H. H. Harrison.
. P. Upton of Lakeville Corner, ne to Victoria hospital for medi- atment.
am Cochran of Sheffield is con- o his bed with very little hopes very.
issionary concert was recently t the home of Woodville Barker ffield. The proceeds were $13.
d Barker is visiting friends in on county.

MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

re-publish the poem, The Men Northern Zone, by R. K. Kerni- popularly known by his nom de

"The Khan," which many re- s the best Canadian national that has been written. The lives at Rushdale Farm near n, Ont., a village in Wentworth was formerly a newspaper man ll works occasionally on the o and Hamilton papers when lusion of rural life palls on his spirit. He is a remarkable omposed of equal parts thor- ohemian and quiet, sympathe- lent of Nature. His poems een principally fugitive pieces ated to the newspapers and th almost every phrase of life. the attribute of true genius in s muse can ennoble the most place objects. He is a poet of ple and nobody needs a liter- ety's request on the lines of his to discover what they mean. em quoted above shows him best, but he has embalmed eautiful thoughts in his minor s well as rugged, rough-hewn

Some years ago his fugitive were collected in a handsome edited by John R. Cameron, of milton Spectator, but the edi- limited and copies are com- ly rare. Personally The Khan eat, raw-boned genial giant head of a Roman warrior and as sympathetic and sensitive essions as a girl's.

re the men of the Northern Zones it be placed in our mouth?
Northman lost his throne,
conqueror come from the South?
—and the answer blent
is southward sent:
hen has a Southerner's conquering

t in the North a throne?
n has a Southerner placed his heel
en of the Northern Zone?

ts are as free as the rivers that

as where the north star shines;
are as free as the breezes that

crests of our native pines
will bend the knee,
ays and aye be free,
ty reigns in the land of the leal,
ers are round her throne;
rner never shall place his heel
en of the Northern Zone.

we scatter our ancient name,
r our patriot crest!
e a heritage dark with shame,
fant upon the breast?
—and the answer blent
horus is southward sent:
n to be free—and so are we,
fellow freemen alone!
utherner never shall place his heel,
en of the Northern Zone.

mothers that bore us bow the head
n for degenerate sons?
atriot fires gone out and dead?
ers, stand to the guns!
ag be nailed to the mast,
he coming blast!
da's sons are as true steel,
tal is muscle and bone.
herner never shall place his heel
en of the Northern Zone.

re the men of the Northern Zone,
maples their branches toss,
t Bear rides in his state alone,
the Southern Cross.
e shall aye be free,
er shall bend the knee,
the land of the true and leal,
edom is bred in the bone—
herner never shall place his heel
en of th Northern Zone.

HE SON GOES HOME.

Scotia Lad Who Started to Run Away.

rday's Portland, Me., Press.)
s Emery of Westfield, N. S.,
e last night and found his son
ther boy who had run away
me. These boys had been
the Portland officers and were
the arrival of young Emery's
The Emery boy had got into
tle scrape in his native town
ght that it was better for him
himself scarce for a while,
ather learned of his disappear-
traced his son to Portland.
he talked with his son last
. Emery assured him that his
trouble and punishment at
his boyish escapade were ill-
and convinced him that it was
thing for him to decide to re-
he paternal home. So the boys
the theatre with Mr. Emery
ning and took the midnight
Nova Scotia.

LAND, Me., Nov. 15.—Mrs.
Moore of Westbrook, an es-
woman, 65 years of age, has
ssing since Wednesday even-
ither friends nor police have
trace of her since she landed
nd on the evening named, on
home after a visit at Free-

Mass., Nov. 15.—At a mass
under the auspices of the
ntral Labor Union in Lasters'
ght addresses were delivered
dent Compers of the American
on of Labor, and Stewart
organizer; President John
of the United Mine Workers,
President Wood, of the Cigar
International Union.

VETERAN BOAT BUILDER.

West End Man's Success in Turning Out Racing Boats.

Elijah Ross, a Member of the Famous Paris Crew, Has Seen Nearly All His Racers Carry Off First Money—A Record One Might Well Be Proud of.

The success with which St. John has turned out racing shells for both oars and sails, which have met and defeated all comers, is well known. It is also well known that that success is due principally to the efforts and skill of Elijah Ross, the veteran boat-builder and oarsman of the West End, and some of the boats constructed by this master builder are at present around the harbor, while others have gone to win fresh laurels in other waters of the maritime provinces.

To a reporter who visited his establishment the other day, Mr. Ross gave a brief account of some of the boats he has built, and of the races in which they were at a later period successful.

