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PARTISAN PROMOTIONS ON THE BENCH.

The World has always stood for no promotions on the bench, with this proviso, as nearly everyone admits, that in making up the appellate courts it may be good policy to take men of judicial experience—in other words, the pick of the judges. There can be no harm, there must come good, to a court of appeal like that in Ontario, or the supreme court at Ottawa, if the government take the best men on the provincial bench for either of these courts. But the essential thing to be observed in cases of this kind is that seniority, and much more fitness, are the absolute tests. If this were done there could be no objection to promotions to the courts of appeal.

But it is worse than mischievous for the Ottawa government to do as they have been doing, selecting judges for promotion who have been, when at the bar, supporters of the dominant party, and passing over men who are at least the equals of those promoted and senior to them in service because they have been of the opposite party. Better no promotions than promotions of this kind.

REVISE THE LIST.

What The World said yesterday about the need of a revision of the list of crown attorneys in the province has been commended by several gentlemen of the profession of law. It is pointed out with a good deal of force that the deputies of the law department of the province should be men in sympathy with the party in power, or, at least, men who have not been active in politics; but most of all, what militates against the administration of justice in Ontario is the fact that many of the county crown attorneys have clients whose interests are contrary to the public interest, and until the temptation open to the crown attorneys to accept service in behalf of private or corporate interests is removed, the people cannot expect to secure the best work.

It has become a scandal that many men who are supposed to enforce the Liquor Act have as private clients a large proportion of the liquor sellers. It is notorious the way license-holders switch business to the crown attorney of the county, and The World also has heard of crown attorneys who have been engaged as counsel by corporations. Take the case of a crown attorney who is counsel for a street railway company, and who may be called upon in the discharge of his public duties to investigate the cause of an accident on his client's road. We imagine that half the crown attorneys are in some way or another in the service of the corporations, and this connection cannot fail to be detrimental to the interests of the people of the province. We have no hesitation in saying that under the Ross regime ministers of the crown and their chief workers in each county were in the habit of seeking to influence the men, whose business it is to administer the laws, in the direction of covering up any of the deficiencies or delinquencies of the favored corporations.

There would be as much justification for a clean sweep of crown attorneys as there was for the removal of the license inspectors. Hon. Mr. Hanna defended his action in dismissing the men responsible for the enforcement of the license law, on the ground that he should be surrounded by men in sympathy with his efforts to cleanse the license branch of the government. But the law department is as much in need of an overhauling, and the first thing to be done in this direction is to secure the services of men in whose ability and determination to enforce the laws the attorney-general will have every confidence. This may not mean that none of the crown attorneys should be retained. To dismiss all the officials would be unjust to the men who have zealously striven to administer the law and have kept clear of corporate entanglements.

NEW ZEALAND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Now that Canada's exports to Australia seem likely to diminish in consequence of the determination of the commonwealth government to insist upon the inland freight charges being added to the valuation for duty purposes, it may be worth while to endeavor to improve trade relations with New Zealand. Hitherto that Britain of the Southern Seas has been chiefly known to fame by its interesting experiments along the line of state socialism. But there are other and not less important reasons why a knowledge of its affairs and resources should be cultivated and by none more closely than the other states of the empire.

It is difficult to understand why the population of a British colony favored by so many national advantages should have increased so slowly. Even now the inhabitants only total 850,000, yet during the past year they imported goods—three-fourths of which were manufactured articles—of the value of about $66,000,000. Of this amount Canada contributed $565,000, the chief places being held by Great Britain, which sent goods valued at $39,000,000; by Australia, with $9,450,000 and by the United States, with $7,640,000. New Zealand also stands high as a source of raw material, her annual export of wool reaching the value of $23,000,000, of hemp $3,550,000, of kauri-gum $2,500,000 and of skins $2,224,000. During the past half century the output of gold totaled $325,000,000, tho the auriferous districts have never been prospected on scientific and modern methods.

A favorable opportunity for Canadians to make New Zealand acquainted with the resources and productions of the Dominion and at the same time to acquire information for themselves regarding the sister state, will be afforded by the International Exhibition it is proposed to hold at Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, during the southern summer of 1906-07—to be exact, from November, 1906, to the early part of April, 1907. Cagley Park, which has been selected as the site, is situated on the banks of the River Avon and is within three minutes' walk of Cathedral-square, the centre of the City of Christ Church. As it adjoins the public gardens and museum and encloses Victoria Lake, it is evidently well adapted for the purposes of an exhibition. The project is ambitious enough for a nation of 850,000 inhabitants, but, looking to their public spirit, as exhibited on many occasions, there need be no want of confidence in their ability to carry it to a successful conclusion. All that is needed in addition is the sympathetic support of the imperial states and the nations of the world, who are invited to participate. It is to be hoped Canadian manufacturers and producers will take full advantage of the opportunity to establish themselves in a market which is certain yearly to become more important and valuable.

SIR WM. MULOCK'S RESIGNATION.

Altho Sir William Mulock as a member of the Dominion government must accept his share of responsibility for its betrayal of provincial rights and for its abjuration of political principle, that need not prevent an acknowledgment of his work as postmaster-general of Canada. During his term of office he has displayed in that department an enlightened regard for the interests of the people, which, but for other influences, might have signalized his record by still greater results. Yet his services in the matter of the imperial penny postage and his institution of the telephone enquiry entitle him to honorable recognition.

Alone among the members of the present ministry, he has shown sympathy with the movement for the protection of the rights of the people from the tyranny of monopoly holders. Whatever the ostensible reason for his retirement may be, there is no doubt his inclination in favor of government ownership of the telephone systems of Canada in the public interests was not appreciated by his colleagues. For that reason his resignation is deserving of regret, since it removes the one member of the cabinet who stood between the people and the exploiters of public franchises. It will now be for the citizens of Canada to mark the sequel and profit by the experience.

