

DIPLOMACY HAS TAKEN NEW TURN.

Now Conciliatory and Pacific in the European Camp

Mr. Chamberlain Has to Delay Tariff Reforming Crusade Until Present Parliament Has Disappeared.

New York, Oct. 10.—The London correspondent of the Tribune cables as follows: The momentary pause in European events has been filled with diplomatic disclosures to journalists. The stock of human knowledge of current events has not been materially enlarged, since statesmen like Prince von Bulow and Count Witte, when they take anything into their confidence, are not disinterested, but are anxious to find a convenient instrument for inducing the world to accept their own views of foreign policy. Prince von Bulow, following the example of Bismarck, has sought to demonstrate the pacific character of the German Emperor's diplomacy in the Morocco affair, but he might better have remained silent for he has supplied the opponents of Germany with an excuse for giving vivid accounts of his voyage to Tangier and the military measures on the frontier, with the design to frighten both France and England. The proposal, which has received semi-official approval in Russia, to the effect that the various powers, including America, should support the Anglo-Japanese treaty with a mutual guarantee of the integrity of China, is virtually an overture for a closer understanding between the Czar's Government and England, but since Germany is included, no immediate results can be expected. The services of officious peacekeepers, working through the Continental press, are not especially important when the main work has been done in a masterly way. President Roosevelt has brought about peace in the Far East. Lord Lansdowne has embodied in the Anglo-Japanese treaty a policy of equal opportunity for all maritime powers as the new law of China which will prevent the raiding of territories and the scramble for supremacy. These results are of paramount importance; all else is trivial. Such an artificial attempt to prove that Germany is or is not isolated and generally distrusted, or that England after the frank abandonment of her old-time policy of laissez faire and abstention from Continental affairs, ought to supplement her friendship for France by an equally close working arrangement with Russia. The essential truth is that the diplomacy of the world is now conciliatory and pacific, and that a "war" in the near future between England and Germany will be as incredibly stupid as a war between France and Germany over Morocco would have been. Domestic politics here is stagnant. A general election is not expected until next autumn by the political managers on either side. A small group of experts is engaged in experimenting with a new redistribution scheme on paper, but no serious attempt to revive the unpopular scheme will be made before the Cabinet meeting at the close of the year. The problem will probably be worked out after a series of compromises. Mr. Balfour is in buoyant spirits and not disconcerted by the results of the bye-elections. He assumes confidently that the Government will be stronger next year than it is now. Certainly it will be less distracted by the fiscal question than it has been in the last three years. Mr. Chamberlain's friends describe his health as excellent, and will not admit that his faith in the ultimate success of his cause is impaired. They say he is condemned to wait until the present Parliament is out of the way before resuming operations as a tariff reformer. This is a confession of failure.

CALLS ON CHURCH TO EXPEL GRAFTER.

The Rev. H. S. Johnson, with Life Insurance Scandal as Text, Demands that Great Christian Church Speak.

"The Attitude of the Churches to the Life Insurance Scandal," or "Bishop Potter and the Rev. Mr. Chew," was the subject of the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson's discourse at the Warren Avenue Baptist Church Boston, Sunday last. Mr. Johnson spoke of the great amount of graft which exists throughout the country, and of the failure of the Christian church to exert itself and unite in the casting out of sinners in high places. He made a plea for justice, in chastising moral delinquents, and pointed out that the small sinners should not be denounced by the church, while those of greater importance go free. Dr. Johnson said in part: "One of the peculiar phenomena of the time is the failure of the church of Christ to assert itself strongly, and as a unit, against the corruption threatening the political and spiritual life of the nation. The public press, to its everlasting credit, has generally spoken clearly and emphatically. Here and there a college professor, or even President has raised a protest. "Occasionally, some prominent banker, or business man of other kind, has honored his name forever by a noble declaration on behalf of righteousness and justice. "But why does not the great Christian church speak forth, with united voice, to shake the nation? How often has our ecclesiastical machinery been set in motion for the discipline of some youth or maiden, who has been guilty in a moment of weakness of a moral lapse? "If a hungry brother should steal a sack of flour, and be sent to prison for his crime, is it not probable that many a church would at least hale him to the judgment bar for public confession of his sin? "Has not the time come for the churches of Christ to expel some of the big sinners from their membership? Why, in the name of justice, should we drive out the thief of the flour sack, and hug to our hearts the thief of the flour mill; not to say the bread of 10,000 widows and orphans? "Let some church of Christ, electrify the moral life of the nation by boldly excommunicating even one notorious robber of the people, who is masquerading at the communion table in the garb of a Christian! "As we demand wheat from the farmer, and medical skill from the physician, and legal knowledge from the attorney, and protection from firemen and police, so from the very nature of the Christian church do we insist upon her moral leadership. "If to teach character is the supreme goal of the Christian church, then there has never been so appropriate an occasion for the supremacy of righteousness as the present hour of our national life, which is, in some respects, the darkest in all our history. "Is the army's assertion of itself inopportune in time of the nation's peril? Is the firemen's presence inopportune when the city is in danger of conflagration? Is the illumination from the lighthouse inopportune when the storm is making the midnight dreadful? "Then the church's assertion of the absoluteness of justice is not only not inopportune, it is indispensable to the existence both of church and nation."

BRITISH CRY FOR CORRIDOR TRAINS.

Murder of Mary Money Renews Denunciation of Backwardness of Railways.

London, Oct. 10.—The shocking murder of Mary Money in a carriage on the underground railway has renewed the outcry, with greater vehemence than ever before, at the backwardness of the railway companies in this country, and especially the London companies, at the antiquated death traps and prison cell compartments as they are called, in railway trains, for there is no question that were all trains on the corridor principal, or were they even like those in other parts of Europe, with glass panels between the compartments, so that passengers in one could see what was happening, in another, it would be impossible for attractive and good looking girls to be murdered and thrown into tunnels.

