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NO. 80.

SENATOR WARK'S WARNING TO CANADIANS A PLEA FOR THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

One Parliament for Britain and the Colonies His Suggestion—
Perils of Too Much Independence—England Needs Her
Coaling Stations Here—Some Questions to
Be Passed Upon.

Senator David Wark writes as follows in the Montreal Witness:

In February last I completed the hundredth year of my life. During my first thirty years I was a subject of George the Third and remember the battle of Waterloo, which was the last of the wars of Napoleon. I then lived through the reign of George the Fourth and through the still shorter reign of William the Fourth, then the long reign of Victoria of glorious memory, and now am a subject of her son and successor, who promises to be a faithful follower of the peace policy of his mother. In 1842 I was elected to a seat in the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, in which I served for eight years. I was then appointed to the legislative council, in which I

recommend the calling of a commission from every part of the Empire to enquire about its affairs, which must include its imperial construction. Its advice would be asked on many important questions, such as: Should all the provinces be given the same rights? Should the Empire be free trade as the United States? In aid of the revenue shall there be a uniform tariff on all goods imported from foreign countries? Shall excise duties, no matter in what part of the Empire collected, go to form a part of the Imperial revenue, and from what other sources the whole revenue is

countries may soon, with those already in favor of separation, form a majority and in the near future prove very embarrassing, and those who wish to see the Empire united must see the necessity of prompt action. I am a firm believer that God exercises a wise providence over the affairs of this world and my long life has given me opportunity of seeing many proofs of this. I remember when a husband died in India his widow was burned on his funeral pile, and when mothers cast their infants into the Ganges. Now these acts of cruelty have been put an end to. I remember when British merchants sent their ships to Africa to bring home cargoes of men and women sold there in the colonies to be reduced to slavery. Now an end has been put to both the slave trade and slavery. I remember when a Bible could not be sold in the nineteenth century a society was formed which has since been circulating Bibles in millions, in hundreds of languages. Scarcely a Christian missionary labored in any heathen land; now they are employed in thousands in many of the dark places of the earth, where they have converted savage cannibals into civilized, peaceful Christians.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION IN MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRICAL STORM.

Two Killed and Several Injured—
Houses Struck, and Trolley Lines
Put Out of Business.

Boston, June 23.—An electrical storm which has seldom been equaled in intensity passed over northeast Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire tonight. Many houses were struck by lightning, doing considerable damage and two fatalities were reported. Charles C. Whittier, of Ipswich, was instantly killed by a bolt of lightning which struck his home. At Factoryville, across the line in Vermont, the four year old daughter of W. K. Barrows was also struck and instantly killed. The house of Patrick Mansfield in Concord (Mass.), was struck and Mrs. Mansfield was killed. At a late hour tonight sea was still in a critical condition. The storm which had been gathering for two hours broke at the close of the hottest day in the year, and during which the temperature had risen to 90. One of the heaviest bolts of lightning in the history of the State was seen in the vicinity of this city. The power line of the New Hampshire and Maine Electric Company was struck and the service was completely interrupted. Nearly 100 cars through southern New Hampshire and 800 people at the company's pleasure resort at Canobie Lake were left with no means of reaching their homes in Lowell. A number of cars of the Boston and Northern in this city were also crippled. The telephone lines were completely prostrated and telephone service was interrupted for several hours.

FRANCE'S LATEST SENSATION SUBSIDES

Commission Investigating Story of
Monks Trying to Bribe Premier
Combes Finds That Outsiders
Are Responsible.

Paris, June 23.—Political circles were convulsed throughout the week over the discovery that the Grand Chamberlain, who was used in an attempt to corrupt leading personages. The affair, which was caused by a letter from the Grand Chamberlain to the Premier, has been found to be a hoax. The investigation brought out a mass of conflicting testimony which seems to disprove that both the monks and the officials were the victims of unscrupulous go-betweens who sought to induce the former to give and the latter to receive bribes in order to bring about a revocation of the order expelling the monks from France.

SALVATION ARMY BOMBARDS LONDON.

Hundreds of Meetings Held Last
Night and Great Crowds Attended.

London, June 23.—The Salvation Army conducted tonight what it termed a "Salvation bombardment of London."

Meeting were held in hundreds of chapels, halls and theatres throughout the city and at 15 suburban points. Everywhere there were tremendous congregations.

Apostolic Delegate to Philippines Dead.
Monsignor Gatti, apostolic delegate to the Philippines, died today of heart failure. The funeral will take place next Friday, and the body will be interred two months later at Rome.

ST. CROIX ISLAND CELEBRATION.

Distinguished Men Present at
Unveiling of Tablet to
De Monts.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS.

Premier Tweedie, Prof. Ganong,
Mayor Baxter and Many Others
Take Part—Father Gaynor Had
to Catch Train Before His Turn
to Address Meeting Came.