Along in the early seventies Mr. Ross built several boats for Alex. Brayley, at that time champion sculler of St. John, among which was the Lea Vaughan, a beautiful little shell which won many races, and which was afterwards rowed in Philadelphia at the exhibition held there in 1876. From these races Ned Hanlon and Brayley, out of the fourteen scullers that were entered, brought away two prizes.

Brayley and Hanlon rowed off for the final in a desperate race, which was won by Hanlon, by a slight margin. Hanlon won $1,000, while Brayley captured the second prize of $500.

In 1876 Mr. Ross built a four-oared shell for the St. Ann's Rowing Club, called the James Saunders, after the Mayor of Fredericton at that time. This boat was rowed by Ned Allen, son of the late Judge Allen, Lawyer Wilson and two others—all amateurs, and was successful in all her races. Thus encouraged, Mr. Ross in 1878 built the Hetty Ross, named after his own daughter. This boat had a marvellous career and was never defeated, winning again and again, until she had come out victorious in seventeen straight races. After that she passed *into* the hands of parties outside of St. John, but so far as can be learned never suffered defeat.

The next boat built was the New Glasgow, for a crew in New Glasgow. She is still at that place, has won four races and has never been beaten. On the following year boats were built by Mr. Ross for clubs in Prince Edward Island and Lunenburg, N. S. Both these boats won their first races, but for some reason have never been rowed since.

Soon after shipping these boats Mr. Ross set to work to build a four-oared racing shell for James Belyea, the veteran oarsman of this city, under whose management, she won seven straight races and was only defeated when she had become old and very much unfit for racing. She is at present knocking about the harbor.

One of the fastest boats turned out from Mr. Ross' shop was the "Little Jim," which six years ago was started with Williams at Halifax for the best nine inch riggers. The stake was $500 a side. The "Little Jim" was rowed by Hugh McCormick, the professional oarsman, William Craig, George Campbell and John Folley—the last three being amateurs.

John Folley was taken out of a saw mill and he with the others was put in good hard training for six weeks on the Kennebeccasis, after which they went to Halifax and met and defeated the crack McKay-Hamm crew, which had won honor and praise in their extensive travels in the United States.

Mr. Ross' latest boat was the one built this spring to compete in the carnival sports in October.

But while Mr. Ross has given so much attention to these rowing shells he has not altogether neglected the sail boat, for he can also boast of having designed and built some of the fastest sailing craft ever seen here. One of his first experiments was with the British Queen, which won her first race in the sports held her at the time of the Queen's jubilee. Her second race was against a New York boat designed by Herreschoff, the famous designer of the world renowned Columbia and Constitution, and called the Henrietta. The St. John boat was victorious with a lead of 13 minutes. Before sailing her Mr. Ross sailed her in five other races and won them all. The next year he built the Maple Leaf, which he raced against Samuel Hutton's new yacht Primrose, defeating her on the outside course in this harbor with a lead of 22 minutes. Her next race was for the corporation cup, which she won by being victorious in eight straight races Mr. Ross now has the cup in his possession. After this he built several racers which have always come up to his most sanguine expectations, and his record in boat building is one which would be a source of pride to every lover of aquatic sports.

AN IRISH IMPRESSION.

James McConnell Talks of His Tour Through Canada.

(Montreal Gazette.)

James McConnell, one of the delegates of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, has, since his return, given a long interview to the Ulster Echo, in the course of which he said:

Those who have never travelled in an American train can hardly have an "idea of the comfort and luxury it represents. You can move about at will all day, and you can sleep comfortably at night, and if you want a shave or a drink or any other accession to comfort and enjoyment it is forthcoming. Indeed travelling on an American Pullman car is like having your own house on wheels, so complete are the arrangements, and so perfect the organization. The delegates, however, had an additional and a specially complimentary advantage both on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific lines, in that several of the highest and ablest officials travelled in the train with them all through, and never were passengers—guests, rather—better, if so well looked after and taken care of. The urbanity, kindness and solicitude evinced by each one of these gentlemen was beyond praise. Montreal, we may remark, is the chief city of Canada. It has a population of 323,221 souls. Its population is not so great as Belfast, but in its go-aheadism it is American—we beg pardon, Canadian. It in a great centre of trade and manufacture, and it has a splendid electrical tram service. That, however, strange as it may seem to Belfast people, is the everyday incident of Canadian as well as American cities. There are few places through which we passed, no matter how small—if they had got one degree beyond a village—but had its electric tram service in full completeness and efficiency.

