

NO EMPLOYMENT FOR THEM.

Returned Troops Can Find No Demand for Their Service

PROBLEM OF WHAT TO DO WITH 50,000 MEN LEFT

Positions to Serve in Army a Very Difficult One.

London, Oct. 1.—Nearly 100,000 returned troops are coming back to civil life this year, and unless the situation is vigorously met, many of them, with their wives and families, will be without resource in the coming winter.

A reserve man of the highest character and good ability, whom his call to the colors took from a good situation, finds now, upon applying in Buckingham Street to the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers, that sixty or seventy men like him are in daily quest of work there, and that only three or four requests for labor are made to the office by employers.

A discharged and able-bodied soldier who has run through his furlough wants work, and is in actual need of relief may go to the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society in Victoria Street. But he is there informed that the staff of clerks is not large enough to look into all the cases of men who say they are destitute.

Excepting a small Pensioners' Society which has its home in Southampton Street, Strand, these two organizations are all that concern themselves with the civil employment of soldiers. The situation at their central offices indicates, no doubt, the situation at many of their branch offices. Yet is developing.

In a normal time of peace between 14,000 and 17,000 men leave the colors.

For years prior to the war it had been impossible to obtain employment for even that small number. The conclusion of peace, a boon so acceptable to the nation, makes the problem six-fold greater.

It is true that there was never before so wide or so efficient an organization as now for assisting discharged soldiers to find occupation. It is also true that many employers are taking back into their employ those of the reserve men who had permanent work and are not disabled. But it is equally true that these men are not the majority, and that some employers have died, others have failed in business, and others again have had to fill the situations forfeited with good hands whom, after such a lapse of time as the unexpected length of the war has caused, it would be hard to turn adrift.

If employers in general, such as have not made a trial of old soldiers, were now much more disposed than formerly to seek them out for jobs to which they are suited, the question of what to do for them would be lighter. There is no such strong disposition. Discharged soldiers can only compete with civilians for certain kinds of work.

About half of the 100,000 men returning to civil life in 1902 are old reservists. Though some of the remainder may find a means of livelihood, it would occasion no surprise if 50,000 men of both categories were more or less in want at Christmas.

It should be known that what was given for the wives and families of soldiers at the front will cease to be granted them as the men are paid off.

The Soldiers' Wives and Families' Association has dispensed about £1,150,000 in special relief during the war. But its mission ends with the return of the fighting husbands and fathers, so far as their homes are concerned. They themselves are supposed to be able at once to keep them going, or, if not, they can apply to the inadequate agencies already named.

But of these the Help Society—which alone gives money or clothes to bridge a temporary need, the others being employment bureaus pure and simple—is losing friends when it wants them most.

It boasts of having 11,000 workers, one at least in every parish in the kingdom, and it administers the Princess Christian Homes. But its general fund subscriptions last year were only £9,022. Grants

to 1,200 necessitous men took about £2,000 of the money, yet the other uses for it admitted of only £610 being brought forward to the present year's account. This society, which is all that stands between ex-soldiers who cannot get work and the poor house, has more claims than ever upon its means; claims are increasing rapidly day by day; yet at the present rate its receipts this year, instead of £9,000, will not much exceed £3,300.

The Princess Christian herself made an appeal in its behalf a month ago. There has hardly been a response.

By the government no provision has been made for this emergency except as it affects men wholly or partially disabled in the war. They have left a national duty with respect to the rest to be largely discharged by voluntary efforts.

In March last Lord Salisbury declined to receive a deputation on the subject. He was urged by the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers to accept the recommendations of two parliamentary committees that meritorious soldiers should be employed more largely than they are in civil departments of the public service. Even by doing so he would not have escaped the present crisis. What the association pressed upon him was a policy for times of peace. He replied with a compliment to the association on the excellence of its labors.

