The Evening Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 2, 1909.

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Honesty in Public Life

Measures for the Material Progress and Moral Advancement of our Great Dominion.

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NATURE'S SECRET SOLVED

The mythical hand of Satan thrust forth from the Sea of Darkness did not deter the ancient navigators from faring forth upon the Atlantic to the discovery of America, the circumnavigation of the globe, and the achievement of complete knowledge of the earth's surface, excepting only the region of the north and south poles. Now one of these regions has been traversed, and doubts are set at rest. There is no open polar sea. There is no earthly paradise shut in by the Arctic ice. There is no life, but "a waste of purple snows." Life can only be sustained under great stress by the daring explorer who invades those solitudes with all the provision for health and comfort which modern knowledge can suggest.

Seeking vainly to attain that for which Dr. Cook has successfully striven, and by that success has written his name among the immortals, many men have endured terrible hardship, and some have given up their lives. There is a thrill in every line of the story told today from the pen of Dr. Cook himself. As one reads the brief, but graphic record of the long quest, imagination fills out the blanks, and the reader is in thought transported to that realm of awful solitude.

"An endless field of purple snows. No life. No land. No spot to relieve the monotony of frost. We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice."

The records of recent Arctic exploration had prepared the world for this announcement. Other men had reached points near enough to the pole to convince them that only snow and ice and piercing winds would be encountered by the discoverer of the pole itself. Frost and famine and the primal forces of the frozen regions were the only foes to be overcome. Land was discovered farther north than had been expected, but not in the immediate neighborhood of the pole.

"When the sun was low the eye ran over the moving plains of color to dancing horizons. The mirages turned things topsy turvey. Inverted mountains and queer objects ever rose and fell in shrouds of mystery, but all of this was due to the atmospheric magic of the midnight sun."

Dr. Cook has added to the sum of human knowledge, and solved a problem that has fascinated the world's explorers for centuries of time. His achievement does not detract from the glory of other men, who almost reached the goal, and the record of whose exploits enabled him to profit by fortuitous conditions and thus gain the prize. But he has gained it, and the story will live long in human annals, to tell the generations of the future what indomitable will and purpose have accomplished in conflict with the forces of nature, in realms where he who entered knew that the struggle was to be one with death, where all around him death for measureless ages had been the victor in the strife.

FOSTER CRITICISED

In the calm seclusion of his retreat at Apohaqui, where with Mr. Geo. B. Jones, M. P. P., he may indulge in contemplation of highways and lumber, and with choice spirits like Mr. J. K. Pinder discuss the destiny of the empire, the Hon. Geo. E. Foster has been set upon with great fury by the Toronto Telegram. Now the Telegram, be it known, is not a Liberal newspaper. In is Conservative, and opposed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is published in Mr. Foster's adopted home. Here follows what it says of Mr. Foster, some of the article being in capitals such as the Standard uses when it is real cross at Dr. Pugsley. We quote the article, capitals and all:—

"STRONG AS A DEBATER—WEAK AS A STRATEGIST.

"As A DEBATER Hon. George E. Foster is a source of strength to the country in Parliament.

"As A STRATEGIST Hon. George E. Foster is a source of weakness to his party in caucus assembled.

"Conservatism at Ottawa is being run by a lot of office wiseacres, who put their party out of office because they did not know enough to stay in power.

"It is to be feared that Hon. George E. Foster belongs to this class of veterans who 'know it all.' The young men of the country, especially in the west, sent a band of promising young Conservatives to Ottawa. These Conservatives recognize the truth to which the veteran bosses of the party are apparently blind— the truth THAT WESTERN CANADA WILL ELECT FIFTY MEMBERS TO THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

"What is the Borden Opposition doing to meet the condition represented by this truth?"

"What is Hon. George E. Foster helping the Borden Opposition to do?"

Will Mr. Foster "debate" these questions with the Telegram?

MEDICAL INSPECTION

At the annual convention of the Sanitary Services of Quebec province, held in Sherbrooke last week, Dr. Laberge, of Montreal, read a paper on medical inspection of schools, from which the following extract is commended to the attention of St. John people:—

