

TO MAKE CERTAIN LOSS OF MEMBER

Amendment to Act to Remove Doubt About N. B.'s Representation.

TO AID SHORE LINE.

Legislation Asked from Parliament That Mr. Borden Objects To—Marine Expenditures Cause Some Criticism—Other News of the House.

Ottawa, June 21.—(Special)—Alexander Gibson presented a petition asking leave to introduce a bill in favor of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, notwithstanding that the time for receiving petitions for private bills had expired. R. L. Borden objected to the rules of the house being steadily violated in this regard. Mr. Gibson said that the New Brunswick Southern Railway had got its legislation from the provincial legislature to connect with the Washington County Railway. The New Brunswick road thought it could accomplish through the provincial legislature and the railway commission all that was necessary to carry out its intentions, but Mr. Blair said that immigration legislation was necessary. Sir Wilfrid, Sir Wm. Mulock and Mr. Emerson supported the application. Mr. Borden explained that it was not the legislation that he was opposing, but the continual violation of the rules of the house in this regard. The petition was received. Mr. Bourassa asked the minister of marine if he had any information as to the report in the press that a British consul at a port in the Argentine Republic had ordered Captain Taylor, of Nova Scotia, of a merchantman, to take down the Canadian flag. The captain refused and the British consul pulled it down himself. Mr. Prefontaine said he had no information on the subject. He merely saw it in the press. Mr. Kaulback (Nova Scotia) said that he had some papers he wanted to give to the house on the subject and he asked that the matter stand over.

To Remove Doubt About N. B.'s Representation.

The premier in the house today reverted to his statement of last week concerning the government legislation for this session not yet brought down. He promised that there would be an amendment to the dominion elections act but only of a formal nature. The intention of last session's redistribution act was to reduce the number of members of the house to thirty-two, but from the wording of the measure then some doubt arose as to whether the province could not still claim its fourteen seats at Ottawa. This doubt will be cleared up and it will be made clear that the New Brunswick representation in the next house will be thirteen. Under the old act the returning officers had power to fix the day for polling in Algoma, Gaspé, Chénoué, Barrard and Yale-Caribou, on account of the area of these districts. Algoma, Yale-Caribou and Barrard have been rearranged and the election act will be amended to permit the returning officers to fix the polling day in the newly constituted districts, these would be the only ones to be so amended. Mr. Clarke—Will there be any legislation...

Gained Ten Pounds!

His Weight Increased Many Pounds—His Health and Strength Completely Restored by Ferreroze the Great Food Tonic

Mr. A. L. Godfrey is well known to everyone in Victoria, where he has been engaged in business for many years. Last winter he had a grippe, which he recovered very slowly. When well enough to leave the house he had many pounds lighter than his usual weight. My appetite was poor and my blood was thin. Ferreroze has done for me what no other medicine could. My weight has increased at least ten pounds, my blood is strong and my system is in a very vigorous condition. Ferreroze did it.

From Nelson, B. C., comes the strongest endorsement of Ferreroze as a health-giving tonic. Mrs. G. C. Alker writes: "A few months ago I was run down, tired and nervous. I had once before been benefited by Ferreroze, when living in Boston, and started using it again. Ferreroze at once gave me a splendid appetite, toned up my nerves, and actually made me fat. I used Ferreroze regularly and increased my weight several pounds. My nervous troubles disappeared and I haven't had a single day's illness since using Ferreroze." Ferreroze supplies the system with nourishment in condensed form, and builds up weak constitutions to a state of permanent good health. It restores all weak organs, perfects digestion, enriches the blood and fortifies the nerves. If it is better health you are seeking, you can find it with Ferreroze. Don't be misled into accepting a substitute or any article represented as "just as good." Ferreroze is unexcelled and it is in your interest to get it when you ask for it. Price 50c, per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all reliable druggists or by mail, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

