POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

MONCTON ANIOUSX FOR A SHOE FACTORY

Board of Trade Favors Big Inducements for Yarmouth Industry

Propose to Grant Higgins Company $15,000 in Four Per Cent. Bonds, Exemption from Taxation and $1,000 a Year for 20 Years.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 19.—The board of trade tonight, after much discussion, decided to recommend the city council to bonus the Higgins shoe factory in the event of its removal to Moncton from Yarmouth.

The meeting was a representative one and the report of the council of the board of trade in reference to the boot and shoe industry was discussed at some length. The city is asked to grant the promoters of the factory a bonus of $15,000 in four per cent bonds at par, free water for the factory, exemption of the factory from taxation and a grant of $1,000 per year for twenty years for light and power.

The promoters of the factory, for these concessions, are required to build a factory within the city limits, to employ not less than 100 hands, to operate the factory at least nine months in the year and to give security to the city upon its lands and buildings to guarantee the payment of $300,000 in wages. There was some little opposition to such a large cash bonus but an amendment in favor of guaranteeing five per cent bonds for a term of years in lieu of granting cash was voted down and a recommendation in favor of the proposition as outlined above was almost unanimously adopted.

The city council is now asked to get legislation to carry the proposition through.

BLAMES PURE FOOD LAW FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION

New York, Nov. 19—The three days' convention of the American Extract Manufacturers Association which was concluded yesterday at 218 East 37th street, was the occasion for a violent attack on Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, as the person responsible for large losses in food product manufacture. Hugh Gordon Miller, counsel for the association, was the speaker who condemned Dr. Wiley. He said in part:

"I believe in giving the devil his due, and consequently do not propose to place all the blame for the present business depression and stagnation upon certain well-known bank speculators, as bad as they may be. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington (D. C.), official chemical reformer of the government, on the other hand, has for some months been, in the judgment of many, just as effectually, though perhaps thoughtlessly in another way, under the magic banner of 'Reform,' attacking and destroying the general credit, honesty and lawfulness of the nation's greatest, most important and absolutely necessary industry, the food industry, until, as you know better than anyone else, an amount of invested capital, labor and scientific development has been paralyzed and much of it absolutely and forever destroyed.

"In viewing this nation's great prosperity and in considering the present disastrous business depression a great many reasons have been given for these unnecessary and truly distressing conditions. We desire to submit that in the judgment of many Dr. H. W. Wiley, the government's so-called food 'expert and reformer,' is as much responsible for the present demoralization of a great mass of the business of the United States as any one person in the country. Dr. Wiley and his associates have been and still are claiming for themselves the power to make standards of composition for food products. They seem to desire to put all the other chemists, cooks and caterers out of commission, for since congress went as far as it felt just and desirable, and made purity and proper branding and labelling the only standards intended by the pure food law, it must follow that the only standards the doctor can make in addition are standards of relative proportions of normal ingredients, and this is exactly what these self-constituted legislators claim they have the power to do, propose to do and, indeed, are proceeding to do."

AN INTERESTING NORTH SHORE SALVAGE CASE

Chatham, N. B., Nov. 19.—An interesting case is now before the courts here. Three weeks ago when the schooner Ada, Capt. Chas. McLean, was entering the river, she touched on the bar and grounded. Captain McLean, thinking his vessel fast, started ashore with the crew and his father, who was suffering from blood poison. On returning he was surprised to see his vessel evidently manned and sailing up the river. It happened that, at the time the Ada struck, the Rothesay, Capt. Phipps, was in the vicinity, and when the Ada's crew left, a motor boat put out from the Rothesay, and as they boarded the Ada freed herself from the bar and with all sails set continued up river. Capt. McLean ultimately got into his boat again after a mile's chase, and now Capt. Phipps is suing for salvage. J. A. Haviland represented the plaintiff, and R. A. Lawlor the defendant. The case is exciting much speculation as to its outcome.