"If in one of the schools a child is affected by a contagious disease, what do the school commissioners do to protect the pupils in their charge from contagion? I regret to say that they do nearly nothing. Nearly all boarding-schools have their attending physicians, it is true, who visit from time to time, or perhaps just when called. Suppose in a boarding-school a child is taken ill with a sore throat at noon, the doctor comes in the evening; at night the director of the school gives some kind of a diet drink, the next morning he is no better, he is sent to the infirmary or rubbed with liniment, at noon he is worse, a physician is sent for and in the afternoon the case is pronounced diphtheria. This patient in a state of infection had been in contact with the rest of the patients for twenty-four hours. The next day and the day following that there will be five or six other patients in the school. What I have said about diphtheria applies to all contagious diseases, typhoid and scarlet fevers, and tuberculosis, the latter with its slow and insidious progress. What a favorable field for its evolution is found in our educational institutions! We think of isolating children affected by contagious diseases when it is too late. There should be a medical inspector, and he should make a faithful examination every day. It is in school that pupils are prepared for life's work and it is in school that they should be taught the laws of health, which will safeguard themselves and others from contagious diseases."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Mr. Henri Bourassa has declared himself very strongly in favor of a board of control for the city of Montreal. A vigorous effort had been made to create prejudice among the French-Canadians against this method of house-cleaning in that graft-ridden city, and Mr. Bourassa's declaration is therefore the more timely. The Montreal Gazette says:

"Mr. Henri Bourassa has done much to help the movement for a reorganization of the city council by publishing a letter addressed especially to the French-speaking citizens, in which he shows how little cause there is for dislike on national grounds of the changes that are now being advocated. One of the grounds of objection to Mr. Bourassa in politics has been that he is too nationalist. If he can commend as a promising experiment the reduction of the number of aldermen and the creation of a board of commissioners as part of the municipal administration, other French-speaking electors can afford to ignore the patriotism of Mr. Brunet and the coterie of contractors with whom he was so friendly."

The newspaper most likely to impress the public is the one that gives them the news. The Telegraph this morning, by special arrangement with the New York Herald, gave the whole story of Dr. Cook's discovery of the north pole, written by Dr. Cook himself. Other journals had such portions of it as were appropriated by a press service and cabled from Paris. The contrast is very striking. z

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A Montreal reporter whose report of some alleged remarks by Lord Beresford was described by the Herald as a "fake," has sued the Herald, and it is said will summon Beresford as a witness. If this be true, the next reporter who wants the admiral to open his lips will need a crowbar.

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The Victoria Colonist (Conservative) says:—"An Eastern contemporary speaks of the 'weak-kneed naval policy of Canada.' How would it do to wait and find out what the policy is going to be before condemning it?"

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The office which has been pursuing Mr. John Kenny, Jr., for some time has at last overtaken him. Mr. John McMulkin is still in excellent health, but the office insisted on chasing Mr. Kenny.

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If the Springhill mines remain closed for a lengthened period and the strike pay of the miners does not exceed $6.50 per family per week, they will have a poor Christmas.

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Since the city's water supply is to be tested for bacteria, why not order a pathological examination of some of the aldermen? It is alleged by some of them that some of the others "have a bug."

Stores close at 6 p. m. St. John, N. B., Sept. 2nd, 1909

This Men's Pant Sale Attracting Many Buyers

A few days ago we announced that we had received a large lot of Men's Pants bought recently from a leading manufacturer at a great bargain and that we were offering these for sale at about a third below their real value. The people were quick to respond and Pants are selling very quickly. It will pay you to lay in a stock for future use. The variety is large, the pat terns good and the prices very low.

Men's Pant Sale Prices:

$1.25, $1.98, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

J. N. HARVEY, 199 to 207 Union St., Opera House Blk. Tailoring and Clothing.

The Style, Appearance And Make-up

of the $3.50 Shoe now displayed in our men's window is without doubt the best that we have seen at this price.

Men's bright finished Velour Calf Blucher Bals, Dull Kid Tops, Goodyear Welt Soles, 10-8 heels.

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New Frilling and Cords for the Neck. Collar Forms and Collar Supports. Beauty Pins, Fancy Hat Pins.

Wetmore, Garden St. P. C. CORSETS 50c., 75c. and $1.00 pair

THE CHAMBERED NAUTILUS

(By request.)

This is the ship of pearl, which, poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main,—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl!
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed,—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast them from her lap forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is borne
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn!
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length are free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

AN ALIBI.

No matter what you do in life,
No matter when you come or go;
No matter if your days are rife,
If you are moving fast or slow;
You just can elevate your nose,
And look the stern world in the eye,
Can snap your fingers at your foes,
If you can prove an alibi.
—Boston Herald.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

"Was your first meeting with your wife romantic?"

"Extremely so. It occurred at a picnic. I was eating a very ripe tomato, and some of it squirted into her eye."
—Kansas City Journal.

WHY SHE WAS THANKFUL.

Like Juliet on her balcony,
She leaned and looked at him,
While he sang a song of love to her,
Below in the twilight dim,
And thankful it was so dark was she,
For she had just removed her rat, you see.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

DIDN'T WEAR 'EM.

Jimmie giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt a trained swimmer could do that, do you, James?"

