame of history and the scourge of humanity. Do not measure the intellectual stature of a man by the glint of his gold loss or the height of the feathers on his hat. Remember above all things that we are citizens of the world."

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**NOTE AND COMMENT**  
The Liberal majority in Alberta has been reduced, but it will still be ample.

Prospects of peace everywhere excepting Ottawa. There the war is still on, and likely to be.

There are vague Conservative threats to kill the Senate if the Senate kills the naval bill. But the Senate cannot be molested without changing the B. N. A. Act, and that cannot be altered without the consent of all the provinces. Mr. Borden is helpless in spite of all his threats. Let him go to the country. That is the only way.

A piece of misrepresentation persisted in by the more reckless government newspapers is definitely exploded by the Toronto Globe:

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M. P., writing to

The Peterboro Review, says that to prevent Sir Wilfrid Laurier from moving an amendment to the closure resolutions "Mr. Borden cancelled the use of the very clause in the rules put there by Sir Wilfrid himself." As The Globe has clearly shown, Rule Seventeen, practically in its present form, has been in force ever since Confederation. Sir Wilfrid no more originated it than any other of the rules of procedure. He never invoked it against anyone, and so far as the records show it never was used until Mr. Borden called it into use to deny Sir Wilfrid the right of reply. Mr. Burnham entirely misrepresents the facts as to Rule Seventeen.

According to the Atlanta Constitution, the people of Georgia last year paid to the farmers of Western and Northern States the enormous sum of \$37,400,000 for food and feed products which just as well could have been raised on Georgia farms. We know something of how that need to be in Texas, but we are outgrowing it.—San Antonio Express.

We know something about that sort of thing in New Brunswick, but we are not outgrowing it rapidly enough. Every year we bring in from other provinces great quantities of foodstuffs which could be produced in the province, and profitably. With the coming of freer and wider markets our producers will be more confident of selling their products, and as they expand their operations the local consumer will benefit. The existence of a small market, easily glutted and easily manipulated, is bad for both producer and consumer.

**TWO PRISONERS  
ESCAPE FROM  
AMHERST JAIL**

Picked the Lock and Walked Out—Are Still at Large.

Amherst, N. S., April 20.—The first escape from the county jail at Amherst took place on Friday morning in the early hours. No word has been mentioned in any of the daily papers concerning the escape, by J. J. Simpson's request.

The two prisoners, who succeeded in obtaining their freedom, were Cecil Leggett, of Springfield, and Barney Murphy. Leggett was sentenced by Judge Patterson to one year in jail and to furnish bonds of \$500 to keep the peace. Leggett's bondsmen were expected to arrive in this city on Saturday and the Springfield man would have secured his freedom.

Murphy was serving a two months' sentence and is well known to the provincial police. He is a native of P. E. Island. The two men picked the lock of the back door, which opens into the jailer's quarters. They waited until the jailer was asleep and then they unlocked the door leading out of doors. It is understood that they made overtures to other prisoners to go with them. The invitations, however, were all declined.

Constable Simpson went to Sackville, Dorchester, Moncton and other intermediate points in search of the missing men but no word was heard of them. Yesterday morning it was learned that Leggett and Murphy were in conversation with a man on the Highlands and informed him that they were starting for Sydney. Murphy is wearing a blue coat, dark green cap, smooth face, dark complexion, age twenty-eight, height 5 feet 8 inches, weight 165 pounds. Leggett's description is: Weight 135 pounds, height 5 feet 3 inches, aged about 19, smooth shaven, dark complexion, wears a cap and dark green suit, also has several tattoo marks on his arm.

**IN AN ART SHOP JAPANESE.**

Hakatares of Nagawara. Many a porcelain vase and jar. Many a coffee and vase and tray. Cunningly lined by a brush bazaar. Find their way into the market place. Clutter the garishly gilt bazaar. Signed in a curious cryptic way. And when we ask who the artists are:

"Hakatares of Nagawara. This is his symbol, the triple bar." Bowing, the merchant is prompt to say: "Deftest of artisans insular." Floats through the fancy a crinkled piece of lace. Bright little eyes, each a winking star. A figure spirited, brisk and gay, Plying his pigments singular.

Hakatares of Nagawara. Sometimes a doubt rises up to mar Thoughts like these and the questions start. Over the ocean to you afar? Are you, abhorred of the populace, A Nipponese trust with stock at par?—Maurice Morris, in N. Y. Sun.

It is best to heat the plates before putting hot pies on them when first taken out of the oven. If hot pies are put on cold plates they sweat, making the under crust soggy.

Old rubberized raincoats can be cut up to make covers for rubbers or slippers. Also to cover the clothes basket when laundry is sent away from home.

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