With regard to the prospects of Canada, Mr. McConnell says the British delegates were full of enthusiasm. From what they saw of its representative men, of the resources and enterprise which they exhibited, the vast areas ripe for cultivation, the machinery, railway, lake and river accommodation, they see no reason why Canada should not become the granary of the world. All that Canada wants is more men and more capital. She has done wonders with what she already has of both; but she has millions of acres, which a little time and labor can prepare for a rich harvest. She deserves every chance in the interests of the dominion and of the empire. What impressed the delegates was the comparative absence of poor people. If all cannot be millionaires in Canada, there is no reason why anyone should be poor. There is plenty of labor, and if towns get crowded, there is the virgin soil, where they will require to call no man master.

Before bidding farewell to the delegates and their hosts we must mention that Mr. McConnell is full of enthusiasm in regard to the splendid treatment the delegates received from the two great railway companies, as well as the various Boards of Trade along the route. Each seemed to vie with the other not only in the heartiness and truly British character of the welcome, but in the magnificence of the receptions and entertainments—and we may mention that Jas. Moore, who was also one of the party, speaks of the treatment in similarly rapturous terms. Those of us who live at home at ease and think that Canada is only a place of exile far removed from civilization and refinement, would be surprised at the up-to-date refinement and taste which characterize our colonists in the land of the maple leaf. The delegates brought home with them scores of hand-books, guide-books, menu cards, invitation cards, all evidencing not only prodigal expenditure but the best artistic taste—and this applies equally to those on the extreme western side as on the eastern. Canada's sons, the majority of whom are our own sons also, seemed determined not only to show their respect for an important delegation from the mother country, but also to enable them to realize that though thousands of miles divided them, and trackless forests surround them, they were not devoid of those civilizing and refining influences which we regard as a monopoly of home. For our own part, we were often inclined to pity those scattered sons who hewed down forests, built towns, and lived a strenuous life remote from what we regard as civilization, but from what we have learned from the delegates, we are beginning to think that they are rather to be envied than pitied.

HONOR THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

British Army and Naval Veterans Hold a Smoke Talk.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—In honor of the birthday of King Edward VII. the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Massachusetts held a smome talk last night at the American house. There were about 200 present.

Lieut. Col. C. S. Courtenay, commander of the Veterans' Association, opened the proceedings with a short address on the ends of the organization, and Tommy Atkins was sung. During the evening the comrades sang Rule Britannia, The Star Spangled Banner, The Soldiers of the Queen, Annie Laurie, The Boys of the Old Brigade, My Country 'Tis of Thee, and just before taking their departure from the hall all standing sang God Save the King.

Col. Courtenay offered the following toasts, which were drunk standing, and followed by appropriate songs: The President of the United States, The King, God Bless Him, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, The Imperial Forces of the Empire, and Our Guests. William Edmund Hadley made an address.

WILL CUT ON THE TOBIQUE.

Messrs. Murchie & Sons, and Frank Todd, St. Stephen, and George McKean and N. H. Murchie, of this city, have entered into a partnership to operate during the coming winter on the Hale & Murchie lands on the headwaters of the Tobique. A large crew of men will be sent into the woods under the management of N. H. Murchie, and it is planned to cut about six million feet. The company does not intend to manufacture these, but will sell them to other manufacturers. Mr. Todd has been in the city for the past day or two in connection with this operation. It is not likely that the total St. John river lumber cut this winter will be as heavy as in previous years because there is about 40,000,000 to come out besides what may be cut and generally the prospects for lumber market next year are not considered good. A slump in the United States market is feared and operators say it would have come this year but for the hang up of logs in the Maine rivers.

LOST $36,000 FROM HER STOCKING.

The Stocking Was on; $35,700 Was in Gems in Box 6x4x3 Inches—Not Missed Until the Wearer Arrived Home.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Rather odd, the way it happened, but the lady tells the story, and it's not likely she'd joke about it. Losing $35,700 in jewels and $300 in bank notes is no laughing matter.

Mrs. Frances Sterling, who lives at the Powhattan, No. 217 West Thirty-fourth street, lost them. She says that she and Mrs. J. de Forest Frankel, niece of Henry F. Gillig, arrived in Jersey City from Washington early Tuesday morning. In dressing Mrs. Sterling put her jewel box in her right stocking. The box is six inches long, four inches wide, three inches deep. The stocking is of silk, and Mrs. Sterling permits it to be understood that she has subjected similar hosiery to a like strain before.