Sailors Give Loving Cup to Helen Gould.

New York, Nov. 20.—First, because she is a friend of the sailor, but also because she gave nearly half a million dollars towards the Warsmen's Young Men's Christian Association home in Brooklyn, 5,000 enlisted men of the navy presented Miss Helen M. Gould with a silver loving cup today.

WARM FEET.

Comfort

KARN'S ELECTRIC INSOLES

THEY warm the Feet and Limbs, cure Cramps, Pains, and all aches arising from cold, and will positively prevent and cure Rheumatism. The regular price is 50c. per pair, but in order to introduce our large Catalogue of Electric Appliances, Trusses and Druggists' Sundries, we will send one sample pair, any size, and our new 64 page Catalogue on receipt of 30cts. AGENTS WANTED.

THE F. E. KARN CO., LIMITED
Canada's Largest Drug House,
Cor. Queen & Victoria Sts., Toronto, Can.

WOULD NOT BE A LORD

New England Doctor Refused Title and Estate

Might Have Been Lord Kendall, Worth Five Million Dollars--A Romance Going Back to the American Revolution.

New York, Nov. 18—Two landed estates in England, a third in Scotland and a sum in the Bank of England, which by the interest of nearly a century had grown to $5,000,000, is the bounty which falls to the British crown by the death of Dr. George Sullivan Carter on Saturday in his home in Tarrytown. This event brings to light an interesting story.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century the younger brother of the heir to the fortune and title of Lord Kendall emigrated to America and established himself in Hartford (Conn.), where he had a large estate and where he raised a famous species of cherry tree.

At the beginning of the revolutionary war he entered the army and commanded the forts of Boston harbor after the evacuation. Shortly after 1830 the news came that his elder brother had died without descendants, and that the title and property were awaiting him in England. All preparations had been completed for the journey to assume his right, when, just before the time set for his departure, he fell from one of his favorite cherry trees and was killed.

His eldest son and heir, John Henry Carter, was distinctly of the younger generation. Born in 1791, he had grown up during the stirring times that preceded the war of 1812, and had himself fought against the British in that struggle. Although he knew that his claim to the fortune and the title was perfect, he refused to claim them, but set up a goldsmith's shop in Boston. He died in 1873, and his son, George Sullivan Carter, also refused to lay claim to the British estate. With his death the male line becomes extinct, and the unclaimed estate reverts by escheat to the crown.

12 MORE DREADNOUGHTS

Britain Clings to Big Ship Policy—13.5-inch Guns to Be Put on Some of the Vessels.

Washington, Nov. 18—The North Sea manoeuvres, just concluded by the British Channel fleet, assisted by one division of the home fleet, have satisfied those who have been led to believe that the English government was not maintaining the two-power standard that this was an entirely erroneous conclusion. Despite the fact that a large number of ships have been drafted into the reserve, with nucleus crews, the British admiralty placed at Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's command for these exercises a fleet more than a match for the combined fleets of any two European powers, and this was done without drawing upon the reserve, the two other home divisions or the Mediterranean fleet. The display—for beyond the size of the fleet nothing has been allowed to leak out regarding the manoeuvres—has given the British a renewed pride in their first line of defence, and criticism of the policy of the admiralty has been almost silenced by the publication of the building programme. Foreign experts may condemn the large battleships of the Dreadnought class, but the British believe in them, and the announcement is made that within two years Great Britain will have a fleet numbering a round dozen of these monsters.

The Dreadnought, the first of this fleet, is undergoing a second series of trials, which will determine what changes, if any, are to be made in the ships now building or to be laid down in the present financial year. It was announced some weeks ago that the warships of the St. Vincent type, on which work will begin before the end of June next, will be armed with 13.5-inch guns, in place of the twelve-inch of their predecessors, but there has been a change in this policy, and the larger guns, with which experiments are still being made, will be reserved for a later type of ship now being planned. The St. Vincents, therefore, like their immediate predecessors, will carry ten twelve-inch guns and twenty four-inch guns to repel torpedo attacks. They will, however, have more armor protection, thus giving them the same offensive power, but stronger defensive qualities than the earlier vessels.