These labors consist in getting private employers to do what Governments have declined to do since the committees sat in 1876-7 and 1894-5. But the association informed Lord Salisbury that private employers and municipalities both want a lead. Government inaction is constrained as a reflection upon the capacity of retired soldiers for many kinds of civil work which they can very well do. There are 101,000 posts in the Civil Service eligible for soldiers, and only 12,000 soldiers filling such posts; the figures appeared in a recent parliamentary return.

This being the case, action is doubly required of the Government now. The men want work, not charity. If they cannot at once get work they are entitled to some decent measure of national assistance until they do get it. They cannot be left to beg or to starve.

The problem which ought to have immediate attention is how to give such assistance in a way to impair their self-reliance as little as possible.

THIS SOUNDS FAMILIAR.

(New York Times.)

On the report and recommendation of Controller Grant, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday passed a resolution that requires the Trustees of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes to show cause why the city should continue to support it or contribute to its maintenance. The report of the Controller caused considerable consternation in the institution, which occupies nearly the whole of a block at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. Looseness in management and misappropriation of funds are charged by the Controller. He said that the institution has been closed during the summer months, although money was appropriated all that time for the education of its pupils.

The Controller began the examination of the books of the institution in March last. It is understood that many parents had complained to him. He said that the examiners encountered obstacles in their efforts to get at the records of the institution. The first examination was so startling that he ordered it to be continued and more searching. No individual has been named as responsible for the mismanagement of the institution's affairs. Mr. Grant has requested the Trustees to show why the institution should not be closed. After the report of the examiners from the Controller's office another examination was begun, with the result that the findings of the Audit Company substantiated the discoveries made by the Controller.

In his report the Controller said that the buildings of the institution have been practically paid for out of the public funds, that no Trustee or member of the board has paid one dollar of annual dues since the year 1886 until within a few months, and that during many years of the institution's history there were absolutely no contributions, no money raised

of any kind except public funds. During the existence of the institution, he said, the current expenses have been almost entirely met by the city and State, and that the city contributed \$38,000 toward the construction of the buildings.

The charges of the Controller have been met by denials, and the members of the Board of Trustees have said that they will welcome an investigation and public hearing in order to show the public the exact conditions which exist. That there has been mismanagement is not denied, but the Trustees have declared that it was some time ago and that the offending official was dismissed.

The entire receipts of the institution for the past thirty-two years have been \$1,667,895.14. Outside of public funds, the amount received during that period was \$171,046.13. Deducting the amount of the building certificates, the receipts from sources other than public have been less than \$840 a year.

SMALLEST BABY EVER BORN.

Only Eight Inches High. Weighs Ten Ounces, and Its Head is the Size of a Ping Pong Ball.

New York, Oct. 1.—What the doctors of Bellevue hospital believe to be one of the smallest babies ever born was taken there today. The baby weighs only ten ounces. It is a little less than eight inches long, and its head is not any larger than a ping-pong ball. The child is perfectly developed, and its head is especially well formed, the features of the face being as perfect as they are diminutive. The baby has black eyes and black hair.

The child is a girl, and has already been named Mary Lombardi. She is the daughter of Patrick and Frances Lombardi, twenty-two and twenty years old, respectively, who live at No. 128 Hester street. The mite of a girl was born at three o'clock this morning.

Dr. Insuperator advised that the child be taken to Bellevue at once, as that was the only chance of saving its life. So Lombardi wrapped the midget up in cotton, and placing it in a macaroni box, took it to Bellevue.

Dr. Carter was on duty when Lombardi arrived, and so surprised was he when he saw Lombardi's charge that he called all the other physicians in the hospital to come and see the baby. Each of the doctors said he had never heard of such a small baby that had a chance to live. While the doctors were looking at the little thing it gave two or three feeble cries.

It has not been necessary to use the incubator for infants at Bellevue for some time, so it was not in readiness to receive the tiny bit of humanity.