The two women crossed the Cortlandt street ferry, took the Sixth avenue elevated train to Thirty-third street, and walked by Bredaway and Thirty-fourth street to the Powhattan. When they arrived there Mrs. Sterling discovered that the jewel box had escaped through a hole in her stocking.

The central office detectives are at work on the mystery, which contains these elements among others:

Would a box so large in one's stocking cause any discomfort?

If so, how soon would its absence be noticed?

Mrs. Sterling sent word to a World reporter last night that she was too ill to be seen. A woman who said she was not Mrs. Sterling answered a telephone call at Mrs. Sterling's apartment. She was asked whether the story as it reached the World was accurate. When told the source of the World's information, she said: "He is perfectly trustworthy. I cannot, however, give and more details."

FOR FIRST TIME.

The Father and the Son Meet at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 11.—A father and son who had never met, although the latter is 45 years old, came together in this city yesterday, and there is consequent joy at the home of W. J. Taylor, Charles street.

It is a story starting in slavery times and ending with the final location of the son in Florida and his coming to this city to greet the aged father, whom he had never seen.

The elder Taylor was a slave, and up to 1862 lived in South Carolina. Then he succeeded in working his way north and took up his residence here. For over 30 years he has conducted a store on Charles street. He is a devout member of the Mailey street church and highly respected.

It was in 1858 that he was sold and taken from his young wife. He was then the property of a land owner in the northern part of the state and happy in his married life.

Carefully guarded, he was escorted to the home of his new master, and there remained for four years. Through the kindness of a young woman on the plantation, letters were exchanged between he and his wife, and the intelligence brought that two months after he had been sold a son had been born.

With the breaking out of the war and the proclamation of President Lincoln freeing the negroes, chaotic conditions prevailed and he was unable to locate his wife and child. He proceeded to the old home, but they had departed, and instead of the little house they occupied he found a deserted plantation.

All inquiries proved unavailing and finally he succeeded in getting north. Since coming here he has made a comfortable living, but has never forgotten the dear ones of his early life. For years he has advertised in the paper of southern states for information about his wife and child.

One year ago an advertisement struck the eye of his brother, living in Florida, and he communicated with Taylor. An exchange of letters left no doubt as to the identity of each. The brother knew where the son was at Sorento, Fla., and notified him of the whereabouts of his father.

The younger Taylor will take up his residence in this city as soon as he can arrange for the removal of his family, preferring to give up orange growing in the south for a home in this city.

RAILROAD MEN GET SURE RELIEF.

THEY USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR THE TROUBLES BROUGHT ON BY THEIR WORK.

They Profit by the Experience and Advice of Mr. Lew Dake, of the Dake House, St. Thomas—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Nov. 13.—(Special.)—Mr. L. Dake, the well-known proprietor of the Dake House here and one of the most popular men in this railroad centre, is completely cured of Backache and Kidney Disease of five years' standing and he has no hesitation in stating that the cure was effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. Dake says, speaking of his cure, "I am perfectly satisfied that the two or three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, as I have not been troubled by my Kidneys since I took them.

"I had been troubled with my Kidneys and pains in my back for over five years and nothing I used gave me any relief till I took the advice of a friend and tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, I advise all my friends to try them."

Many of the railroad men have taken Mr. Dake's advice and are using Dodd's Kidney Pills. This work is particularly hard on the Kidneys and they find Dodd's Kidney Pills bring them sure relief.

CONVERTS FROM ROME.

(Orange Sentinel.)

The conversion of well known writers in England from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism is one of the signs of the times. Besides Dr. St. George Mivart, the scientific scholar, whose fierce onslaughts on the Roman dogmas led to his excommunication before his death; Marie Corelli, the voluminous novelist; Dr. Conan Doyle, the Sherlock Holmes man, whom King Edward honored with a title last year and whose former connection with the Roman Church was not generally known until he sought election to parliament; many other distinguished writers who were brought up in the Roman Catholic faith have recently become Protestants. The latest is George Moore, who in his recently published books of stories has exposed the Irish priesthood as the greatest obstacle to the advancement of the people. The London correspondent of the New York Tribune refers to Mr. Moore's renunciation of Romanism in the following paragraph in his cable letter:

"George Moore's secession from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism is strangely described by himself as a political event. He explains it as the sequel of the attendance of the Archbishop of Dublin at the king's levee, and the desertion by Maynooth of the principles of the nationalist party. Such a change of religious faith is not ordinarily made the subject of a political manifesto."