With the launching of the Superb, of the Dreadnought type, the position of Great Britain in regard to ships with a heavy armament of guns of large calibre will be as follows:

The Dreadnought, ten 12-inch guns, in full commission.

The Lord Nelson and the Agamemnon, four 12-inch and ten 9.2-inch, about ready for commission.

The Bellerophon, the Temeraire and the Superb, ten 12-inch, launched and completing.

The Invincible, the Indomitable and the Inflexible, eight 12-inch, launched and completing.

The St. Vincent, the Collingwood and an unnamed ship to be laid down within the present financial year.

The British taxpayer is already beginning to count the cost of building and maintaining this fleet of great battleships, and he will soon have to provide more money, for the advent of big ships means increased dock accommodation. The first new dock for the Dreadnoughts is to be built at Portsmouth, at a cost of $5,000,000, and others will follow at the more important naval stations as necessity demands.

SHOCK OF SON'S DROWNING KILLED NORTH SHORE WOMAN

Newcastle, N. B., Nov. 19—(Special)—George Crocker, of Millerton, about 30 years of age, was drowned yesterday on David Brown's ranch near Denver, of which he was overseer. He went west two years ago. He leaves a widow. The news caused the death of his widowed mother, Mrs. David Crocker, who had been living with him the last few months. Mrs. Crocker was about 60. She was Miss Fleming of Chatham Head, opposite Newcastle. One son, Randolph Crocker of Millerton survives her.

Ontario Convict Inherits $4,000

Toronto, Nov. 20—(Special)—A letter has been forwarded to the Toronto Prisoners Aid Association from Winnipeg, stating that Louis Silbour, who is at present serving a term of imprisonment in Central Prison, has fallen heir, through the death of his father, in France, to $4,000.

WOMAN, WHO KILLED SENATOR BROWN, ON STAND IN HER OWN DEFENCE

ARTHUR BROWN, formerly U. S. Senator from Utah. PHOTO BY C. M. BELL

JUDGE ORLANDO POWERS. PHOTO BY HOWLAND

MRS. ANNIE M BRADLEY PHOTO BY HOWLAND

Washington, Nov. 19—Mrs. M. Bradley, on trial for the killing of former Senator Brown of Utah, took the witness stand today in her own behalf and her assumption of that position marked the climax of the already famous case. The fact that her story was to be heard under oath had become generally known, and the court room was crowded. Many of those in attendance were women.

When the prisoner entered the court she was much agitated and seemed devoid of courage and strength as she took her customary seat. When Mrs. Bradley was called she immediately faced the jury and the audience. By the time the first question had been put to her, the witness had gathered herself together, and her nervousness had well nigh left her. Her voice was low and indistinct, but the tone was firm. Judge Powers asked the questions, and they were at first directed to developing a history of the defendant, who said she was thirty-five years old, that she was born in Kansas City, and educated in Denver, that she had had smallpox and pneumonia, and had been badly hurt by a blow on the head while a child.

She went to Salt Lake City in 1890, she said, and had lived there ever since. She had occupied a clerical position in the Salt Lake water works for three years and eight months.

"Were you ever married?"

Unhappily Married.

"Yes, sir, I was married to Clarence Bradley a week after I left the water works." Two children, a boy and a girl, resulted from this union, she said. She had joined the Salt Lake Woman's Club, a literary organization, which gave much attention to civic reform very soon after her wedding, and later became secretary and treasurer of it. She had also become a members of the Women's Press Club and the Poets' Round Table.

It was through her connection with these and political organizations that she became acquainted with Senator Brown. Judge Powers was permitted to develop the fact that Mrs. Bradley had taken an active part in the affairs of the Republican party of Utah, where women vote, and that she had been secretary of the state committee.