St. Stephen, June 23.—Last but not least, the border towns finished the series of celebrations in honor of the tercentenary of Champlain and De Monts' discovery today.

The dominion cruiser Curlew arrived early this morning to convey visiting delegates and the St. Stephen part of the committee to St. Croix Island. Owing to the late hour, the Curlew was not able to pay their respects to the memory of Champlain, De Monts and their brave followers, who had spent the winter of 1604-1605 on this to them memorable and disastrous island.

Typical of the storm weather encountered by Champlain and followers was the wet weather of today, after the fair sunny days of the last week. As well as the people of Annapolis and St. John.

Around this island today was gathered the warships of France, England, United States and Canada. France sent the handsome cruiser Trousseau, England sent the Columbia and United States the Detroit as well as the revenue cutter Woodbury and lightship tender Lillie and the Canadian Curlew. All were handsomely decorated with flags. The waters teemed with excursion boats loaded with people to view the warships and take part in the celebration.

Hon. O. E. Swan, M. D. of Calais, was chairman and in a neat speech welcomed the visitors. Mayor A. I. Teed, of St. Stephen, also delivered an address of welcome, which was happily conceived and eloquently spoken. Replies were made by Rev. H. S. Burridge, D. D., of the Maine Historical Society.

Premier Tweedie's Happy Speech.
Premier Tweedie was then introduced and after explaining that he did not expect to speak, he delivered a short speech, which was happily conceived and eloquently spoken. Replies were made by Rev. H. S. Burridge, D. D., of the Maine Historical Society.

Tablet Unveiled.
After the unveiling of the tablet was performed by the daughter of the mayor of Calais, Miss Edith, Johnson of Calais and Miss Alberta Teed of this town. The tablet is of bronze and has been put on a boulder a short distance from the former residence of Dr. Monts and reads as follows:

1604-1604.
The Discovery and Occupation of this Island by DE MONTS and CHAMPLAIN, Who, Naming it L'Isle Sainte Croix, Founded Here 23 June, 1604, The French Colony of Acadia, Then the Only Settlement of Europeans North of Florida. This Tablet is Erected by Residents of St. Croix Valley, 1904.

Before the meeting on the island closed James Vroom, of St. Stephen, on behalf of the mayor of St. Andrew, St. Croix Island. This paper was a revelation to many inhabitants of the St. Croix who learned for the first time the true history of our memorable and beautiful river.

Hon. J. B. Baster, of Portland, president of the Maine Historical Society, then read a paper on the life and labors of Champlain in France and America. This was a lengthy paper and before finishing the council general of France asked permission to say a few words in farewell as he was compelled to leave on the evening

600 PORTO RICAN TEACHERS TO TRAIN IN UNITED STATES.

San Juan, P. R., June 23.—The transport Kilpatrick, having on board 400 Porto Rican teachers, sailed today for Boston and the Summer, with 200 teachers, sailed for New York. The teachers will spend two months in educational institutions in the United States.

NEGRO FIEND LYNCHED FOR TERRIBLE CRIME.

Girl He Assaulted Put Noose Around
His Neck and Led the Horse from
Under Him.

Memphis, Tenn., June 23.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Europa (Miss.) says: "Starting" Dunham, a negro, wanted on the charge of criminally assaulting the six-year-old daughter of John Wilson, a white man, near Bellefontaine, two weeks ago, and attempting to criminally assault the young ladies named Dunn near this city on the same day, was hanged in the public square here today by a mob.

The noose was placed about the negro's neck by the little Wilson girl, who positively identified him as her assailant. The negro was then placed on the back of a large black horse, and at a signal from the leader of the mob the girl led the horse from under him. More than 3,000 persons, white and black, witnessed the hanging.

The lynching was as orderly as a legal execution. Dunham stoutly maintained his innocence to the last, and denied that he had ever seen the Wilson girl. He admitted having visited Dunn's place, but denied any bad motive. His last remarks were made to 190 negroes who were assembled about the place of execution. Dunham told them never to go about molesting white women again, and that the three Dunn sisters witnessed the lynching from a distance.

FIRST MARCONI MESSAGES ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Steamer Parisian Communicated
With Fame Point When Sixty
Miles Away—Many Messages Sent
to Different Parts of Canada.

Montreal, June 23.—(Special.)—The steamship Parisian passing down the Gulf Saturday night exchanged wireless messages with Fame Point, where the first government station is in operation. Communication was obtained 60 miles before the steamer reached the point and maintained for 60 miles after she passed.

KUROKI AND OKU'S FORCES ARE NOW CONFRONTING KUROPATKIN'S ARMY.

Russian Authorities Suppress News of Loss of Battleships in
Port Arthur Battle—Alexieff Hands Out Report That
Fleets Were Engaged, But Gives
No Results.