tion respecting the voters lists in any of the provinces? Sir Wilfrid—No, that is not the intention. The exchequer court bill passed its third reading allowing appeals from the tribunal to the supreme court in cases both big and small. The appeal will be open to either the crown on its part or the private litigant. The steamboat inspection act and the Yukon Territories act both passed their third reading without opposition. Provision to Punish Pilots. The minister of marine's amendment to the shipping casualties act provides for preliminary inquiries into shipping accidents which may mete out punishments to the pilot as well as the master and mate, where the pilot is shown to have been responsible. At present the commissioner has no right to give him jurisdiction though the law gives him jurisdiction to punish the master or mate of a vessel. Marine Department Expenditures. The votes for the marine department were then taken up. The minister's attention was called to the purchase of cigars and table luxuries for the departmental steamers. Mr. Prefontaine explained that the purchases were made for the entertainment of distinguished guests. Hon. Mr. Casgrain then referred to Capt. Bernier's alleged newspaper interview in which he was credited with blaming the government for not giving him a few hand in the choice of his crew for the steamer Gause. The minister of marine answered that Capt. Bernier denied having made use of any such expression. At all events the captain had a chance to pick the men he himself wanted. Sixteen Canadians were sent over with Capt. Bernier to bring the Gause to this country and six other seamen were employed in Germany. Mr. Casgrain asked for particulars regarding the engagement of a Montreal newspaper man named Lafrier as gunner on the Gause. Mr. Prefontaine answered that he went not as a gunner but as a member of the crew. Mr. Casgrain retorted that Lafrier had proven useless on the ship and had merely enjoyed a pleasure trip at the public expense. Mr. Prefontaine could not see that Mr. Lafrier's being a reporter should disqualify him from serving on board ship. On item of \$7,500 for naval schools and naval militia, Mr. Prefontaine said that work was progressing slowly. It was expected to have naval schools established at different points in the dominion very soon. The naval militia would cost a large amount and the work had to be gone over carefully. Capt. Salmond, commander Spain were looking into the matter.

ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nature of the Country Through Which It Will Pass.

The country being opened by the building of the Alaska Central railroad is one of the richest and most fertile sections of the world. The district is on the same parallel with northern Europe, and has a greater abundance of resources than Denmark, Norway, Sweden and northern Scotland, that support a population of more than 14,000,000 people. The Northwest Commercial Company has made contracts for carrying 30,000 tons of freight from Seattle to Nome during 1904. For this purpose the vessels of the Northwest Steamship Company have been chartered. The first consists of the Victoria, Olympia and Tacoma. These vessels will make five round trips each during the season. The company has expended \$100,000 in overhauling the vessels. The Olympia and Tacoma will each carry 400 passengers and the Victoria 700 on a trip. It is estimated that 4,000 first class passengers will leave Seattle for Nome in the next few weeks. The steamers Casca and Monarch will be operated on the Yukon between White Horse and Fairbanks. These boats belong to an independent line and will compete with the British Yukon Navigation Company. The fare as at present announced is \$40 to Dawson on the boats and \$50 on the up-river run. Because of an anticipated rate war no tickets are sold in Seattle for White Horse direct. A party of capitalists from New York and Washington has gone to Valdez to survey another new railroad route to the interior. The company is represented by Alfred B. Hes, a well known Alaskan promoter. In addition to the new railroads under way, plans are being made for good roads. Alaska has a public road law and in a few weeks officers will be appointed for the numerous districts. Every resident of a district is liable for a road tax, amounting to each a year or work two days on the public highway. But beside the work on funds expended through the road law, private trails have been established through the forests and over the mountains, while the valleys on every side are being opened to settlers. The last session of congress appropriated \$5,000 for surveying roads in Alaska. Of this amount one-half will be used in running the lines between Valdez and Eagle City and the remainder in surveying the route between Coldfoot and the Yukon River. Promises have been made by the western congressmen recently at the next session congress sufficient money to open these roads. —Brooklyn Eagle.

CUNARD LINE MAKES ANOTHER CUT IN RATES

New York, June 22.—The American says: With an eastbound cut rate of \$15 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, London and Belfast, the Cunard line has begun retaliation on the ship trust and the German lines, which hits at their weakest point, the eastbound steamer. The former rate was \$28 and \$29.50. The Cunard also reduces its eastbound rates to Gothenburg and Scandinavian ports to \$30, from the former \$33 and \$34.50 and to Hamburg and Antwerp \$17 from \$30 and \$32. These rates are bound to bring to the line the immigrants who induced to come to America at the \$10 rate, are able to go back. The round trip European steamer now is \$24.00.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL IN GALA ATTIRE.

Notable Men Present.

Distinguished Sons of United States and Canada Speak of Conditions Now and 300 Years Ago—Enormous Crowds in Historic Town.

(Staff Correspondence of The Telegraph.)