"Were your relations with your husband happy or unhappy?" she was asked.

"Unhappy," was the reply. She was divorced from Mr. Bradley, she said, in 1895.

The witness told of being introduced to Senator Brown by her uncle and of afterwards coming to know him well while she was secretary of the Republican committee. The acquaintance had continued to ripen to 1898.

"Did the acquaintance ripen into affection?" she was asked.

"It did. After August, 1898, I discovered that he loved me and afterwards that I loved him."

"Did he first manifest affection towards you?"

"Yes, many times."

"Did he make manifestations of love toward you?"

"Many."

"Tell the jury just how strongly you loved him?"

"It was beyond expression."

According to Mrs. Bradley, Senator Brown said: "If I do not marry you, then may God avenge me."

Family Objected.

About this time, the senator's daughter Alice had come to visit her father, and the latter had seemed much changed towards Mrs. Bradley, and he had tried to persuade her to go away, and in the February following she went to Ogden, where she remained till August. At times he was so kind and then he would say such bitter, bitter things, said Mrs. Bradley. She contradicted the testimony of H. S. Keller, in which she was represented as having said that if Brown did not acknowledge the paternity of her children, "she would shoot him full of holes." She did not need such an acknowledgement, because she already had it in his own handwriting. The note was shown, but not read. In Ogden the third child was born, Mrs. Bradley testified, but it did not live.

Continuing, Mrs. Bradley said that when Brown told her he would not marry her he had said his children would not speak to him again; but after he had told her this he had called her on the telephone as soon as she got home to tell her that he had not meant what he had said. He told her that his friends were trying to persuade him from marrying her, and he suggested that they should get away from them.

Mrs. Bradley told of an interview with Brown upon his return from the east.

"I simply broke down and begged him to marry me," she said.

"I told him I could never face the little children when they grew up and I felt as if the future was very dark."

Tears streamed down Mrs. Bradley's cheeks as she talked. "I was very disconsolate," she said, "and remained so for some time, notwithstanding that on the following night Brown had spoken more encouragingly of the future.",

The hands of the clock in the court room indicated the approach of the hour of 3, the usual time of adjournment, and Mrs. Bradley looked languidly at them.

"I am so tired," she said.

The court ordered an immediate cessation of proceedings for the day.

When court adjourned Mrs. Bradley had almost completed her recital of her relations with the former senator. She had not reached the events which occurred in Washington, but had approached them and they will constitute the principal part of her testimony tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—That Mrs. Bradley did not come to Washington with any intention of killing former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, and that she did not even remember shooting him, she told the jury in her trial today. The statement was not reached until the afternoon sesison of the court, the first half of the day being given largely to the identification of letters from Mr. Brown to Mrs. Bradley and from her to him, very few of which were read.

The real tragedy formed the subject of the afternoon sitting.

At that time Attorney Powers brought out the full statement in his examination in chief. This consumed only a few minutes of time and as soon as he had concluded District-attorney Baker entered upon his cross-examination. He devoted comparatively little attention to the shooting itself, but going back to the early day of the relationship between Senator Brown and Mrs. Bradley, sought to show by reading letters and questioning the witness that she had deliberately undertaken to break up Senator Brown's home and that she was at enmity with Mrs. Brown as early as 1901. He also brought out the fact that Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Brown had originally been strong friends and that this friendship even extended beyond the time of the birth of Mrs. Bradley's first child by Brown.

Mrs. Bradley was upon the whole more composed today than yesterday. There were times when she burst into tears or sank into sighs and sobs, but these were less frequent than on Tuesday. Her voice was, however, at all times indistinct and faltering and she was heard with the greatest difficulty.

The fact that upon first going to Senator Brown's room at the Raleigh Hotel, Mrs. Bradley found there a letter from Mrs. Annie Adams, the actress, to the senator, was dwelt on at some length by Judge Powers, making it evident that it is his intention to attempt to show the discovery of this letter supplied the immediate motive for the killing of Mr. Brown. That letter was read at length by Mr. Wells.