"No, sir," answered Jimmie, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four and get back to the side his clothes were on."
—Success Magazine.

WHY THE TEARS CAME.

She offered an explanation of her tearful mood.

"I've been to a wedding," she said. "I always cry more at a wedding than I do at a funeral. It's so much more uncertain."—New York Press.

COMPENSATION.

First Girl (looking at statue of the Venus de Milo)—"What terribly thick waists girls must have had in those days."

Second Girl—"Yes, but perhaps the gentlemens' arms were longer."—Human Life.

DECEITFUL APPEARANCES.

The American opinion of coffee as understood in the English home is not high, and how the coffee of the English lodgings is esteemed may be understood from the following traveller's tale. It was his first morning in London "apartments" and his landlady came up with the breakfast, and as he began the meal opened a slight conversation.

"It looks like rain," she said.

"It does," replied the American; "but it smells rather like coffee."—London Chronicle.

A FINANCIER.

(Atlanta Constitution)

The negro, although proverbially improvident, sometimes has his weather eye open. A man gave a dime to a young darkey who had done him some trifling service. The darkey handed it back. "Now Marse Billy," he said, "you knows I doan' want no pay for what I does for you. Des gimme dat ole suit o' clo'es youse got on."

SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT

(Punch)

A lady afflicted with cross-eyes presented herself at a hospital and complained that her eyes were so much at cross purposes that when she wept the tears ran down her back. After a consultation the chief surgeon operated with gratifying success. When asked what procedure he had employed, he explained, "Oh, it wasn't so difficult. I just treated her for bactearia."

McDOUGALL SENT UP, TRIAL TUESDAY

In the police court yesterday afternoon C. Bruce McDougall, charged with defamatory libel in Free Speech, was committed for trial at the circuit court next Tuesday. The question of bail was argued but it was said would not be pressed until the higher court was reached.

W. J. MacNultie said he knew no correspondents, had sent none. He said that there was a juror who had voted for the conviction of Mirissis, who had told him that he could name the correspondent. He wished to be clear of the blame of writing for Free Speech.

Harold Monahan and Louis Monahan denied all connection with Free Speech.

Detective Killen told of a conversation between McDougall and some young men on the train in reference to Free Speech. McDougall said what tickled him most was the Sun giving him fits in an editorial with a correspondent working in the same building.

J. E. Smith, a juror in the Greek case, said he talked with W. J. MacNultie in regard to Free Speech. The witness might have said he knew who the correspondent was, but had meant that it would be an easy matter to find him. What he had said was in a general way and he had had no one in view at that time, nor could he now give any information in regard to Free Speech.

George Mirissis was then placed on the stand and gave evidence briefly. This concluded the testimony.

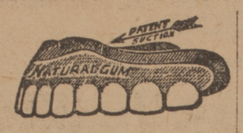
The defence called no witnesses. Argument as to bail was then heard and his honor said that there were really four cases, as there were four charges, and each offence was indictable for two years. Under the section he thought that bail might be granted. He would consider the matter. In case bail were accepted the amount would be $16,000, eight thousand of which the prisoner must furnish. The other $8,000 was offered by Nelson McDougall, Alex. McDougall and Aneseley Mollins, all of Moncton.

D. D. DEGREE FROM MONTREAL COLLEG

Montreal, Sept. 22—The degree of doctor of divinity of the Montreal Theological College, will be bestowed on Friday evening on Rev. Daniel Burford Hooke, of London, a leader in the Congregational church in the old country and ex-editor of the Evangelical Magazine, and British Missionary, and the Independent and Nonconformist.

Electricity will be cheaper in Montreal after the 1st of October.

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CANADIAN RAILROADS HAVE BIGGEST PASSENGER BUSINESS YET ENJOYED

Record Was Reached During August—C.P.R. and Grand Trunk Reports Agree on This — Freight Traffic is Good, Too.

Montreal, Sept. 18—Passenger business on the Canadian railways in August reached a high water mark, not only for this season, but for all seasons. It is stated by Canadian passenger men that the past month shows returns which beat all records in this country for the carrying of passengers, and this is what is causing the remarkably high earnings of the Canadian railways at present. While freight traffic is good, it is not approaching the figures which will be reached later on, when the western wheat starts moving heavily with its resultant westbound traffic. But the passenger traffic at the present time has reached its zenith, and the big railroads of Canada are straining every nerve to keep pace with the business.

On the Canadian Pacific this is especially manifest. The passenger equipment was kept pretty busy all summer handling a tourist business, which was exceptionally heavy in itself. Now their trains are kept busy taking care of travel to and from the west in connection with the Seattle exhibition, while other rolling stock is being used to the utmost in connection with the harvesters' trains.