Annapolis Royal, June 21.—(Special)—On the little steamer Granville, lying in the channel between Goat Island and that spot on the Granville shore where DeMonte erected his fort in 1605 and where the gay Pouturicourt inaugurated the Order of the Good Time, a distinguished company, representative of Canada, the United States and France this afternoon paid fitting tribute to the men of 300 years ago. The party were unable to land but lay near the shore where a flagstaff from which floated the Canadian emblem marked the site of the old fort which was erected forty years before that at Annapolis. The weather was delightful. Arthur Lord. The first speaker was Arthur Lord, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who delivered an eloquent address. He came, he said, not as a stranger for around him were familiar faces and everywhere he heard familiar names. He came from historic Plymouth, from which came some of those who took part in the exile of the Acadians and also some of those Loyalists who settled here after the revolution. DeMonte and his associates were French and English and all live together under that great British flag which is great enough to give prosperity and peace to all. Rev. W. C. Gaynor. Rev. W. C. Gaynor was the next speaker. In introducing him Mr. Longley referred to the kindness of his father-in-law, the Rev. Father Gaynor, who had in looking over those waters and these historical shores a picture came to him of that day in 1605 when 400 canoes of Micmacs assembled here to receive the first white men, the Indians of the land whence Madamame came. Father Gaynor told of Memberton, the great Micmac sagamore, who had been and attached to the age of more than 100 years and classed him with Philip Thyen Denega, Tecumseh and others as one of the greatest of Indian chiefs. This region was hallowed, he said, by the memory of knight errands of the sea who served their king with fidelity and were so broad minded that no religious dissension existed. Here for the first time religious tolerance established for them. It did not exist in Massachusetts or in Spanish dominions. For that fact it should be held in the highest honor and the fact published to the world. The speaker concluded with an eloquent tribute to the present race of men in the maritime provinces. Judge Savary. Judge Savary, who is an authority on the history of this region, gave a very interesting account of the erection of the fort opposite Goat Island and of that at Annapolis between 1654 and 1746. His historical review was intensely interesting. The various speakers were heartily applauded and the effect was greatly brightened by the surroundings and the memorable circumstances under which the speeches were delivered. The steamer returned to Annapolis about 5 o'clock. Among those present were Dr. James Hannay, author of the History of Acadia, two representatives of the Maine Historical Society were also present as well as all the chief actors in the ceremonies of the earlier part of the day. Never in its history has historic Annapolis witnessed so many visitors. The Town Crowded With Visitors. The streets are crowded, hotels and private houses are packed with guests and the scene everywhere is one of the greatest animation. There is an abundant display of flags and bunting and a holiday aspect where ever one turns. The Canadian cruisers Constance and Cutler are in the harbor and scattered far down the channel are the French flag, ship Trousse and the U. S. cruisers Topaka and Detroit all gaily decorated. President Hannah of King's College, said that he had been inspired today as seldom before in his life. It seemed to him as if we were seeing today the birth of a new nation. He referred to some elements of the greatness of the Anglo-Saxon race and also touched with delightful humor upon some weaknesses of the Englishman. He told of his own experiences in the far east and concluded with a striking contrast of present European conditions and Canadian opportunities. His address was one of the most brilliant of the evening and roused his hearers to great enthusiasm. John A. Cooper. John A. Cooper, of Toronto, editor of the Canadian Magazine, said that in Ontario they had begun a new work. They are seeking to stop the Exodus of brainy young men to the United States. They have established Canadian Clubs to make the young men so familiar with Canada and so proud of her that they will not leave her borders. He would leave that suggestion with the People of Nova Scotia. No country can be great which loses its young men. Mr. Cooper's very patriotic address was heartily applauded. He concluded by reading a splendid poem by Vernon Nott, a new Canadian poet, on The Graves of the English Dead. Hon. Mr. Longley announced that the Acadia Society of New England had sent René Benoit to represent them and read a telegram from Premier Tweedie regarding inability to be present; also a telegram of congratulation from Dr. Robinson, of Carleton Place. After a few remarks by Judge Savary, the meeting adjourned. The meeting Mrs. Owens held a brilliant at home, which was largely attended. Working Proceedings. Digby Harbor and Annapolis River were the scene of much activity this morning. The launches and large boats of the flag ship Acadia, which because of her heavy draft is unable to go to the river beyond Digby, were busy conveying officers and bigjackets ashore at that place, when special train party of Digby joined in the morning town of Annapolis Royal. The French ship Trousse and the American ship of war Topaka, and the Detroit, which arrived last evening, lying about a mile below the town, supplemented the movement by contributing their quota. The dominion cruiser Constance, which had been placed at the disposal of the mayor and town officials of Digby, joined in the procession, the Digby cornet band on board saluting as she passed the different warships with respective national anthems. Among the cruiser Cutler, like her counterparts, gay with bunting, white small steamers and naphtha launches, besides a host of sailing craft, all bound up river, were the numerous pleasure craft of students of early history of settlements. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were thronging the old ramparts, and open air speaking is the business of the hour. Hon. J. W. Longley, president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, briefly sketched the early history of the settlement, and welcomed the distinguished visitors who stood guards of honor from four ships of war and nearby the foundation ready to receive the corner stone of the statue of De Monts which will be laid on Wednesday morning. Then followed an address of welcome from Mayor King to Lieutenant Governor Jones, and the reply and remarks of welcome from the lieutenant governor, addressed by representatives of the French republic, M. Kleezkowski, and Capt. Dillingham, of the Detroit, representing the United States; a poem by J. F. Herbin, of Wolfville, and addresses by Hon. A. Turgeon, of Quebec, and Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, concluded the morning's programme. Sir Frederick Borden was the only absentee, being called back to Ottawa by important business. ST. JOHN HORSEMAN BREAKS HIS ARM. Sussex, N. B., June 21.—(Special)—S. A. Fowler, the well known horseman, was the victim of a most unfortunate accident today. He has had a string of eight horses in training here all season and while driving a young mare on an exhibition mile about 5 o'clock this afternoon the horse fell at the quarter turn and in the mixup which resulted Mr. Fowler was thrown and sustained a fracture of his right arm. This is particularly unfortunate just at the opening of the season and his personal friends as well as devotees of horse racing will regret to learn of his misfortune. Entries for Sussex races on July 12 close with Secretary J. T. Prescott on June 23. Everything promises favorably.