The only other letters read during the day were three from Mrs. Bradley to Brown which were introduced by Mr. Baker as a part of his cross-examination.

QUEBEC DISASTER AT COOPER'S DOOR

Philadelphia, Nov. 20—The royal commission named by the Canadian government to investigate the causes that led to the collapse of the Quebec bridge on August 29, tonight made public testimony taken here and at the works of the Phoenix Bridge Company at Phoenixville, which, according to President Reeves of the Phoenix Bridge Company puts the blame for the catastrophe fairly up to Theodore Cooper, of New York, the consulting engineer.

Mr. Cooper, in his testimony given before the commission in New York intimated that the engineers in charge of the work at the bridge site were incompetent and declared that with the expenditure of $100 and three hours labor the weakened part of the structure could have been braced until permanent repairs were made and the structure saved. David Reeves, president of the Phoenix Bridge Company, which was erecting the bridge, in the testimony made public by the commission says:

"Mr. Cooper states he could have saved the bridge, that he now knows the weakness of the members that failed and could have remedied them at a cost of $100, but he does not saw how, nor did he tell Mr. McLure, inspector of erection at Quebec on August 29 when he called on him, nor did he tell anyone else when the information might have been acted upon."

Mr. Reeves then goes on to explain that Mr. Cooper had made modifications in the units of stress. Ordinarily engineers use 12,000 to 15,000 pounds to the square inch as the basis or unit of stress in determining the amount of metal to be put into each member in a bridge, but in the Quebec bridge Mr. Cooper increased this to 24,000.

"He made modifications in the unit of stress to be employed upon the various members," continued Mr. Reeves in his testimony, "which increased them beyond any precedent and by so doing he placed the whole design in a field outside the benefit of experience. Such high stresses had never before been used and with using them he acted without authority of the Quebec Bridge Company and Dominion of Canada vested in him. The fall of the bridge is to be laid directly to the changes of stress as made by Mr. Cooper."

Mr. Reeves said the staff at the bridge acted promptly and efficiently when they saw evidence of trouble and correctly calculated the stress and decided it was impossible. When the matter was reported to Mr. Cooper he said there was no immediate danger.

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CAPITAL NURSERIES
41 OTTAWA, ONT.

REMARKABLE WALK OF YOUNG ENGLISHMAN

Oashawa, Ont., Nov. 20—David Langford, a young Englishman was tonight again successful in making the walk of 138 miles from Oshawa to Toronto, to Port Hope and return to Oashawa. He left Oshawa at 8 a. m. Tuesday and finished the journey arriving at the Commercial Hotel here at 8.57 tonight, making it in thirty six hours and fifty-seven minutes, a most remarkable performance considering the condition of the roads, the last ten miles being walked in rain and mud.

RIDING MASTER SUES RICH FATHER-IN-LAW FOR $1,500,000

New York, Nov. 19—Aurel Batonyi, the professional whip and coaching instructor to the "400," has stirred society by his statements that he will fight to his last cent and last drop of blood to regain his wife, the former Mrs. Burke-Roche

Batonyi is reported to have said in Newport, where he failed to see his wife, that he had brought suits here for $500,000 each against Frank K. Sturgis and his wife's father, Frank Work, for the alienation of his wife's affections, and furthermore that he had brought suit against Mr. Work, Mr. Sturgis and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt as one party for the same amount on the same allegations.

Batonyi, a little more than two years ago, married the daughter of Frank Work, and was separated from her last summer.

In his Newport interview he said:

"I came to Newport to inspect some real estate and to get an interview with my wife. In this I failed. She told me that she would like to see me, but she could not, as her father had forbidden her through Henry Work, the family lawyer, and others associated with him, to see me, to speak to me or to communicate with me in any manner or form and that in complying with these conditions only could she get any money from her father.

