

THE ST. JOHN EVENING TIMES

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1905.

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EARL GREY'S OFFENCE.

According to an Ottawa despatch to the Toronto World, the new governor general has already provoked opposition among some members of the government. He granted a respite in the case of Antonio Giacomini, the Italian who was to have been hanged last week in Montreal for murder. The despatch says:—

While his excellency was technically within his right in so acting, some members of the cabinet, especially those from Quebec, are making an energetic protest. The governor's interference, they declare, is an unwarranted assumption of authority. It is for the vice-regal authority, they say, to act as the mouthpiece of the government in such cases, and not to take the initiative, as did Earl Grey in granting a respite to Giacomini."

It would be rather singular if a governor-general did not disturb the feelings of somebody. There are chips on shoulders all the time when the king's representative ventures abroad in his official capacity. It appears that representations were made by the Italian government to London and thence to Ottawa in behalf of the condemned man, and the Ottawa despatch states that while no doubt exists as to his guilt, the murder was committed without malice or premeditation, and was in a measure provoked; and that there is a good deal of sympathy for him. But all this has no weight when some patriotic gentleman has reason to believe that the representative of the British government has forgotten that he is a figurehead.

The fact that the execution of Giacomini was postponed no doubt caused some disappointment in Montreal also. The sheriff's office was besieged with applications for tickets to the hanging, and as hundreds were issued to the last one in that city it was evidently expected that this would be even more largely attended. Perhaps the eager but disappointed sight-seers also have a grievance against the governor-general.

THE GERMAN STRIKE.

The debate in the German Reichstag last Friday did not encourage those who hope for an early settlement of the great miners' strike, by which German industry has already been partially paralyzed. Herr Hue, the spokesman of the miners, in the course of a three hours speech, stated that since 1899 the combination of 200 proprietors of mines had forced prices down to the point where the highest paid men get \$1.45 and diggers and loaders get \$1.25. He quoted figures to show that the death rate had increased from 75 per 1000 in 1875 to 147 per thousand in 1903, owing to the fact that the sanitary conditions in the mines have been steadily growing worse. He charged that men have to do sixteen hours of unbroken work. If the government refused to interpose, the strikers would resolutely continue the strike.

In reply, Chancellor von Buelow said that public interest was the first consideration, and the government would maintain quiet and order, and defend the right of men to work who wished employment. He charged that the socialists fomented strikes for political purposes. His speech did not foreshadow any action on the part of the government to bring about a settlement.

The mine owners have refused to confer with the operatives, and as in the case of the great strike of United States miners there seems every indication of a bitter and prolonged struggle.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Election frauds on a colossal scale were perpetrated in Colorado in the presidential election. After an investigation lasting two months a grand jury in Pueblo county has reported a conspiracy, with headquarters at Denver, and has reported 257 indictments.

"We learn," says the report, "that the better element of our community was two, three, a dozen, fifty times overbalanced by repeaters and the manufacture of hundreds of fictitious registrations by officers sworn to righteousness in public office. Nearly 1300 foreigners received naturalization papers during September and October, 1904, from the county court, and in many instances they were issued to aliens who had never even applied for their first papers."

The report further states, says a despatch, that spurious registration sheets were prepared under the direction of N. S. Walpole, recently appointed postmaster, and certain deputies in the county clerk's office whom it names. It declares that typewritten confessions have been made by some of the men indicted. Thirty-two indictments were returned

against N. S. Walpole, the newly appointed postmaster of Pueblo, making a total of forty charges against him in connection with election frauds.

RUSSIA'S PERIL.

Today's reports from Russia indicate that disaffection is spreading, and that whatever action the government decides to take should not be delayed. A vacillating policy would but encourage the leaders of revolt. A grotesque story comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that "As the outcome of the meetings of the reform party of Gorky, Annensky, Arsenieff and others and their adherents Saturday night and Sunday, a body of men has been constituted who regard themselves as the future provisional government of Russia." These persons are as yet without any power to enforce their views, but they may cause a vast deal of trouble. The industrial situation, as a result of strikes in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and threatened strikes elsewhere, grows extremely serious. Idle hands may find much mischief to do. Added to this is the widespread desire for a reform of the constitution and a larger measure of self-government.

While the czar holds a firm grip of the army he is measurably safe, but the soldiers have relatives and friends among the people. Therein lies a great and pressing danger.

CASTRO ONCE MORE.

