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NEW ZEALAND'S PROGRESS.

Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier of New Zealand, is in the United States, and has been interviewed as to conditions in the island colony, that experimental plot in socio-economics. He professed to be satisfied with the results, which is not unnatural, seeing that he is political legate of Richard Seddon, who guided New Zealand into the path she is now treading. He claimed that New Zealand had the largest per capita wealth in the world; the cheapest public utilities, and probably the most efficient; lower railway passenger fares than elsewhere, and more economical railway management, and the lowest rate of taxation. "Whenever we find any public utility earning more than 3 1/2 per cent we reduce the charges to the public."

New Zealand is giving rise to an extensive literature, and most of the evidence is in her favor. There is no disputing the statement that the country has made marvelous progress, and is today in an apparently flourishing condition, although here and there a critic pretends to find the germs of future trouble. A writer in the New York Independent, Florence Finch Kelly, who has returned from an extended trip through the colony, says she did not see, in city, town or country, a single person who did not have enough to eat and to wear, plenty of work at good pay, and the will to do it. There were no beggars, no tramps, no unemployed, and no big fortunes. Fifteen years ago, she says, the country was in a very bad way. There were big landed estates and absentee owners, and most of the wealth produced went overseas. People were deserting the country in shiploads. The Liberal Government began a policy of reconstruction by bursting the big landed estates. The Government redeemed over 700,000 acres by compulsory purchase where necessary and leased the land in small holdings to actual settlers. It also loaned money to settlers as low as 4 1/2 per cent. Thousands of men drifting along on the perilous edge of day labor became prosperous farmers.

To maintain something like an equal distribution of land, no person may hold more than 5,000 acres, and there is a graduated scale of taxation. There is no property tax and no tax on improvements—an approximation to single-tax ideas. The value of the land, less the value of all improvements, is the basis of assessment. The rate of taxation increases when the unimproved value reaches \$25,000. To encourage small owners, there is an exemption of \$2,500 on all holdings where the unimproved value does not exceed \$7,500. The result is that only one-fifth of the farmers of New Zealand pay a land tax. The object is to make it easy for the poor and difficult for the rich to increase their possessions. Incomes from land are not taxed, but incomes from other sources, above \$1,500 a year, are taxed progressively, and the receipts under this head have increased 174 per cent in ten years.

New Zealand is less than half the area of Ontario, and its population is under one million. While land is plentiful and may be obtained on the present easy terms, there will be little distress. The problems which vex older countries may appear when the land is fully occupied, and a large industrial population has been created. At any rate, the frank paternalism of the state, expressed in the ownership of railways, the checks on accumulation of property, compulsory arbitration, old age pensions, and state insurance, will be more severely tested as time goes on.

THE MORAL OF THE DREYFUS CASE.

The vindication of Dreyfus is the text of many homilies on the certainty of the triumph of truth. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," the poet says, and the happy ending of the Dreyfus case is pointed to as the inevitable working out of the moral law. This is not necessarily true. Sinners may live and flourish to the end of their days, unwhipped of justice, so far as this world is concerned, and people go down to their graves under a weight of undeserved obloquy, of which their memories may never be cleared. It is possible that Dreyfus might have perished on Devil's Island, with an indelible stain on his name, but for the accident of Col. Picquart's promotion to the head of the intelligence department of the French army. Col. Picquart, unlike so many around him, was a man of magnificent moral courage. Incidents came under his notice which awakened his suspicion that evidence against Dreyfus had been fabricated to conceal the real culprits. His superiors counseled him to be silent for the

"honor of the army," but his conscience compelled him to cry out. He was sent out of the country, and later imprisoned and degraded, but he had kindled the flame of justice in the hearts of others, and the cause of Dreyfus was safe. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more tragic and inhuman than the fate of Dreyfus—a slow torture and a living death—had the truth not come to light. Yet the truth might have been suppressed; Dreyfus might have died in infamy, and his enemies lived in honor. The balance would have had to be redressed in another world. The fact that so much injustice goes unpunished in this world is one of the arguments for the existence of a life beyond it, which appeals to the reason of humanity. In the largest sense it is true, nevertheless, that truth will prevail on this earth. It may not always prevail to save the victims of injustice in particular cases, but it is a standard to which the human family must more and more conform. Mankind is getting clearer glimpses of it as the centuries roll by. The law of moral progress, which is steadily banishing error, superstition, cruelty and injustice, was illustrated in the Dreyfus case, not necessarily by the triumph of justice, but by the moral grandeur of a few men, who showed to what godlike heights human nature may rise. This is the earnest of that far-off divine event to which the whole creature moves.