U.S. Cruiser Detroit.

is not spectacular, however, but intellectual. Hon. Mr. Longley is to be congratulated for the splendid array of oratorical talent representative of the nations interested. Everything has been so admirably planned and conducted that the celebration will mark an era in the history of the valley. The weather, too, has been delightful, partially cloudy with a cool breeze tempering the heat. The American visitors were very cordially greeted. Capt. Dillingham, of the Detroit, said this morning that he had come 1,800 miles at full speed from San Juan to be here and nothing short of disaster or fog could have prevented his arrival. Prof. Thwaites. The Academy of Music was crowded this evening when a series of brilliant addresses were delivered. Hon. Mr. Longley presided and first introduced Prof. Thwaites, of Wisconsin, and a distinguished author representing on this occasion the American Historical Association. He conveyed their greetings. He dwelt upon the significance of the coming of DeMonte and his companions and upon the thrilling history of New France, and the achievements of French explorers, voyagers and missionaries all over the continent. He paid a lofty tribute to the French-Canadians of today in Canada and the United States. Both countries, he said, owe much to the men of New France and their descendants. Charles Francis Adams. Charles Francis Adams was next introduced as the descendant of two American presidents and himself an eminent man and president of the Massachusetts Historical Association. Mr. Adams eloquently observed in opening that he was here on the warpath. Judge Savary had thrown doubt on the legend of the key of Annapolis. He proposed to put the matter to rest and all live together under that great British flag which is great enough to give prosperity and peace to all. Rev. W. C. Gaynor. Rev. W. C. Gaynor was the next speaker. 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METHODIST CONFERENCE FAVORS CHURCH UNION.

Resolution Pledging Their Earnest Support to the Scheme Passed—Next Meeting to Be Held at Charlottetown Third Thursday Next June.

Fredericton, June 21.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Chown, the general secretary of temperance and moral reform, addressed the conference this morning. He stated the importance of the work such as that to which the general conference had appointed him. The Christianizing of the great political and business forces of the world, a greater work than Cecil Rhodes ever dreamed of. The church of today, he said, must be converted to broader ideas in a manner in which it has not yet done. Man does not save a soul to be saved; man is a soul and to save a man is to save his manhood. The outside non-Christian world were judging Christianity by our public life. He was said to him that the younger ministry could not handle these public problems as the older men, but many forget that in politics and business the moral forces are much more complex than they ever were, and it is true that instead of keeping up with a fight against these growing social evils the problem is ahead of us. In the temperance work he reported great advances. In Ontario the premier had assured him that his work had a wonderful indirect political force and the government was seeking to adjust itself to the temperance needs of the province. His office which was created one year ago was well sustained by the church in a financial way. They were at present agitating to put an end to gambling on race courses which he was sorry to say is legalized in Canada. He hoped that sufficient influence could be brought to bear on the government while now in parliamentary session to have this law abolished. A resolution, moved by Rev. Dr. Stewart, seconded by Rev. G. Steel, commanding to Mr. Chown in his work, was heartily and unanimously passed.