President Castro of Venezuela appears to be preparing himself for a vigorous application of the Big Stick. It had been almost agreed that the dispute between his government and the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Co., whose property was seized during a recent unpleasantness would be settled by arbitration, and U. S. Minister Bowen and Senor Sanabria, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs were working to that end when President Castro appointed a new foreign minister and refused to arbitrate. He made several counter propositions which were promptly rejected by Mr. Bowen. The president then terminated the negotiations, and did the same with the diplomatic representatives of European powers. It is highly probable that President Roosevelt will bring pressure upon his neighbor to the south. American opinion with regard to Venezuela has undergone a notable change since England's defence of her rights in that country called forth at Washington a rabid attack upon the British government, and threats of intervention. The shoe is now on the other foot.

A FAIR JOURNAL.

The Ottawa Evening Journal, which is classed as an independent paper, but whose editor, Mr. P. D. Ross, is a conservative candidate in opposition to the Ross government in Ontario, sets an excellent example to other journals in its political methods. While the Journal editorially denounces the government and puts up a straight party fight for the opposition, it publishes daily in parallel columns the arguments of both sides. The matter that appears in one is supplied by the conservative executive at Ottawa, and that in the other is supplied by the liberal executive. In the latter Mr. Ross himself is criticised, but he does not hesitate to place the statement of the one side with the other, in order that his readers may have a fair opportunity to judge of the merits of both. Mr. Ross is evidently a fair minded opponent, and worthy to be the candidate of any party whose views he shares.

On another page will be found an outline of the United States government bill to regulate railway rates. It gives large powers to the interstate commerce commission, and provides for appeals and penalties. If adopted it will place an effective weapon in the hands of the commission to meet the greed of the corporations.

In Boston last week 19 persons died of tuberculosis. There were 22 deaths from violent causes. The number of children under one year who died was 40, and under five years 53.

The removal of snow costs the citizens of Ottawa from \$12,000 to \$16,000 per annum. But it is removed.

The Miramichi agricultural exhibition has decided to hold another exhibition at Chatham, in September next. Premier Tweedie has been elected president of the society.

MUST PAY ANYWAY. DEPOSED BOULANGER.

Truro Electric Light Company Threatens to Raise Rates.

TWO EVANGELISTS

Worked All Week For \$1.25 Each—Merchants Who Close Their Stores Early and Thus Save Light Bills Are in a Predicament.

Truro, Jan. 24.—The business men of Truro tried "early closing" for a little while last winter and have now, practically as a unit, adopted it. Since January 1st the stores have closed at six o'clock every evening—excepting Saturdays and shall continue to do so until May 1st, when they will likely remain open two or three evenings in the week. It has been found, as predicted, that if all the stores close this same volume of business is done by each; but by daylight, a great swing has been effected in electric light bills and this has caused the Electric Light Company to complain.

The President of the company, S. G. Chambers, has issued a circular saying that unless patrons run their meters up higher, thus increasing their accounts, he will have to charge a higher rate for what light they do use. In his circular Mr. Chambers says that he run 8100 lights during 1904, at a cost of \$23,400, whether the cost of light is increased or not, early closing has shown its advantage in Truro and will prevail all year, excepting in the very busiest and Xmas seasons.

Evangelists Crossby and Hunter have finished their third week in Truro, and have drawn larger crowds than ever. The largest church in town will not hold the crowd, so they begin this week with a "double header" as they term it. Simultaneous meetings in two churches. Thus far about 300 have gone forward to the penitents' seats. It was reported that the evangelists had been receiving large sums of money through the offerings; an investigation showed that they cleared but \$1.25 per week each during the first two weeks of the campaign.

Truro has a most improved road machine and is making good use of it this winter in leveling down snow banks about the streets.

J. L. Sutherland has been appointed official assignee for the county.

Charles Ashe, colored, lost his house and its contents by fire last week; a subscription list was headed with \$20, and included \$10 from Crossby & Hunter.

G. H. Crowe, of Lower Truro, a prosperous farmer, and his brother Robbie Crowe, have started a flour and feed business in Truro and are likely to go into it on a larger scale.

LOVELY WINTER. Same old winter, Same old freeze, Same old snow, Same old sleet, Same old microbes, Floating round, Same old wind-up, Under ground. Same old cranks who Say it's great, Noses dripping, While they wait. Same old scratches, Only more; Same old hands, Chapped and sore. Same old longing, To be where Scents of flowers, Fill the air. Same old fear that They who stay, Here might get our Jobs away. Same old tumbles, Same old slips, Same old cold sores On our lips. Same old icy, Sheets at night, Same old pipes all Frozen tight. Same old sun, far Off and small, Hardly any Good at all. Same old measles, Everywhere. Same old smallpox Here and there. Same old creaking, Wheels to hear; Same old sidewalks, To keep clear. Same old break downs, Trains all late; Wires tangled— Oh, it's great! Same old lying, Same pretence, That we like it— What's the sense? Let's be candid, Let's admit That we'd very Gladly lit; That we'd cut out Snow and ice, If we only Had the price. If there not for Love of gain Who among us, Would remain?