THE BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES.

Some of the "suffragettes," as the feminine advocates of equal rights for men and women are called in Great Britain, are discrediting their cause by resorting to violence and hysterical demonstrations. But the women of England have genuine grievances, which justify the agitation which a few have carried to excess. Writing in a British review, Lady Agnes Grove, who disclaims all sympathy with anti-militarism and hysteria, points out that her sex is suffering from many legal disabilities. The laws in regard to their property and personal and other rights are absurdly chaotic and irrational. The laws of contract are unfair to married women; the criminal laws and the corporation laws are full of discrimination against them, and the same is true of the laws relating to inheritance, lunacy, slander and libel. Even in the matter of court procedure and litigation they are placed at a disadvantage. And matters are getting worse instead of better. The late government, she says, passed four acts which resulted in four or five disfranchisements and disqualifications for women. These related to local government and education, spheres in which women had done excellent work, according to all impartial witnesses.

There is a bill before Parliament which is designed to enable electors to place women on education boards and secure their unselfish services in other vital matters of local administration and relief, such as the housing of the poor, the inspection and regulation of public lodging-houses, the management of the female wings of lunatic asylums, the enforcement of child labor laws, the supervision of industrial schools, the prevention and punishment of cruelty to minors, the supervision of baby farms and homes for women, of police court cells and waiting-rooms for women, and so on. To this may be added all that pertains to public health, sanitation and beautification of cities and towns.

Here is work which certainly falls within woman's sphere. It will be seen that the women of Great Britain have not as many rights in regard to public service as the women of Canada.

Our Conservative contemporaries have ceased denouncing normal schools as "teacher factories."

The terms which the proposed cutlery company asks involve the city in little risk. The ratepayers should have no hesitation in voting for the bylaw.

Dr. Reaume described Mr. Bastedo as "one of the ablest officials in the parliament building." Meanwhile the official who knifed him holds his job.

Rev. D. C. Hossack has resigned as a Government representative on the Toronto General Hospital Board. Isn't this the political clergyman who chased the previous government for a job with a salary attached?

The Washington Government has sent Secretary Root to the approaching conference of American republics to blandish the Spanish-American countries and endeavor to make them a happy family under the aegis of the Monroe doctrine. Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador are showing what a delightful easy task has been set for him.

The King has declined Canada's invitation, mainly on the ground that he could not refuse to visit other portions of the Empire if he accepted it. This is a reasonable excuse, and will be accepted without demur. His majesty must be saddened by reflecting on the tons of illuminated addresses he might have had.

TWIN.

[Harper's Weekly.]
"Mamma, what are twins?" asked little Bobby.
"Oh, I know," chimed in Dorothy. "Twins is two babies just the same age; three is triplets; four is quadruplets and five is centipede."

CITY OF LONDON CHURCHES.

[Sunday Strand.]
Within the narrow limits of the city of London, with its mere handful of residents—only sufficient to people a small provincial town—there are still many churches that you might find in a different part of the world. Within the Rural Deanery of the East City there are today no fewer than ten churches, each of which ministers to a population of less than 200. The aggregate number of parishioners is 1,473, while the churches have accommodation for 2,750, thus providing almost two seats for every possible worshiper, including the infants in arms.

HE WANTED HER TO SEE IT.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]
"Till take that," said the man, indicating a silver-mounted handglass, "and I want you to engrave on it, 'From J. B. to Phyllis.'"
"Very well," replied the salesman, "we'll put it on the back here—"
"Oh, no; put it around the edge on the front. I want her to see it."

A CHRISTENING ROBE.

[Mabel Earle, in Smart Set.]
Who knows what hopes she sewed within the seam.
Linking the folds she fashioned, snow on snow.
With the white patience of a voiceless dream
Hid in her heart, a hundred years ago?