Miss McCullagh, the nurse in charge of the infants' department, hurriedly fixed up a little bed for the baby in ward 30. Hot water bags and bottles were placed in such a position that when the baby was placed among them it was a temperature equal to that which could be secured in an incubator. Then work was begun to put the incubator in condition. The child was placed in the incubator this afternoon and was fed, for the time, on sterilized water and sugar of milk.

There seems no doubt in the minds of the doctors and nurses that the baby has more than an even chance to live. The child's parents have been married for four years. Mary is their first child.

POURED WATER DOWN CHIMNEY.

(Sydney Post.)

The sitting room of a South Charlotte street residence was transformed from a cosy apartment to a Mount Pelée wreck in about ten seconds last night. The family were sitting around the grate, which was giving out a grateful warmth when the eruption of soot, smoke, fire and water suddenly burst forth and deluged everything and everybody. The children, who were playing near the grate, were changed in color to an African hue, and the carpet, curtains and furniture were ruined. The explanation was found when the family, choking and gasping from the effects of the smoke, reached the door and saw a neighbor perched on the roof pouring buckets of water down the chimney. When the householder wrathfully demanded an explanation, the man on the roof said he had noticed some sparks flying from the chimney, and thought he would oblige his friend by putting out the blaze. Needless to say the friend was not obliged, and the language he used to his would-be benefactor was most "frequent and painful and free."

NEVER SEEN BEFORE.

Remarkable Discovery Made By an Engineer in New foundland.

A VAST COUNTRY.

Numerous Lakes, Beautiful Forests and Pasture Lands Discovered.

(Sydney, N. S., Record.)

Mr. Willis, an American mining engineer, who passed through Sydney on his way home from a prospecting trip in Newfoundland, told a Record representative a story of a remarkable discovery in the Ancient Colony.

He announced that he had come upon a beautiful valley, which he was convinced had never before been seen by man. Mr. Willis said that it was inland about fifteen miles and contained numerous lakes, beautiful forests and here and there stretches of pasture land. The sight, looking down from the surrounding hills, was so beautiful that he named it Paradise Valley. More wonderful than the valley was Mr. Willis' story of the river running through it. He said he looked long for the outlet, but could not locate it, and so followed down the river and found that it entered one of the hills through a cave, which he described as larger than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Mr. Willis did not explore the cave, but he expressed conviction that the river made its way through to the sea. The rock is described as of limestone formation.

Prof. Graham Bell, who is summering at Baddeck, met Mr. Willis after his return and the story of the discovery was related to him. Prof. Bell was deeply interested in the story and asked Mr. Willis many questions, making notes of his answers thereto. Mr. Willis had also some splendid specimens of copper ore which Prof. Bell pronounced the finest he had ever seen.

FREDERICTON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails Schedule Now in Force.

Mails close at the Fredericton post office as follows:

- 6.00 a. m.—St. John, United States; St. Stephen, and Charlotte, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska counties, Fredericton Jct., Waasis Station, Rasiagornis Station.
- 7.00 a. m.—Mouth of Keswick, Upper Keswick, Millville, Woodstock.
- 7.30 a. m.—Down river mails—Oromocto, Sheffield, Gagetown, etc.
- 9.15 a. m.—St. John and C. P. R. stations east—Nova Scotia, P. E. Island.
- 3.30 p. m.—C. E. Station—Chatham, Newcastle and I. C. R. points north, Quebec city and province.
- 5.30 p. m.—St. John, United States, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., Woodstock, St. Stephen, Moncton, etc., Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and N. W. provinces.

Arrivals.

- 9.15 a. m.—St. John, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., etc.
- 11.30 a. m.—United States, St. Stephen, etc.; Montreal, Ottawa and N. W. Provinces.
- 1.45 p. m.—Canada Eastern Mails, North Shore and Quebec.
- 4.30 p. m.—Down river mails.
- 8.10 p. m.—St. John, Nova Scotia, P. E. I., etc.
- 8.50 p. m.—Mouth of Keswick, etc., Woodstock.