The New French Premier Was the Premier in 1887.

NOTABLE CAREER.

His Wife, Now Dead Was an Extraordinary and Brilliant Woman For Whose Sake Abbe Constant Suffered Ex-communication.

M. Maurice Rouvier has, with the exception of M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, been the most important figure in the ministry of M. Combes. Holding the portfolio of finance, he is responsible for the income tax bill which the cabinet put forward, though it is not believed that he has been lately more than a lukewarm advocate of the measure. He was born at Aix in 1842, and became prominent by his opposition to the Empire. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and his political preference was rapid. He was elected secretary of the Chamber in 1870. Gambetta made him Minister of Commerce in his short-lived cabinet, and he received the same post under M. Ferry. He himself was called upon to be Premier in 1887. His ministry, in which he was Minister of Finance as well as president of the council, lasted only six months, but it was distinguished from the other ephemeral governments of the time for M. Rouvier's courage in placing before the Ministry of War General Boulanger, then at the height of his popularity. He remained Minister of Finance under the successive governments of MM. Freycinet and Loubet, but resigned in consequence of the Panama scandal revelations. He defended himself vigorously in the Chamber, and remained one of the chiefs of the Republican party, even outside the official circle, until summoned again to join it.

M. Rouvier began his career as a bookseller, who sold on the installment plan, voluminous books of the kind given as prizes to lads in the upper classes of the Lycee schools. Subsequently he entered the service of a Greek merchant named Zafopoula, who was established at Marseilles and engaged in the Russian grain trade. Rouvier's business took him to Constantinople, Odessa, Smyrna, Alexandria and to other Mediterranean ports, and, having acquired some wealth by speculation, he, in 1869, turned his attention to politics and devoted all his energies to securing the election of Gambetta as parliamentary representative of the city of Marseilles. For this he was rewarded on the fall of the Empire in 1870 by being appointed secretary general of the prefecture of the Department of the Bouches du Rhone.

It was in Paris, after his first election to the Chamber of Deputies that he got acquainted with the extraordinary and brilliant woman who afterwards became his wife, and who was at the time representing one of the most important of foreign European papers in Paris, which gave space to social features of French metropolitan life. She was the natural daughter of the famous sculptor, Cadot. Her mother died when she was scarcely two years old, and from that time forth her childhood was passed in the atmosphere of her father's studio. At fifteen she became deeply infatuated with the celebrated Abbe Constant, one of the most eloquent and learned priests of the age. They were married. This led to the excommunication of the Abbe, who thereupon assumed the name of Elias Levi and became the friend of Blanqui and Felix Pyat. Two years after her marriage, Mme. Eliphaz Levi deserted the man who had sacrificed his prospects in the Church for her sake under Pradier's tuition she developed to a very talented sculptress herself.

About two years after making the acquaintance of Rouvier, the death of her former husband, the ex-priest, permitted her to wed that statesman, and as Mme. Rouvier she at once became a conspicuous figure in French political life. Indeed, she was a woman of so remarkable genius and brilliancy that people of every degree, even great churchmen came to look with indulgence upon the indiscretions of her early life. No one thought the worse of Rouvier for appointing her son as a private secretary. The young man was known by his mother's pen name of Claude Vignon and was welcomed everywhere on account of the cleverness which he had doubtless inherited from his mother and his personal charms. Mme. Rouvier died some five or six years ago, and her funeral was attended by most of the members of the foreign diplomatic corps at Paris. M. Rouvier mourned the loss of his wife deeply. Like all men of striking individuality and strong character, he has many enemies. But although all sorts of charges have been brought against him, yet none of his foes have ever succeeded in making their accusations sufficiently good to drive him out of political life.

THE LARGE DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES MAKES IT AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MEDIUM FOR UP-TO-DATE ADVERTISERS.

ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR FOR BREAD.

WHOLESALE BY NORTHROP & CO., 23 and 24 South Wharf.

After Christmas Card FROM W. Tremaine Gard.