Who knows what prayers she brooded in the flowers
Flung on the fair white linen, throat to hem.
The banishes of holy, silent hours
Twined in the tracery of leaf and stem?
Who knows if she looked down from Paradise,
When alien hands her little son had dressed
In the wee robe she wrought—and hid her eyes
To see him smiling on a stranger's breast?

A LIMITED BELIEF.

[Dublin Times.]
The famous Father Tim Healy was once traveling in a railway carriage with a sour-looking individual who, in a somewhat aggressive way, insisted on proclaiming himself an Agnostic. The priest merely nodded his head and then seemed absorbed in his book. His companion, however, was bent upon having an argument and proceeded to set forth his opinions at great length.

Finally, Father Healy looked up. "You, sir, as an Agnostic, believe in nothing," he asked.
"I only believe what I can understand," replied the other.
"It comes to the same thing," said Father Tim, blandly, and resumed his book without further interruption.

DINKELSPIELERS.

[Geo. V. Hobart, in New York American.]
A holiday in der hand and in it mit a holiday in der bush.

Der milk of human kindness was chenerally watered at der pump of selfishness.

Money cannot buy happiness, but, on der ilder hand, it seems to be able to get along pretty vell mitout it.

You can fool under peoples some of der time, but you can fool yourself all der time.

Der more ve get older der more ve get knowledge dot ve know less den ve thought we knew.

Most of us would be dankful for der dimes we half if we vas not so busy reaching out for der dimes we hafent.

Der world owes ebery man a lifing, but some peoples would rather starve den collect der bill.

Ven a pretty peach of a virgins goes py on der street it vas a long head dot knows no turning, yes!

Early to bed und early to rise is a splendid idea mit der conception dot nobody does it dot can do underrive.

I wish I hat all der money dot is spent py der men dot try to get somedings for suddings.

Der vayward child laves to be der man dot falls py der vayside.

THE VOICE OF THE PRAIRIE.
[Toronto Star.]

Dr. Harris states that the Canadian prairies develop the voice, on the ground, no doubt, that the prairie has no hollow louder to call the cows home.

WHEN I AM DEAD.
[E. C. W., in Westminster Gazette.]

When I am dead, if men can say I helped the world upon the way, With all his faults of word and deed Mankind did have some little need Of what he gave—then in my grave No greater honor shall I crave.

If they can say—if they but can— "He did his best, he played the man. His ways were straight; his soul was clean. His fallings not unkind nor mean. He loved his fellow-men, and tried To help them"—I'll be satisfied.

But when I'm gone, if even one Can weep because my life is done, And feel the world is something bare Because I am no longer there; Call me a knave, my life mispent— No matter. I shall be content.

WEDDING PRESENTS.
[The Lady.]

The wedding present is no longer so much an offering from a friend as the advertisement of an acquaintance.

COURSE OF A MAD DOG.
[London Tribune.]

A West of England paper recently published the following report of the career of a mad dog:

"The infuriated animal was soon earling up High street at full speed, and we regret to state that it severely bit the mayor's son and several other dogs which happened to be in the vicinity."

TIMELY TRUTH.
[Canadian Churchman.]

A short, fresh, well-considered sermon is, to our mind, far more effective on a hot, sultry summer day than one of greater length.

CANADIANS IN UNITED STATES

[Political Science Quarterly.]

Of the English Canadians 88 per cent are divided equally between the North Atlantic and the North Central States, 10 per cent are in the west, 2 per cent in the south. The North Atlantic section will include a large number of "Blue Noses" (Nova Scotians and Brunswickers), though, as Mark Twain hints with his "wise old Nova Scotia owl" in "A Tramp Abroad," many a Nova Scotian miner is to be found in the mining camps of the west. Of the French-Canadians, 77 per cent live along the Atlantic, nearly three-fourths of these being found in seven cities: Manchester, N. H., Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell, New Bedford, Worcester and Lawrence, Mass. Upward of 80 per cent are in the North Central regions, less than 8 per cent in the west, and less than 1 per cent in the south. The small percentage of Canadians in the southern States (2 per cent of the "English," 1 per cent of the French), hardly does justice to the cordiality between Southerners and Canadians, which is dated from the time of the civil war.