J. F. McCarthy, the Irish lawyer, whose works, Five Years in Ireland, and Priests and People of Ireland have had enormous sale, and F. H. O'Donnell, the former member of parliament and Parnell's associate, whose work on the Ruin of Education in Ireland by the Jesuits has also been widely read, have not yet withdrawn from the Roman Catholic church.

They still call themselves Catholics, though practically, they are the best kind of Protestants in exposing the evils of the Roman Catholic system. They do not hesitate to say that it is "the curse of Ireland," as of every country where it has been the predominating influence among the people.

THE FALL OF THE LEAF.

(By Richard Watson Dixon.)

Richard Watson Dixon, English poet and historian, was born in London, May 5, 1833; educated at Oxford, took holy orders in 1858, became canon of Carlisle 1874; vicar of Hayton, 1875; of Warksworth, 1883. Among his poetical works are: Mano, a Poetical History, 1883; Odes and Eclogues, 1884; Lyrical Poems, 1886; The Story of Eudocia and Her Brothers, 1888; Songs and Odes, 1896. His History of the Church of England appeared in five volumes, (1877-1900).

Rise in their place the woods; the trees have cast,
Like earth to earth, their children; now they stand
Above the graves, where lie their very last,
Each pointing with her empty hand,
And mourning o'er the russet floor,
Naked, and dispossessed;
The queenly sycamore,
The linden, and the aspen, and the rest.

But thou, fair birch, doubtful to laugh or weep,
Who timely dost keep
From the sad fallen ring thy face away;
Would'st thou look to the heavens which wander gray,
The unstilled clouds, slow mounting on their way?
They not regard thee, neither do they send
One breath to wake thy sighs, nor gently tend
Thy sorrow or thy smile to passion's end.

Lo! there on high the unlighted moon is hung,
A cloud among the clouds; she giveth pledge,
Which none from hope debars,
Of hours that shall the naked boughs refledge
In seasons high; her drifted train among,
Musing, she leads the silent song,
Grave mistress of white clouds, a lucid queen of stars.

SOUTH AFRICAN SERVICE.

Rumors That it Will be Discontinued are Denied—Sailings Arranged For This Winter.

A rumor, originating in Montreal, has reached the city to the effect that the steamship service between South Africa and Canada is to be discontinued for lack of business. Messrs Wm. Thomson & Co., who represent in this city the Furness and Elder-Dempster companies, whose steamers run regularly between Canada and South Africa, place small stock in the rumor. They have already been notified by the management of the lines which they represent of the following sailings:

FURNESS LINE.

Oriana . . ..Dec. 18.
Wyandotte . . ..Feb. 18.
Oriana . . ..Apl. 18.

ELDER-DEMPSTER.

Monarch . .....Jan. 18.
Melville . . ..Mar. 18.

The scheduling of these sailings entirely disproves the rumor, and there is not the faintest possibility that the South African service will be a bit lessened this winter. It is, however, admitted in shipping circles that the trade to South African ports at the present time is somewhat dull, but will probably revive its former vigor with the commencement of the winter port business.

BODY BROUGHT HOME.

The remains of Mrs. Alex. Brown, who recently died at the home of her sister in Lancaster, Mass., arrived in the city yesterday on Boston express and was removed this afternoon to Fairfield. Mrs. Brown, who was 75 years old, died suddenly of paralysis. She is survived by nine children, of whom J. Harvey Brown, the well-known merchant of this city, is one.

EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

Allan Ledingham, son of Robert Ledingham, the Union street merchant, who was in the city a short time ago, is now with the str. Kennebec, of the Standard Oil Co. line, en route to China. Mr. Ledingham left for the American metropolis a few evenings ago to take up his work as third engineer on the big steamer.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Harry J. Rose, the actor, who shot and killed his wife, Sept. 26, 1903, and who has since been under examination as to his mental condition, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the first degree today. Sentence was deferred until Nov. 19. The extreme penalty for the crime is 20 years.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,

Is Honored by Oxford University.

The faculty of arts of the University of King's College, Windsor, has recently been made the recipient of a marked distinction by the governing body of Oxford University, England. This distinction recognizes the excellence of the King's College curriculum proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and makes it easier for King's College graduates to take in the future the Oxford B. A. degree.

At a meeting of the governing board of Oxford University held on October 22nd last, decrees were passed admitting the University of King's College, Windsor, to the privileges of the statute on Colonial and Indian universities.