Now that the holiday rush is over, and the business of that kind quieted down, I find like most tradesmen quite a lot of LEFT OVERS, that are just as good and as fashionable as what I have sold; and to get a move on them NOW, I am offering them at very low prices and heavy discounts to CLEAR THEM OUT so if you or any of your friends want savings in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, MANTOURES, TOILET SETS, OPERA GLASSES, or such articles, just call and see what I can do for you, at

77 Charlotte St., near head of King South Side.

W. Tremaine Gard. Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician.

WILL BE A BOON.

Telegraphic Communication Between New Brunswick and P. E. Island Much Improved by Increased Subsidy.

An Ottawa despatch yesterday says:—The house sat for fifteen minutes. To Mr. LeFurgy, the minister of railways, stated that the government had given the Anglo-American Cable Company \$5,000 increase in subsidy, for an improved cable service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. By the agreement the company had reduced its rates on messages from points in P. E. Island to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, from fifty cents for ten words, and three cents for each additional, to thirty cents for ten words, and two cents for additional. A proportionate reduction is made for press messages.

Mr. Robertson, local manager for the Western Union Telegraph Co., told the Times today that notwithstanding the fact that toll rates have been almost cut in two, there has been a very large increase in business, between this city and the Island. Where the former rates were almost prohibitive for business purposes they are now within reasonable lines.

There is a large business done between P. E. Island and New Brunswick in the way of produce. Then again large firms such as Manchester, Robertson & Allison and Emerson & Fisher have travellers on the Island and they are now enabled to keep in closer touch with their movements.

The reduced rate has also benefited the Charlottetown morning newspapers and enabled them to take despatches up to the time they go to press.

When the Anglo American Cable Co. first laid their wires from P. E. Island to the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia they were given a fifty years monopoly by the government. That has, of course, expired; and in consideration of the recent subsidy from the government the Western Union Co., have been enabled to lengthen their office hours at Charlottetown and now remain open all night.

CANADA'S INDIANS.

The annual report of the Indian department for the year ending June 30 last was distributed yesterday at Ottawa. Within the treaty limits the births during the year have exceeded the deaths by 262. In Ontario there was a gain of 115 births over deaths; in Quebec a gain of 117; in Nova Scotia, 16; in New Brunswick, 28; in P. E. Island, 4; Manitoba, 42; Northwest Territories, 49; and a loss of 109 as compared with births, in British Columbia. This leaves a gain of 203, or a decrease of six compared with 1903. The total population of Indians for 1904 was 107,978 as against 108,233 in 1903, or a decrease of 255.

THE COTTON MILLS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cornwall & York Cotton Mills Company, Ltd., was held yesterday at the company's office, Wall street.

The report of the company's business for the year proved very gratifying. The shareholders re-elected James F. Robertson, R. Keltie Jones, James Manchester, J. Morris Robinson, Thomas McAvity, W. H. Thorne and George West Jones directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, George West Jones was elected president; James F. Robertson, vice-president; S. P. Gerow, secretary-treasurer.

Racking Pain in the Joints

Also every form of rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica are best cured by Nerviline the quickest relief for muscular pain yet discovered. It's because Nerviline strikes in and penetrates right to the core of the pain that it gives such unbounded satisfaction. "I caught cold in my shoulders while driving and suffered great pain," writes G. E. Dempsey of Berlin. "I used Nerviline freely and was soon quite well. I have found Nerviline an excellent remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia as well as for cold on the chest. I recommend Nerviline highly and wouldn't be without it." Price 25c.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the regular meeting of Victoria Company, No. 1, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, held last evening in Castle Hall, Germain St., the following officers were elected for the

The 2 Popular Brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES

Buchanan's "Special Quality" AND "Black and White."

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North End Fish Market.

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Francis & Vaughan

19 King Street.

WATCHES.

We have on hand a large stock of GOLD, GOLD FILLED, SILVER and GUN METAL WATCHES. Fine Swiss and American movements. These goods we fully guarantee, and you can get a Watch from us that will give satisfaction.

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JAMES V. RUSSELL, 8 1-2 Brussels Street. A LARGE ASSORTMENT Boots, Shoes and Rubbers AT LOWEST CASH PRICES. Men's Hand Made Kip Long Boots, \$3.00.



THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS is all in favor of the Dip Hip. This corset gives to any figure the long waist and slender hips about which are built all the latest modes in ladies' gowns.

The D. & A. Dip Hip, No. 370 is modeled on the latest Parisian lines and is a work of art. You will find in it the maximum of style, comfort and wear.

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J. W. ADDISON, Importer and Dealer in Builders and Housekeepers' HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS and GLASS. All kinds of Weather Strips now in stock.