2wds.

What do you mean by 'embers of the dying year'? asked the poet's wife. Why, November and December, of course, my dear, replied the long-haired one with a fiendish grin.

A lazy liver may be only a tired liver. A stick is all right for the back of a lazy man. But it would be a savage as well as a stupid thing to beat a weary or a starving man because he lagged in his work. So in treating the lagging liver it is a great mistake to lash it with drastic drugs. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a torpid or sluggish liver is but

a symptom of an ill-nourished body, whose organs are weary with overwork. Let your liver alone. Start with the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. Put them in proper working order, and see how quickly your liver will become active and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has made many marvelous cures of "liver trouble" by its wonderful control of the digestion and nutrition. It restores the normal activity of the stomach, increases the secretions of the blood making glands, cleanses the system from poisonous accumulations, and so relieves the liver of the burdens imposed upon it by the defection of their organs.

Legs Can't Stand It.

The leg has its own woes, to which it falls heir from the legacies of exercise. Grooms and cavalry officers are inclined to have bowlegs and to "toe in," parrot fashion, as is admired in Japan and in Indian land. Priests, magistrates and all who wear skirts drag their legs in walking instead of raising them, as do soldiers and correct pedestrians. Dancers of ballet who have worked hard at pointing have an internal deviation of their bones from rectitude known as "onion." Scrubwomen who pass much of their lives on their knees have a swelling of the knee joints. "Dentists' leg" is a result of overstrain, fatigue and prolonged muscular contraction. Another instance of muscular trademarks is found among file cutters. They over-exert the right hand in their work with the hammer. The hand and wrist finally weaken and shrivel. The pressure of the chisel against their thumb stunts the growth of that member and bends it backward.

A Cool Chinese Thief.

The cool impudence of Chinese thieves is proverbial. A writer gives a case in point. The courthouse at Singapore boasted a very valuable clock suspended from the wall directly opposite the bench. One day during the session of the supreme court a particularly meek looking Chinaman entered, carrying a ladder. Removing his hat and bowing to the bench with utmost gravity, he proceeded to remove the clock with businesslike expedition. Tucking the clock under one arm and the ladder under the other, he passed out unchallenged, every one present regarding him as a coolie sent to remove the clock for the purpose of cleaning it. Several days passed, and the clock not being returned, the magistrate reported the delay to the public works department. The P. W. D. knew nothing whatever about it, and neither clock nor coolie was ever heard of again.

Well Posted.

That the next best thing to knowing the law is knowing where to find it was illustrated once when Judge Simon E. Baldwin of the Yale Law school in an examination on corporations asked his class a question which was extremely difficult. A certain complex state of facts was given, and the question ended with: "A client comes to you and states the above case. What would you advise him to do?"

The best answer handed in was: "I would advise him to come around at 10 o'clock the next morning. In the meantime I would look it up."

A Blow at Science.

"And the voltaic current," continued the lecturer, "was the discovery of Volta, and its development is a comparatively recent achievement of science."

A still, small individual hoisted himself to a chair in the rear of the hall.

"Hold on there, professor! What about the earlier discoveries of Noah?"

"I don't understand you, sir."

"Then brush up! Didn't Noah make the arc light on Mount Ararat?"

A Cheerful Wait.

A laborer applied to the foreman at some building's workshop for a job: "Can yez do anything for a poor fella at all in the shape ave work?"

Foreman—Oi hev nothin' the day. Cum back agen. There is a drunken carpenter workin' on the top, and Oi'm waitin' ivery minit till he falls and gits killed.

Enough as Good as a Feast.

What real good does an addition to a fortune already sufficient procure? Not any. Could the great man by having his fortune increased increase also his appetites, then precedence might be attended with real amusement.—Goldsmith.

A firm of booksellers of Paris has purchased the rights to General DeWet's book on the war in South Africa for \$50,000.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.