Correspondence in the papers on the subject of corridor trains is voluminous. The alarm cord to be found in most trains is held not to be enough. In nearly every case it is so far out of reach that a weak person, suddenly attacked by a stronger, could not get at it.

But the great cry is for corridor trains, or, in the case of suburban trains, for compartments running only half way to the ceiling. Why cannot this country take more lessons from America in this respect? is asked.

And what is the answer? Only Parliament can bring about this very necessary revolution with desirable speed, and that is regarded as hopeless.

And what of the railway companies, if left to act as they please? Here is what the manager of the Metropolitan Railway Amalgamated Carriage Company says:—

"It would be quite possible for the railway companies to transform their carriages into corridor coaches at a cost of about ten per cent. of the original carriage. If all the railway companies in Great Britain set about the work simultaneously there is no reason why corridor carriages should not be general in about eight years. If, on the other hand, they introduced

CHARMING DESIGN FOR DRESSY WRAP.

The vogue that attends all kinds and characters of velvets and velveteens is being stretched to include the uncut velvets as well. This charming evening coat is of a faint rose color velvet, with bands of subtle edging insertions of Carriackmacross lace. An extremely full godet is followed, the garment setting easily over the shoulders and falling in full fluted folds from there. The

fastening is arranged picturesquely toward the left side, the collar rising a trifle higher on the neck than was the mode last season. The sleeve is a particularly good model, with its big and baggy puff to below the elbow. The little cape effect serves as a sleeve cap, and the ruffle of real Carriackmacross at the wrist match with the insertions that are liberally used on the coat. In the illustration it is shown in a three-quarter length; but full length is even more effective in this design.

ed new stock gradually, it might be forty years before the change would be complete."

THAT BOND THEFT.

Leonard's Smart Act Will Land Him in the Penitentiary.

Perhaps the boy who stole the securities from the National City Bank of New York did not mean to be a thief, in the ordinary acceptance of the word. The fact that he sent back \$300,000 of the bonds before he was arrested or even suspected tends to support his story that he had in his mind some wild idea of proving to the banks how flimsy their protection from theft was and of making himself a hero in the financial district. At the same time the boy told a pretty stiff string of lies about his arrest, and he retained enough of the securities to have meant wealth to him if he had ever been able to realize on them. Whatever his motive was, he will be punished as a thief. His act was theft, and he will go to prison for it. He ought to go, and the fact that he does go should be a healthful warning to youths who are tempted by any such set of mixed motives as young Leonard says about him. There is a good old text about avoiding the appearance of evil which has fallen into unmerited neglect. It is particularly neglected in large financial matters, where recent revelations indicate that resort of manipulation "goes," unless it is expressly forbidden by statute. It is not particularly strange that a young messenger boy, employed in the thick of such transactions, should get his head muddled with the possibility of reorganizing bank protection by a "grandstand play," like stealing a lot of securities. But the muddled notions and the idea of reform if he had it, did not alter the character of his theft. He will have to endure punishment for what he did and the punishment should be wholesome, not only to him but to thousands of boys placed as Leonard was.

SOLVE SALOON PROBLEM.

Gothenburg System May Be Adopted in Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Oct. 10.—As the result of a formal proposition submitted to the city of Los Angeles yesterday in writing, there is a possibility that the "Gothenburg saloon system," may be installed in this city, supplanting the present private ownership of the 200 saloons here. The proposition came from twenty-five of the leading business men of the city, among the number being several possessing personal fortunes of millions.

It is proposed by these men as a company to pay to the city \$180,000 a year for the 200 saloon licenses now in operation in the city, and to reduce the total number of saloons from 200 to 25.

The company offers to acquire the furniture, fixtures and goodwill of the saloons of the present proprietors at an appraisal valuation. After the license tax has been paid, the stockholders of the company, under the proposed plan, will be entitled to 6 per cent. dividends from the receipts of the business on the total amount of their investment, the remainder of the profits from the operation of the twenty-five saloons to revert to the city treasury.



Rheumatism

Ought to be called by its right name—Kidney Disease. Uric Acid gets in the blood, because the Kidneys are too weak to filter it out. "Blood purifiers"—"salts"—only relieve temporarily. Strengthen the kidneys to do their work, and there will be no more excruciating rheumatic pains. And until

you do cure the kidneys you will suffer with Rheumatism.

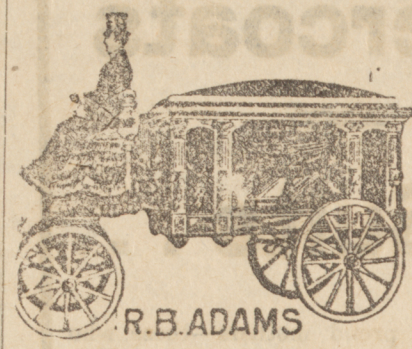
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cure Uric Acid Rheumatism by curing the Kidneys. They clean and purify the Kidneys—make them strong enough to do nature's work as it should be done. We have such implicit confidence in the remarkable virtues of GIN PILLS that we authorize druggists to refund the money if they fail to cure. At all druggists, 50c box, 6 boxes for \$2.50 or we will send you a free trial box if you will write mentioning this paper. THE DOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The only safe and effective monthly medicine on which women can depend. Sold in two degrees of strength—No. 1, for ordinary cases, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger for Special Cases, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound; take no substitute. The Cook Medicine Co., Windsor, Ontario.

Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in Fredericton by all Druggists.

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The Bearded Lady—My, but the museum business ain't what it used to be.

The Sword Swallower—I should say not. So many people can eat pie with a knife nowadays that it's almost killing the interest in my line of work.

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