These decrees provide:

(1) "That any member of the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, who shall have passed the Bachelor of Arts degree examination at that university, and shall have obtained honors in one or more subjects at such examination, shall be deemed to have taken honors as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II., sect. vii., cl. 5."

(2) "That any member of the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, who shall have passed the Bachelor of Arts degree examination, and shall, at such examination, have satisfied the examiners in Greek, shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of Greek as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II., sect. vii., cl. 12."

One effect of these decrees will be to simplify the admission of King's College students to Oxford. Henceforward the first term at Oxford of the King's College honor graduate will be reckoned as the fifth term from matriculation. The student will not be required to pass any part of responsions or of the first public examination of the second public examination, and will be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelos of Arts as soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight terms, provided that in his Bachelor of Arts degree examination at Windsor he shall have satisfied the King's College examiners in Greek.

On the same day similar privileges were granted to McGill University, Montreal.

The University of N. B., however, seems to have been the first of Canadian colleges to obtain this concession, as in the year 1901 it was admitted by the University of Oxford to the privilege conferred by the statute on Colonial and Indian universities.

A BLOW TO FREE TRADE.

The Stand of Hicks-Beach is So Regarded.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The acceptance by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach of Premier Balfour's policy is regarded as a distinct rebuff to the free trade party. The Chamberlainite organs point out the weakness of the position under which the former chancellor of the exchequer, who organized the Free Food League, supports Mr. Balfour, this support being accorded on the strength of the very Sheffield speech which induced the Duke of Devonshire to leave the cabinet and become president of that league. They count on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's unauthorized programme as of little practical consequence since it is well known that the premier is in sympathy with the Chamberlain campaign.

Meanwhile, the Chamberlain party is working most actively to propagate the new policy of their leader. Having acquired one of the most prominent free trade organs in the north of England, they have now purchased the London Evening Sun, one of the strongest free trade organs in London. The Tariff League has constituted a colonial section to enlist support and establish branches in all the colonies. An influential committee, including Sir Charles Tupper, has been formed.

Henry Norman, M. P., the well known free trade advocate, writes to the Daily Chronicle urging that the government, as an experiment in retaliation against the United States and Cuban reciprocity, should ask parliament for the sanctioning of heavy retaliatory duties on Cuban tobacco. Mr. Norman says he does not see why Mr. Balfour should hesitate to do this, if he had the courage of his convictions. He thinks the experiment would have an important educational influence.

GREAT TUNNEL IN THE ALPS.

Problem of Cooling the Air in Simplon Tube Solved.

Recent despatches have suggested the probability that work upon the Simplon tunnel in the Alps would be abandoned because the hot springs encountered made the heat so great that it could not be borne. The difficulties, however, have been solved.

For a distance of six and a quarter miles the mountain has been penetrated on the north and four and a half miles on the south side, leaving one and a half miles to complete it. A juncture will be effected in May or June of next year with a maximum of error in direction of seven or eight inches.

Owing to the great height of the mountains above the tunnel, the pressure is great, and the temperature of the rocks and springs is correspondingly high. The greatest heat encountered was 128F. It is now 128. This temperature with water falling upon the workmen would injure them, but this heat has been reduced by diluting the air with cold from hydraulic mains. To cool the air, a large volume of fresh air, the temperature of which has been reduced by means of a high pressure water spray, is sent up to the working face of the tunnel, where it is perfectly cool and fresh in contrast with the foulness and oppressiveness usual in other tunnels.

There is no sickness among the workmen. A Brandt drill immediately suppresses the dust. There has not been a a single case of miners' phthisis, although 3,000 men have been working for five years.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE LOVER'S ERRAND.

By Longfellow.

"I have been thinking all day," said gently the Puritan maiden,
"Dreaming all night, and thinking all day, of the hedgerows of England.—
They are in blossom now, and the country is all like a garden;
Thinking of lanes and fields, and the song of the lark and the linnet,
Seeing the village street, and familiar faces of neighbors
Going about as of old, and stopping to gossip together,
And, at the end of the street, the village church, with the ivy
Climbing the old gray tower, and the quiet graves in the churchyard.
Kind are the people I live with, and dear to me my religion;
Still my heart is so sad, that I wish myself back in Old England.
You will say it is wrong, but I cannot help it: I almost
Wish myself back in Old England, I feel so lonely and wretched."

Thereupon answered the youth: "Indeed I do not condemn you;
Stouter hearts than a woman's have quailed in this terrible winter.
Yours is tender and trusting, and needs a stronger to lean on;
So I have come to you now, with an offer and proffer of marriage
Made by a good man and true, Miles Standish, the Captain of Plymouth!"