As a result of this the passenger equipment of the C. P. R. is being kept on the move as fast as the train handlers can keep it going. This applies not only to the ordinary cars, but also to the sleeping and tourist cars. So sharp has the demand become that as fast as cars come in they are cleaned up and hooked on to the next trains, the equipment being kept on the move as fast as the train hands can get it in shape, and if there were more cars they would all be employed.

Same on Grand Trunk

Similar reports are sent in by the passenger officials of the Grand Trunk the word on every side being that passenger travel in Canada this year is much heavier than it has ever been before during the busy season. This traffic was yesterday added to considerably by the opening rush to the Toronto exhibition, which added extra cars to all the Toronto trains from Montreal, while throughout Ontario excursion trains and extra cars on the regular train have added to the demands on the rolling stock.

"The present season is by all odds the heaviest for passenger traffic that the Canadian railways have ever encountered," said William Stitt, general passenger agent of the C. P. R. "This does not except even the big year of 1907. On the C. P. the main problem is to supply sufficient cars for the passengers who are demanding transportation, and while there has been no trouble for lack of cars, the company has had to strain its reserves to keep up with the business in the west. For some time past our trains in both directions in Western Canada have been moving in two and three sections, and sometimes four, every section consisting of twelve or more cars. In the early part of the year it was predicted that 70 per cent. of the visitors from the East to the Seattle exhibition would travel by the Canadian route, either going there or coming back, and the results have shown that this estimate was correct.

"When to this special business is added the usual heavy tourist business at this time of the year, and the holiday and exhibition traffic, it can be easily seen that the business has reached heavy proportions. So far as returns have come in, there is every indication that the month now closing will make a new record for passenger traffic all over Canada, while September will undoubtedly prove another big month. The effects of the return of good times are becoming very plainly manifest in the increase of passenger business from the Pacific to the Atlantic."

PULP AND PAPER RETALIATION

A Toronto Editorial View of Matter Now Pressing for Consideration.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

As was to be expected, the Treasury Department of the United States has decided that pulp and print paper from the Provinces of Ontario nd Quebec are subject to the extra duties prescribed by the Payne tariff law. In Ontario the exportation of raw pulpwood, cut on the Crown lands, is negatived by the law requiring such raw material to be converted into product within Canada alone. This prohibition brings the United States imports of Ontario pulp and print paper under the retaliatory tariff provision, the effect being that our ground pulp, which would otherwise be free, becomes dutiable at one-twelfth of a cent per pound, and that an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent is charged on our print paper.

Quebec imposes a differential stumpage tax of twenty-five cents a cord on pulpwood exported from the Crown lands of the province. This makes Quebec-grown pulp and print paper subject to the retaliatory duties above mentioned, plus the equivalent of the differential stumpage tax, which equivalent is assessed at thirty-five cents a ton on print paper. The duty on chemical pulp is likewise increased by an addition for the differential stumpage tax. Thus the retaliaton is somewhat greater as against Quebec than as against Ontario, for the reason that, whereas the Ontario government's manufacturing condition is a restriction without an impost, Quebec's differential stumpage duty is a restriction with an impost. Whether this action of the Treasury Department will be followed up next March by the proclamation of the maximum rates of the tariff law against Canada remains to be seen. One thing is self-evident—whatever duties the United States chooses to put on pulp coming from this country will be paid by United States interests. Our neighbors must have print paper. They admit that they cannot obtain an adequate supplyl of it unless the raw material is furnished by Canada. In fact it is to penalize the two Canadian provinces mentioned for not contributing raw material in its simplest form that the retaliatory tariff rates referred to have been applied. These provinces are told that unless they permit the unobstructed movement of their pulpwood into the United States, they will be punished by duties, not onlyl upon their paper but upon their pulp. This attempt at coercion is as childish as it is unneighborly. To say that because in Canada restrictions are put upon the exportation of pulpwood to the United States, therefore in the United States restrictions should be put on the Canadian raw material in its next stage, is to cut off the American nose to spite the Canadian face. The time has come when the United States paper manufactures should be glad to get Canadian pulp without let or hindrance on the part of this country. Nowadays it is of less primary importance to them than ten years ago our pulpwood was.

If in pursuance of our own forestry interests and our own industrial policy, we see fit to conserve our pulpwood resources, no foreign country should presume to discipline us for doing so. Let the United States thankfully receive pulp as long as we choose to permit an unrestricted supply of it to that country. By attempt to put pressure upon us for the changing of our domestic economy in this respect, our neighbors will only make paper dearer for themselves and hasten the development of the pulp and paper industries in Canada. In fact they will drive paper mills from their own denuded country to the spruce areas of Canada.

President Taft will visit Mexico in October.

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