Most of the English-speaking Canadians "cross the line" unmarried, and after establishing themselves take wives from their new acquaintances. The majority of the French-Canadians migrate after marrying or marry one of their own race in the United States. This is evident from the fact that three-fourths of the 812,500 children, one of whose parents is a Canadian have "English" Canadian parents. Grouping all Canadians of the present generation together, 48.1 per cent have married in the United States. This is a large proportion compared with other nationalities. For example, only 36 per cent of the English marry in the United States, 36 per cent of the French and 32 per cent of the Scotch. The Canadians, in the great majority of instances when they do not marry native Americans, marry people of British extraction.

In 1901, as many as 90.8 per cent of the "English" Canadians had become naturalized and 84 per cent of the French-Canadians. A student of the French-Canadians in New England, writing in 1898, comes to the conclusion that the French-Canadians in New England are gradually losing their identity and coalescing with other nationalities, especially the Irish. The birth rate among them is lower than in Quebec; child mortality, especially up to 5 years, remains high; immigration has greatly declined, and solicited immigration has ceased altogether.

PRIMARY ORANGE LODGES

Meeting of Imperial Grand Council at Toronto Shows Good Progress.

Toronto, July 17.—Reports of the condition of the order were presented at today's session of the Imperial Grand Council of the Loyal Orange Association of the World.

The number of primary Orange lodges of jurisdiction of the Imperial grand council is 4,007, and the increase since the meeting of the council in Dublin three years ago has been 302 lodges.

The report of Secretary Rice gives the following statistics of growth: Ireland, 11; total 1,450 lodges; England, 300 lodges; Scotland, gain 26; total, 290.

The grand lodge of British North America has 1,594 lodges, and the gains were as follows: Ontario West, 18; Newfoundland, 39; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 31; Quebec, 30; Prince Edward Island, 5; Ontario East lost 6.

In the United States the gain was 27, making a total of 269.

ALL CLAIMS WITHDRAWN

Dispute Between Ontario and Nipissing Mining Company Settled.

Toronto, July 17.—The trouble over the titles of the mine of the property held by the Nipissing Mining Company at Cobalt has been finally settled. This company, which a short time ago was capitalized at \$12,000,000, had the title to some of the most valuable portions of its property attached on the ground that the original discoverers had made fraudulent affidavits of discovery under somewhat similar circumstances as in the recent case of Attorney-General V. Hargraves.

The following statement regarding the matter was made this afternoon by Attorney-General Foy: "The Nipissing Mining Company having satisfied the Government by evidence under oath, taken in the suit, that they were bona fide purchasers for value without notice of any defects in the title, and having paid \$250,000 to the vendors, and having taken out a certificate under the lands titles act, the Government has withdrawn all claims against the company, so far as the matters at present in dispute are concerned."

WANTED TO SUICIDE.

Kingston, July 17.—Shortly after midnight two men discovered a young woman named Mrs. Rankin about to jump off Cataract Bridge, near Tete de Pont Barracks. They took charge of her and summoned the police. At the station the girl went into fits and had to be removed to the general hospital. She was formerly a professional nurse and, it is said, married a man who drinks freely and abuses her. On Sunday night he threw her out of doors, it is alleged.

WELLMAN AT DANES' ISLAND

Digermulen, Lofoden Isles, Norway, July 17.—The steamer Frithjof, having on board the Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald Arctic expedition, reached Danes Island, Spitzbergen July 9, and found the shore of Virgo Bay, already dotted with structures, including machine shops ready for work and the material in readiness to begin the construction of the giant balloon house. All the twenty-four members of the expedition are well.

Some women work for their husbands while some others work them. Every knock one man gives another is intended as a boost for himself.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

The July Clearance Sale
Continues--Here's a Few
Specials For Thursday

Ladies' \$1.50 Underskirts 98c

30 dozen Ladies' White Cambric Underskirts, made with deep flounce, trimmed with lace, cluster tucks and dust frill. Worth regular \$1.50, 98c clearance price, only.....

Ladies' Drawers of fine cambric, umbrella cut, hemstitched tucks and trimmed with lace. Regular 69c \$1.00, clearance price.....

We Have a Fine Lot of Linen
"Seconds" Ready for
Tomorrow's Sale

Every lady has a weakness for fine Linen. Some of the choicest picking of the year in this lot of beautiful cloths and napkins on sale tomorrow. The cloths come in sizes 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 yards long. Some handsome cloths selling at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Easily worth double. Napkins 5/8 and 3/4 sizes. You can pick away at this lot of Fine Damask Napkins to your heart's content and you'll save one-half on everything you buy.