* * * * * * *

"If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me,
Why does he not come himself, and take the trouble to woo me?
If I am not worth the wooing, I surely am not worth the winning!"
Then John Alden began explaining and smoothing the matter,
Making it worse as he went, by saying the Captain was busy,—
Had no time for such things;—such things! the words grating hernly
Fell on the ear of Priscilla; and swift as a flash she made answer:
"Has no time for such things, as you call it, before he is married,
Would he be likely to find it, or make it, after the wedding?
That is the way with you men; you don't understand us, you cannot.
When you have made up your minds, after thinking of this one and that one,
Choosing, selecting, rejecting, comparing one with another,
Then you make known your desire, with abrupt and sudden avowal,
And are offended and hurt, and indignant perhaps, that a woman
Does not respond at once to a love that she never suspected,
Does not attain at a bound the height to which you have been climbing.
This is not right nor just: for surely a woman's affection
Is not a thing to be asked for, and had for only the asking.
When one is truly in love, one not only says it, but shows it.
Had he but waited awhile, had he only showed that he loved me,
Even this Captain of yours—who knows?—at last might have won me,
Old and rough as he is; but now it never can happen."

Still John Alden went on, unheeding the words of Priscilla,
Urging the suit of his friend, explaining, persuading, expanding;

* * * * * * *

But as he warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language,
Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival,
Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes overrunning with laughter,
Said, in a tremulous voice, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

DEATH RETURNS.

Statistics for St. John City—Contagious Diseases Report for City and County.

The year of the Board of Health ended on October 30, and the secretary, T. M. Burns, has prepared his reports. They show that there were 777 deaths during the period, against 714 in the previous year. These were divided as follows:

Males	375
Females	402
Canadian born	623
Foreign born	153
Not stated	1
Single	394
Married	382
Not stated	1

The number of deaths each month was:

1902.

November	53
December	72

1903.

January	56
February	63
March	68
April	42
May	60
June	64
July	70
August	78
September	69
October	79
	777

The ages at which the deaths took place were:

Under 1 year	167
1 to 5 years	79
5 to 10 years	17
10 to 15 years	13
15 to 20 years	26
20 to 25 years	30
25 to 30 years	23
30 to 40 years	38
40 to 50 years	57
50 to 60 years	60
60 to 70 years	86
70 to 80 years	93
80 and over	88
Not given	1

The principal causes of death were:

Tuberculosis of lungs	67
Whooping cough	23
Tubercular meningitis	13
Cancer	37
Infantile diarrhoea	48
Bright's disease	12
Meningitis	24
Cerebral congestion	26
Paralysis	17
Infantile convulsions	13
Diseases of circulatory organs	106
Acute bronchitis	18
Bronco-pneumonia	15
Pneumonia	45
Congestion of lungs	22
Diseases of infancy	37
Senile debility	73

There were 172 cases of contagious diseases and 25 deaths in the period, against 327 cases and 40 deaths in the previous year. The number of cases and deaths by each disease were:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	33	19
Scarlet fever	70	5
Smallpox	3	0
Typhoid fever	41	7
Measles	25	3
	172	25

SWIFT GIRL BALL PLAYERS BREAK PROFESSOR'S NOSE.

He Was Coaching Them to Pass "Like Lightning" When the Accident Happened.

BRIDGETOWN, N. J., Nov. 9.—That the young women's basket ball teams at the South Jersey Institute here are fast players is proved by the broken nose carried by Prof. Stock, who is the coach and who acts as referee at all the practice games.

Practice is held behind closed doors and windows, but it has been learned that during the last game Prof. Stock coached he was put "down and out" by a quickly passed ball. He had been coaching the girls to pass "like lightning" and "shoot quick." They did it, and the ball was passed so fast that the referee could not get out of its way, and it hit him in the face and broke his nose.

Prof. Stock refers to the broken nose as "just an accident."

O, THESE YOUNG MEN.

Glarys Beautigirl—O, but mama objects to kissing!

Jack Swift—Well, I am not kissing your mama, am I?—Town Topics

SHAKESPEARE NO LAWYER.

So Argues John H. Senter of the Vermont Bar Association at Its Annual Dinner.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association was held at the county court house in Montpelier on Tuesday afternoon, followed by a banquet in the evening. The banquet was attended by about 100 persons, including Gov. J. G. McCullough, Lieut. Gov. Stanton, Senator W. P. Dillingham, Assistant United States Attorney General Charles H. Robb, Washington, and J. H. Merrifield.