MILITIA WILL COST ABOUT \$4,000,000 THIS YEAR

Expenditures More Than Double a Few Years Ago.

Ottawa, June 21.—(Special)—The expenditure on the Canadian militia at Confederation amounted to \$700,000, from 1872 to 1881 it amounted to about \$9,000,000 per year. For the next ten years the expenditure was the same, about 32 cents per head of the population, but the population has increased during this time from about 3,500,000 to about 4,725,000. In 1892 the expenditure was \$1,327,450. In 1895, the last year of the Conservatives, it reached \$1,639,481 or \$300,000 more than for the previous year. In 1896, the first year of Liberal rule, it was increased to \$2,173,816. In 1900 it was \$3,715,193. In 1902, \$3,199,500, and the expenditure for the current year will be about \$3,900,000.

Suppose Russia Should Win

[New York Sun.] We hear a good deal, not only in the censored Russian press, but also in those Belgian and French newspapers which are known or supposed to be inspired from St. Petersburg, about the so-called "Yellow Peril" with which the civilized world will be threatened in the event of Japanese success. But what of the species of "White Peril" to which not only Asia but the progressive part of Europe, would be exposed, should Russia, at the end of a long and desperate contest, emerge triumphant? This is a question which, thus far, owing to the advantages early gained by Japan, has generally been overlooked. It deserves, nevertheless, consideration. After the tremendous drain of Russia's resources, fiscal, military and naval, which would be inevitable if Japan is conquerable only by exhaustion, it is not to be expected that the former power would be forthwith in a position to reap all the fruits of victory. A decade or two, doubtless, would be required for recuperation and reorganization. It is plain, however, that from the moment Russia should be able to impose humiliating terms of peace, whereby her Japanese opponent should be doomed forever to insular isolation, the prestige of the conqueror would be not only restored, but immeasurably enhanced. To the moral influence which, therefore, she would exercise, not only all over Asia but throughout continental Europe west of the Vistula, there would be scarcely any bounds. Such was the effect of her ultimate triumph over Napoleon, although in the meantime she had been beaten at Austerlitz, Friedland and Eylau, and had witnessed the capture of Moscow, her ancient capital. There can be, we think, no doubt that the eventual, though perhaps distant, consequence of the definite conquest of Japan, considered as a factor in the destiny of the Asiatic mainland, would be the predominance of Russia from the Levant to the Yellow Sea and from the Arctic to the Bay of Bengal. At Perkin, at Lahassa, at Cabul, at Teheran and at Constantinople moral ascendancy would precede and pave the way for advancing armies. As was exemplified in the amazing careers of Jenghiz Khan and Tamerlane, nothing succeeds in Asia like success; irresistible as the spell which is exercised by military prowess on the Asiatic imagination. Nor has there ever been a European power so well fitted to consolidate and retain Asiatic subjects. Autocracy is the only form of government which the Oriental mind can comprehend. Moreover, the Muscovite bureaucracy habitually extends toward subjugated alien peoples very little, if any, of the aggravating pride of race or caste. We note, finally, that long experience has taught Buddhists and Moslems alike that their religions will be unmoored beneath the rule of the white czar. In central and western Europe there is not one sincere and far-sighted friend of free institutions who does not devoutly hope that Russia may be beaten by Japan. The absolutist tendencies of the Emperor William II, and the predisposition to reaction believed by characteristic the heir-apparent of the Emperor Francis-Joseph, would be immensely stimulated by the splendid rehabilitation which the Romanoffs would derive from decisive victory in the Far East. Thenceforward the St. Petersburg government would be qualified for the sinister part which it played in European politics during the forty years that elapsed between the Congress of Vienna and the outbreak of the Crimean war. Once more the champions of democracy in Spain, and even in Italy, would see their hopes darkened, if not extinguished; while in France itself the "foundations of the republican regime might soon be undermined and shaken. As for the Poles and Armenians, they would be condemned irreversibly to despair, and the aspirations for liberty which educated Russians have begun to cherish would be quickly smothered out by a despotism as wild as the grave. Such is the outlook, not only for backward Asia but also for progressive Europe after a prolonged and exhausting contest that Russia should overpower Japan.