2,000 yards of Dress Trimmings, including Braids, Guimps and Bandings, worth 5c to 25c per yard. On sale tomorrow, at

1c per yard

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

Thousands of Yards of
Embroideries Out for
Clearance

The 5c and 10c tables are full of Beautiful Edgings and Insertions worth 10c to 25c. This is without doubt the greatest embroidery bargain London has ever known. Plenty of finer qualities if you want them, ranging in price from 50c to \$5.00 per yard.

The sale of Haviland and Limoges China that started this morning is being continued tomorrow

25 per cent off

Think of saving 25 per cent on this beautiful china. Assortments still very complete, still it will pay you to be here early.

Sale of New Jardinieres

Beautiful designs in new Jardinieres just arrived. On sale tomorrow, at 25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00

Another lot of British Copyright Books on sale tomorrow, worth 15c each. Sale price 7c per copy or 25c 5 for.....
Lay in a supply of holiday reading tomorrow.

Secret
Is OutFormula of Mi-o-na Made Public
—A Cure for Stomach Troubles

Our leading druggists are very anxious to have Mi-o-na, a remedy which they sell as a cure for stomach troubles, tested rigidly in every case of heartburn, acute dyspepsia, wind on the stomach, loss of appetite, annoying dreams, sleeplessness, general weakness and debility, or where the digestive organs do not act as they should.

Mi-o-na is composed of bismuth subgallate, by all odds the very best medicine known for intestinal diseases. It combines with the free sulphur compounds in the back, forming a black substance which is passed off from the body without harm. It also has a soothing effect upon the nerve endings in the stomach.

With this is a combined cerium orotate, a standard remedy in the treatment of all irritations of the stomach and digestive organs. Sodium bicarbonate is then added to overcome the excessive acidity usually present in stomach troubles, and nutriment for its general tonic and nerve-strengthening powers.

This combination of reliable remedies makes Mi-o-na a positive cure for all stomach troubles, and, perhaps the only one that can be sold under a guarantee that it costs nothing unless it cures.

A large box of Mi-o-na tablets is sold for 50 cents.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist, which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR COUPONS

Every 15c. package of ORANGE MEAT contains a coupon—good for new and valuable premium.

Write "Orange Meat, Kingston" for new premium catalogue—
Orange Meat
and save the coupon.
Grocer everywhere sell ORANGE MEAT in 15c. and 25c. packages.
The 25c. or "Jumbo" package contains 2 1/2 times the quantity of the 15c. package.

New Willow
Clothes Baskets,
45c, 60c, 75c each.Japanned
Bird Cages,
75c to \$1.35 each.

New China In Basement

Souvenir China, English China, Prussia China, Austrian China, Prussia China, Japanese China, Royal Vienna China, French China, Hand-Painted China, Bavarian China, German China.

We carry in stock a very large and beautiful collection of the above lines of fine china, unique shapes and dainty colorings, and at any price from the cheapest to the highest-price goods.

Take a look in our art room the first opportunity you have. We don't ask you to make a purchase; but it will be a pleasure to show you through.

Granite Stove Pots for Preserving at 59c
Now is the time you will need a good kettle for preserving your fruit; and the best for this purpose is one of our No. 9 stove pots, large size; regular 85c; price Thursday, each..... 59c

6-Piece Toilet Sets, \$1.95 Set.
These are exceptionally fine goods, clear prints and hard body. We have them in blue, brown or green. Special price on Thursday, a set..... \$1.95

Special value
In Glass Tumblers, 3 for 10c.

4-Quart Granite Tea Pots, 39c each.

ASK FOR
Labatt's
(LONDON)
INDIA PALE ALE

The barley and hops used are the finest that money can secure. It is a prime favorite.

10 MEDALS—12 DIPLOMAS.

Summer Cooking Made Easy
For breakfast use

Diamond Wheatlets

Prepared for eating in 10 minutes. Will not heat the blood. Healthful and Nourishing. Ask your grocer for it.

Manufactured by
HUNT BROS., - CITY MILLS.

It has been suggested that African Whether a mile is as good as a mile and Asiatic elephants be imported into South and Central America, in the vast forests of which they would multiply and provide a future source of ivory.