The annual address was given by the president, the Hon. John H. Senter. He departed from the usual custom, and instead of making a strictly technical address, discussed the subject, Was Shakespeare a Lawyer? arguing strongly the negative of the proposition.

His first contention was that it was improbable that Shakespeare was ever in a lawyer's office as a student because the law in his time was the profession of the wealthy, and Shakespeare was removed from school at the age of fourteen because of his father's straightened financial circumstances.

Admitting what the advocates of the lawyer theory claim, that Shakespeare used law terms many times with precision and accuracy, he pointed out that those terms were in frequent use among people not versed in the law, while the great dramatist made so many wrong uses of legal terms as to negative any idea that he was learned in the profession.

It is conceded that Shakespeare did not enter any of the inns of court at London, but it is claimed that he might have spent two or three years in the office of a conveyancer in Stratford, yet after diligent search through Warwickshire, no legal paper can be found bearing Shakespeare's name, even as a witness.

He was familiar with law terms because his father had numerous cases in court, he himself was a party to some actions, and because there were many lawyers among the frequenters of the theatre in London in his time, and he often dined at Alsatia with them.

Some words that are now used almost exclusively by lawyers were of common usage in Shakespeare's time, but many of the terms used in conveyancing are not found at all in Shakespeare's works.

His misuse of legal terms was frequent and flagrant. His use of "dower" incorrect in King Lear, and "All's Well than Ends Well," in fact in the seventeen times the word occurs, the only instance of its correct use being in The Taming of the Shrew. His use of "indenture" and "moiety," of "distrained" and "testament," was wrong and his use of "action on the case" in The Comedy of Errors was altogether wrong, since this action in the sense there indicated was not known in England till nine years after the play was written, being confined to matters ex delicito until that time. The description of the trial of the Duke of Buckingham, given in Henry VIII, was admitted to show a familiarity with legal procedure and technical legal terms, but any argument that might be founded on that is destroyed by the fact that the legal phraseology is taken almost literally from Hall's Chronicles. If any one's legal standing is affirmed by that passage, it is Hall's, not Shakespeare's. Most of the legal phraseology in the historical plays comes from the Chronicles of Hall or Holinshed, said Mr. Senter, and he cited other parallel passages in proof. Almost without exception, in these plays, the technical legal terms were taken from these writers.

That this is not merely a coincidence is shown by comparing a passage in Henry V., relating to the Salipue law, with a passage from Holinshed, where an error in dates, made by the writer of the Chronicles, is perpetuated in the play.

Although Lord Campbell said that Shakespeare was always corect in his use of law terms, Mr. Senter quoted many instances of incorrect usage of terms and of ignorance of legal processes that a lawyer would not have been guilty of.

Another argument to show that frequent use of legal terms does not indicate the lawyer is that other playwrights of that time used as many such terms as Shakespeare.

The Merchant of Venice, on which some writers rely to prove Shakespeare a lawyer, was then taken up. It was shown that such a court as is there depicted a tribunal for hearing civil suits, resolved at once into a court of chancery, and then proceeding summarily to dispose of a criminal matter, never existed under the English common law. The law of the decision of Portia is faulty, for if the bond was decreed valid it necessarily carried with it the things necessary to enforce it. Under the common law Shylock could not have been deprived of his right to recover by his refusal of a tender in open court. After the bond had been declared valid and the Jew had been frightened out of trying to enforce it, Portia proceeds to strip him of his goods and chattels because he had entered into an attempt against the life of a citizen, when he had taken a bond which the court had held to be perfectly legal and had merely asked the court to enforce it. But the entire proceedings there depicted was incorrect. Such a bond was not valid, as declared by the court, because its enforcement would have ben contrary to public policy and public morals. The instrument which the Jew was compelled to sign could not have been a deed, because it transferred all after-acquired property. It could not have been a will, because it contained none of the essentials of a will. It could not have been a binding document, in any way, because it was given under coercion, and no consideration could appear. Neither could it be held a gift causa mortis.

After disposing of the strictly legal phases of the matter, Mr. Senter introduced a non sequitur argument, showing that Shakespeare displayed as much knowledge of other professions and callings as he did of the law, and holding that as he could not have learned all of them, the best of evidence would be required to show that he acquired any of them.—Boston Herald.

FAIR PLAY.

Edmonia—Have you any rules in your married life?

Eustacia—Yes; Eustace insists that the one who begins the quarrel must begin the making up.—Detroit Free Press.