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Ottawa, June 21.—(Special)—The expenditure on the Canadian militia at Confederation amounted to \$700,000, from 1872 to 1881 it amounted to about \$9,000,000 per year. For the next ten years the expenditure was the same, about 32 cents per head of the population, but the population has increased during this time from about 3,500,000 to about 4,725,000. In 1892 the expenditure was \$1,327,450. In 1895, the last year of the Conservatives, it reached \$1,639,481 or \$300,000 more than for the previous year. In 1896, the first year of Liberal rule, it was increased to \$2,173,816. In 1900 it was \$3,715,193. In 1902, \$3,199,500, and the expenditure for the current year will be about \$3,900,000.

Suppose Russia Should Win

[New York Sun.] We hear a good deal, not only in the censored Russian press, but also in those Belgian and French newspapers which are known or supposed to be inspired from St. Petersburg, about the so-called "Yellow Peril" with which the civilized world will be threatened in the event of Japanese success. But what of the species of "White Peril" to which not only Asia but the progressive part of Europe, would be exposed, should Russia, at the end of a long and desperate contest, emerge triumphant? This is a question which, thus far, owing to the advantages early gained by Japan, has generally been overlooked. It deserves, nevertheless, consideration. After the tremendous drain of Russia's resources, fiscal, military and naval, which would be inevitable if Japan is conquerable only by exhaustion, it is not to be expected that the former power would be forthwith in a position to reap all the fruits of victory. A decade or two, doubtless, would be required for recuperation and reorganization. It is plain, however, that from the moment Russia should be able to impose humiliating terms of peace, whereby her Japanese opponent should be doomed forever to insular isolation, the prestige of the conqueror would be not only restored, but immeasurably enhanced. To the moral influence which, therefore, she would exercise, not only all over Asia but throughout continental Europe west of the Vistula, there would be scarcely any bounds. Such was the effect of her ultimate triumph over Napoleon, although in the meantime she had been beaten at Austerlitz, Friedland and Eylau, and had witnessed the capture of Moscow, her ancient capital. There can be, we think, no doubt that the eventual, though perhaps distant, consequence of the definite conquest of Japan, considered as a factor in the destiny of the Asiatic mainland, would be the predominance of Russia from the Levant to the Yellow Sea and from the Arctic to the Bay of Bengal. At Perkin, at Lahassa, at Cabul, at Teheran and at Constantinople moral ascendancy would precede and pave the way for advancing armies. As was exemplified in the amazing careers of Jenghiz Khan and Tamerlane, nothing succeeds in Asia like success; irresistible as the spell which is exercised by military prowess on the Asiatic imagination. Nor has there ever been a European power so well fitted to consolidate and retain Asiatic subjects. Autocracy is the only form of government which the Oriental mind can comprehend. Moreover, the Muscovite bureaucracy habitually extends toward subjugated alien peoples very little, if any, of the aggravating pride of race or caste. We note, finally, that long experience has taught Buddhists and Moslems alike that their religions will be unmoored beneath the rule of the white czar. In central and western Europe there is not one sincere and far-sighted friend of free institutions who does not devoutly hope that Russia may be beaten by Japan. The absolutist tendencies of the Emperor William II, and the predisposition to reaction believed by characteristic the heir-apparent of the Emperor Francis-Joseph, would be immensely stimulated by the splendid rehabilitation which the Romanoffs would derive from decisive victory in the Far East. Thenceforward the St. Petersburg government would be qualified for the sinister part which it played in European politics during the forty years that elapsed between the Congress of Vienna and the outbreak of the Crimean war. Once more the champions of democracy in Spain, and even in Italy, would see their hopes darkened, if not extinguished; while in France itself the "foundations of the republican regime might soon be undermined and shaken. As for the Poles and Armenians, they would be condemned irreversibly to despair, and the aspirations for liberty which educated Russians have begun to cherish would be quickly smothered out by a despotism as wild as the grave. Such is the outlook, not only for backward Asia but also for progressive Europe after a prolonged and exhausting contest that Russia should overpower Japan.