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There is this about Diamonds, they are good for a life time; worth as much at one time as another. We have a fine assortment of Diamond Rings, about any size or style of setting you may desire. Our stock of watches and jewelry in general is Big Enough to Supply Every-body's Wants.

A POYAS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 545 Main street, N. E.

YOUR AD. HERE

Would be read by thousands every evening

McCLURE'S FOR FEBRUARY.

The February McClure's deals with Business Government, Violence and Lawlessness, and The Smothering Corporation. There is plenty of fiction in the number both moving and exciting, but the most startling narrative of all is Lincoln Stephens' damning account of Rhode Island politics. Another right arm job is that administered to the friends and the institution of "Lynchings in the North," by Ray Stannard Baker. Mrs. Baker describes conditions in two "lynching towns" he visited—Springfield, Ohio, where he found a graceful inefficiency of officers and substance of citizens; and Danville, Illinois, where he found a hero. Not only a thinker but also an actor in another national tragedy is Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago. His injunction against the Beef Trust, and his other decisions regarding corporations, are well known. Here he surveys and explains the menacing loss of individual enterprise in America, and makes suggestions for laws that will give the workingman a chance to obtain more profits from his labor. American fiction, brightens the pages of this number. Booth Tarkington takes us behind the scenes of a state legislature. "Mrs. Protheroe" is a fair lobbyist, so un-usually fair that we can hardly find it in our hearts to blame the youthful Senator from Stackpole for his inconsistency. Edwin LeFevre begins a tantalizing mystery serial of Wall street. "The Golden Flood" The quiet young hero and his extraordinary deposits of gold bullion are calculated to keep the wisest guessing. Florence Tinsley Cox, a new writer, contributes the first of a series of child stories. "The Old Major," Samuel Hopkins Adams tells of a young man of society, who, by a fortunate accident, took his place as "A Man and a Brother." Harvey J. O'Higgins shows more of the storms of a fireman's life in "A Personally Conducted Revolt." A story that isn't fiction is Eugene Wood's reminiscences of school in the country with A. B. Frost's delightful old time illustrations. They will tickle any one that ever attended "The Old Red School house." And there is more sport and adventure in A. W. Roker's account of far-away Wild Animal Trapping. The artistic reputation of the magazine is well sustained by the La Farge article on "Allegories" of painting, with pictures reproduced in the pages from the One Hundred Masterpieces in his series,

Gaiter Sale To Clear.

Women's 12 Button FINE CLOTH GAITERS—sises, 8-2, 10-3, 1-4, 1-7. Regular price \$1.00, now 75c.

Women's 10 Button FINE CLOTH LEATHER BOUND GAITERS—sises, 9-3, 11-4, 8-5, 11-6, 4-7. Regular price \$1.25, now 75c.

Women's 8 Button FELT GAITERS—sises 23-3, 30-4, 20-5, 10-6. Regular price 50 cents, now 35c.

Women's FINE CLOTH LEGGINS, with Top Buckle—sises, 5-3, 3-4, 5-5, 2-6. Regular price \$1.35, now, \$1.00.

Women's FELT LEGGINS—sises, 8-3, 11-4, 8-5, 3-6. Regular price \$1.00, now 75c.

MISSSES' FELT LEGGINS—sises, 19-11, 5-12, 8-13, 8-1, 5-2. Regular price 90c. now 65c.

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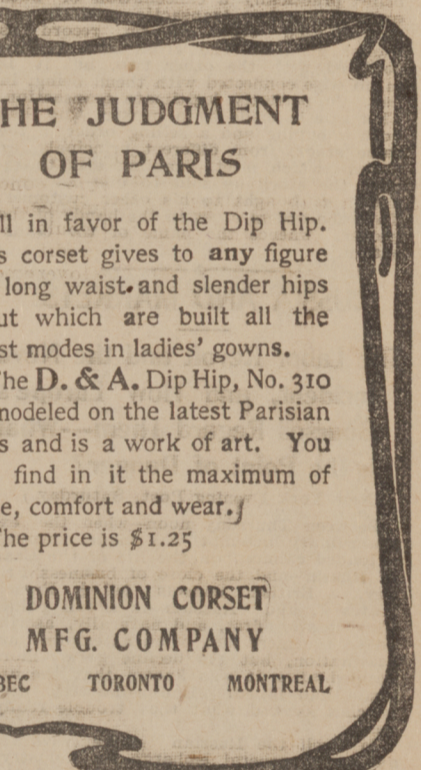
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