"I have sent," said Mr. Batonyi, "many communications to Mr. Work and I hope they will be produced at the trial. I think that this is the greatest shame and that it is against the laws and constitution of the United States that a man and wife should be parted in such a manner in that the wife should be turned suddenly and completely against her husband. In the suits I have brought there will be no compromise and any damage will go to charity. I will fight to my last cent and last drop of blood. I am heart-broken."

A search of the court records in this city fails to show any trace of the suits he alleges he has brought here.

Warts Disfigure the Hands

but can be painlessly removed in twenty-four hours by the use of Putnam's Wart and Corn Extractor. Fifty years in use and still the best. Insist on getting Putnam's only.

BONAPARTE'S VIEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS AND EDITORS' DUTIES

Says Press That Represents "Interests" Have No Influence—Clamor Not Always Public Opinion.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 20.—An address on "Government by Public Opinion," delivered by Attorney-General Charles J. Bonaparte, president of the National Municipal League, was the most interesting feature of the second day's proceedings of the convention which is being held here by that organization in conjunction with the American Civic Association. During the day the league, after re-electing its president and most of its other officers, discussed the subjects of taxation and the election reform.

Secretary Bonaparte said in part:

Speaking on "Government by Public Opinion," Attorney General Bonaparte said in part:

In a popular government, a healthy public opinion is not merely the ally of all really useful and sensible reformers; in such a government it is the indispensable instrument through and by which all really useful and sensible reforms are brought about and made lasting. To be sure what we mean by "public opinion" we must known what he mean by "opinion" and what we mean by "public;" and in both cases, this may best be shown by pointing out what we don't mean by these terms. Thus we must distinguish "opinion" from sentiment, from prejudice and from merely factitious clamor.

During the past two months, I have seen published allegations to the effect that public opinion condemns capital punishment. I consider these allegations wholly erroneous. What is mistaken for public opinion in this instance is a sentimental repugnance to capital sentences, and indeed to any form of punishment involving physical pain, entertained by a small, but obtrusive and noisy portion of the community, and inspired mainly by a morbid sympathy with wrong-doers, which, fortunately for our country, is shared by very few Americans. On the other hand, in certain parts of the union, there undoubtedly exists a genuine and widespread popular antipathy to black, red or yellow men, even to some white men of foreign birth and its consequences are a source of anxiety and regret to all thoughtful and patriotic citizens, but the ebulitions of this almost instinctive enmity cannot be called, with any propriety of language, indications of public opinion. When a man acts upon the promptings of mere prejudice or passion, usually he either hasn't any opinion at all in the premises, or he disregards the opinion which he has. Finally, we must bear in mind that, although a loud outcry is sometimes caused by an indignity or shock to public opinion, the outcry itself is not public opinion, nor even any trustworthy proof that public opinion has been in fact irritated or shocked.

What is Public Opinion ?

It is even more important that we bear in mind what is meant by "public" when we speak of "public opinion." It amounts, in fact to a sort of composite photograph, made up all these individual opinions, faithfully recording in its result their relative wisdom and energy and consequent force and presenting as a basis of action the resultant of a fusion of all the opinions of all those who, in fact, have opinions. It is not the opinion expressed by American newspapers, or any other class of professed public commentors and critics, unless these really express what the average American citizen really thinks, and says by his fireside, at his plough or his work bench, in his shop, or office or counting room, in short, wherever he thinks and says what he thinks, without thinking also of those who may hear. This leads me naturally to say a few words of our press and to point out what the press does for the good or ill of any community in which it exists; how the world was changed, in short, by the invention of newspapers.

In the first place, it became, for the average man, a much larger world. Before then, he of course, knew that man lived beyond his city or manor or canton, but they affected his every day life almost as little as if they had lived in Mars or Venus. When the newspaper began to place beside his breakfast plate an epitome of their yesterday's history, it was as if a telescope were constructed a million-fold stronger than any yet known.