Liao Yang, June 23.—The armies of General Oku and General Kuroki, aggregating at least six divisions, are confronted by the huge force under General Kuropatkin. The tension here is most acute at the approach of the important battle of the war in which three times the number of troops engaged at Kin Liang Cheng, Kinschau and Vangfong will take place. The proximity of the rainy season makes the battle unavoidable.

RUSSIAN BATTLESIPS FAIL TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

Mukden, June 23.—Last night 100 Chinese bandits excellently armed and equipped and led by Japanese officers attempted to blow up with dynamite the bridge over the Kousu river, three miles south of Kosen and 127 miles northeast of Mukden. The attack was repulsed by border scouts.

According to the inhabitants of the vicinity there have been numerous previous attempts to destroy this bridge. The bandits are said to fight splendidly and to be entirely different from the ill-organized brigands of 1900.

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SENATOR DAVID WARK.

at sixteen years, when I was summoned to the Senate in 1867, where I still sit, and as my defective hearing prevents me from taking part in the debates of the House I am going to render some service to the Empire with my pen, and the first service will be to warn the public of a great danger that threatens the permanence of the Empire. In the Toronto Weekly Sun of April 6 last, "Bylander" has a notice of a speech of Mr. Ewart at the Canadian Club on which he remarks: "Mr. Ewart's address to the Canadian Club and the effects which it produced seem to show that we are thinking that our thoughts turn to an increase of 'political independence.'" I do not know that I have met with this expression in the maritime provinces or that what it means is much thought of there, but I believe it is more thought of and talked of in the west.

I believe that the eminent thinker and able writer, Mr. Goldwin Smith, came to Canada with the idea that colonies have always parted from the country that planted them, and that British North America will not prove an exception, but to show that this need not be an inevitable rule we have only to point to the careful manner in which our colonies have been nurtured and favored as compared with those away in which others were governed to see that such comparisons ought to have no weight. Let me now show why such a separation ought not to be thought of. The United Kingdom has a population of forty-two millions; Canada is little over five millions, or one-eighth of the former. The United Kingdom does not contain half as much fertile food for more than half the present population, while the American portion of the Empire has fertile land enough to produce food enough for a hundred nations. They are held by the king for his whole subjects and he could not permit their small population to take them away from the Empire, unless the first great danger to the Empire was to be guarded against. Then, the king has at Halifax a naval station strongly fortified and armed with the most powerful artillery. This station is surrounded with an invulnerable supply of coal. These resources give Britain an overwhelming advantage on the North Atlantic over all other European states. Crossing to the Pacific Ocean, the British Empire has another station, also strongly fortified and armed, and supplied with coal, which gives Britain a similar advantage over the other European states in the Pacific Ocean. With these important naval stations gone, of what value would the navy be, and what Britain's position among the Great Powers?

Now, Canada, that is British North America, is going to claim political independence, no matter in what modified form, it would at first be granted that it would be a complete separation and therefore there should be no time lost in finding a remedy. Recently you had a most important matter to be decided, the most important that ever met in that city, composed of representatives from every part of the Empire. Perhaps the most important matter was passing a resolution to be made up, and what expenditure is it to be charged with? From what constituencies are the members to the new House of Commons? Now, the above are only my own suggestions, and are but a few of what will occur to statesmen of the United Kingdom and the men of the United Kingdom who are the most important thing. The most important thing is the immediate calling of the commission, for which the Montreal recommendation is a most favorable one.

People in the United Kingdom seem so far to have taken little notice of what is becoming a live question in the colonies from which the great danger I have pointed out is growing. Born and always living under a hereditary sovereign and monarchical institutions, they seem to take little or no notice of a large population growing up outside, a large portion of which knows little of the value of our institutions, and not having the franchise that would enable them to learn their value. To avoid the danger would be referred to the commission recommended by the Montreal meeting cannot be called too soon, and it may be expected that one of its first recommendations will be to receive all the provinces into the Empire, giving them all the privileges of those already within it, and the liabilities as well. The next matter considered would likely be a policy of free trade in every part of the Empire. This, I think, would be the strongest tie to bind the Empire together. Every province and every part of the United Kingdom would no doubt send its ablest statesmen to the commission, which would advise on the great leading questions, and the commission could then be broken up into committees to settle details, and after closing their labors no time should be lost in calling the great new parliament to enact into laws a constitution and code for the whole new Empire. I have thought of an Upper House and hope to see it taken up and dealt with by some of our ablest statesmen as one of the most important questions to be settled.

If the commission is called now our population will be found to consist largely of the descendants of the loyalists and emigrants from the British Isles and their descendants, who would all be opposed to separation, but the numbers of new settlers coming in yearly from foreign

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