The change is not in all respects for the better; the unselfish interest which anyone can take in the affairs of others is a fixed quantity, or at least, is not capable of indefinite expansion, and when you spread it out broad, you also spread it out thin. But for this loss there is more than compensation in the development of our sense of proportion and therefore of justice. As we know other men better, we recognize the more thoroughly their likeness to ourselves and, as a consequence, the universal application of underlying moral laws amidst all diversities of national or local custom or prejudice. It is the existence of this common moral standard which qualifies the press for its highest and moct useful function. A free press is a perpetual petition; it is, or it should be, always telling the government what the people wish and hope for and think right.

The Power of the Press.

It must be noted, however, that the power of the press in this regard arises from the fact that it speaks, or is believed to speak, what everybody is saying at the time. As soon as a paper is recognized as "somebody's organ" as expressing the views and wishes and opinions of any particular man or set of men, its healthful influence as a newspaper is gone; it may, indeed, have another kind of influence, for those who control or conduct it, may be powerful men, but its editorial utterances are simply their "open letters."

In my judgment, this is a matter of very serious and urgent concern to the American people today. Certain of our newspapers, including some whose influence within my memory, indeed within but a comparatively few years, was a power and a power for good, in the community are now firmly and widely believed to be virtually or even literally owned by well-known "interests," in other words, by wealthy men, engaged in far-reaching enterprises. This wide-spread and very confident belief as to such ownership makes them virtually, "trade organs" with but little more influence than the papers published avowedly as such; and, what is even more unfortunate, it leads to a very general suspicion that other papers may be secretly in the same situation. A newspaper under suspicion is almost as maimed for healthy influence as if the suspicion had been proven well-founded; for the legitimate and salutary power of a newspaper lies in its showing and being thought to show "the first thought" of the ordinary citizen of all matters of current public interest.

In showing this it does the community a double service; it gives shape and direction to public opinion and enormously increases the latter's force. The greater mass of mankind do not know what they really think until somebody tells them; they recognize their own opinions when these are expressed for them by another; then and only then are they ready to act.

An Editor's Duties.

It must be remembered in this connection that an editor is necessarily a politician, or, at all events, he ought to be one. Unless he has definite opinions on all questions of general public interest and is ready to express them, he has no business to be an editor, indeed he is not an editor, but is only trying to pass himself off as one. In fact, an editor is a politician whether he wishes to be or not; if he will not speak on subjects connected with politics, his very silence is a way of dealing with them. And if the editor wish or pretends to wish for what we may call "purity" in politics, he is bound in consistency to show himself a pure politician; if his action or inaction, his speech or his silence be determined by the purpose to advance, not the public good, but his own private interest, then he is himself a "part" (and a very disgusting and dangerous part), "of the thing to be reformed"

Reputable newspapers are careful lest what they publish as advertisements be confused with what they publish as news or comment. But it is just as much a fraud on the public to write something yourself which you are, directly or indirectly, paid to write and publish, and then publish this as a spontaneous expression of your true sentiments, as it would be to publish in the like guise what somebody else has written.

This is one thing which the newspapers must do if they would be, in this field, or in any other, an agency for good, and that is to think and tell the truth. The first duty of the press is to hold up before the people a faithful mirror; if it displays distorted pictures, it fatally betrays its trust. No worthy end was ever accomplished through deception, whether of ourselves or others. If we are threatened by overshadowing dangers, to escape them we must first see them and see them as they are. Americans can say with confidence: "We will know the truth, and the truth shall make us free."

Capt. Frank W. Buxton, of hose 10, Greendale, has between 7,000 and 9,000 postage stamps from all parts of the world, and says he will paper a room with them when he has enough.

Nature's Tonic

A rich and health-giving combination of *Port Wine* and *Peruvian Bark*.

A delightful, bracing *tonic for Young or Old.*

IMPERIAL PERUVIAN WINE

This wine is imported by us from France, and after being treated with Peruvian Bark, is allowed to age in the casks before being bottled.

Will bring back the roses to faded cheeks.

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