THE UGLY TRUTH.

Wall-street Journal: It does not seem to have made much difference whether the insurance company was "mutual" or controlled by stock so far as the character of its administration is concerned. "Mutual" management, as disclosed by the Armstrong investigation, is as bad as stock control which was exposed by the Frick committee. As one reads the revelations concerning the New York Life and the Mutual Life, he begins to feel some respect for the moderation of young Mr. Hyde. With all his ownership of a majority of the stock of the Equitable and control of a score or two of "dummy" directors, he did not do some things that have been done by the two big mutual companies.

The country may well hide its face with shame at the record of underwriting, of speculation with insurance funds, of enormous salaries and commissions paid to relatives, of big funds for legislative purposes, of contributions to political committees, of "oral accounting" and "protecting a situation" and "non ledger" assets, of manipulation of securities so as to deceive the public by fictitious annual statements, and of increasing in all these ways the cost of insurance to millions of wage-earners in moderate circumstances. Continue the work of exposure by all means. Let the whole ugly, revolting truth be made known. But let it be for the purpose of cleaning insurance administration, not for the purpose of destroying the insurance companies or shattering public confidence in insurance.

STATE VS. VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.

Goldwin Smith, in Weekly Sun: The question of Catholic privilege in the schools has nothing to do with the general question between the state system and the voluntary system of education. It is true that there is a considerable and probably an increasing number of people who, rightly or wrongly, mistrust the state, and prefer the voluntary system; some perhaps on religious grounds, others because it appears to them that the state system fails in the inculcation of morality and manners. But these people do not ask for privilege. They ask for a liberty or a modification of the system which, if it were conceded, would be common to all. What the Roman Catholics demand is sectarian privilege, their claim to which we have not yet had explained. Alone among the churches they hold principles fundamentally at variance with those on which our commonwealth rests. They even deny the moral validity of our marriages. On what then is their claim to educational privilege founded? Does it rest on anything but the force of the Catholic vote, directed by a hierarchy which is itself directed by a foreign power?

MR. FOSTER'S DEFENCE.

Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun: Mr. Foster's defence of the increased indemnities does not touch the main cause of public misgiving, which is not the increase in itself, but its suspected influence on the legislation of the last session. In itself the increase of payment might be warranted by the increase of work, at least in the case of the commons, tho not in that of the senate, which, as Mr. Foster says, after doing a little business, adjourns for a month at a time. It is a weak part of our parliamentary system that we have not in this country, as they have in England, a class of men enabled by their circumstances and willing to serve the country for itself. Our leaders of commerce cannot afford time for politics, and if they go to Ottawa it is probably on some errand of their own. This makes a serious difference between the working of the system in England and its working here. In England, the personal independence of members of the house of commons, if it cannot turn partyism into patriotism, at least keeps partyism out of the ditch.

THE SHOCKING PART.

Goldwin Smith in Weekly Sun: There is no need of swelling the note of alarm called forth by the disclosures of the Equitable, not unnaturally echoed in our own country. A shocking part of the matter is the social standing of some of those concerned. Who would have believed that a leading member of American society would be caught drawing a large sum for a series of years on false pretences from a public institution? A feeling against capitalists in general will ensue and gladden the heart of the Socialist. But all capitalists are not of the same kind. There is the capitalist who undertakes great works, railroads, steamships, telegraphs, without whom, as the world is, great works could not be executed, or advances made in material civilization. The gains of capitalists of this class may sometimes be inordinately large, and in that respect noxious to society. But they are not dishonest or made without benefit to the community. On the other hand, there is the financial buccaneer, whose gains are made totally without benefit to the community, and with the reverse of benefit to many of its members, by crafty speculation, by getting control of money power, by cornering, sometimes even by wrecking. This class is an unmitigated evil. In England a member of it sometimes gets into the dock; but he never does here, and till he does here we shall not be safe against his practices.

CROWN ATTORNEYS.

Editor World: Your editorial re the need of a revision of the list of county crown attorneys has my hearty approval, and I have heard others express approval of it.

Crown attorneys thruout Ontario were the agents and secret advisers of the late government. They were the largest portion of the "machine," which the people, Liberals as well as Conservatives, voted to smash. They should be all turned out, because the people voted in the belief that they would be, by the Whitney administration. The crown attorneys expected it themselves, and fought for their existence in the last and preceding campaign. In almost every county town in Ontario the crown attorney is the private solicitor for the hotel keepers, whom it is his duty to prosecute for infractions of the liquor laws. He is in possession of the inner workings and in the confidence of the license commissioners, and likewise of the hotel keeper who is being prosecuted or is likely to be. In the event of a prosecution what is the natural inclination of the crown attorney? He has a sure client in the Ontario government. He has also a sure one in the hotel keeper if he is handled with that kind of consideration which is due from a solicitor to a client who is giving him business, and whose money he has got and is getting. Should the government permit the crown attorney to act in this two-fold inconsistent capacity? The position of the crown attorney above all others requires that the crown attorney should be in the confidence of the government alone for the purpose of the administration of the law. And likewise that the government should have abundant confidence in the crown attorney for the same purpose. Is it reasonable to expect a fair and vigorous prosecution of an hotel keeper by a crown attorney who by accepting business from the hotel keeper has placed himself in a position of a compromising nature? Why does the hotel keeper select the crown attorney as his solicitor?

The crown attorneys in Ontario have gathered together a tidy business, of which the crown attorneyship is a minor part. They usually have a partner, and there is nothing to prevent "the partner" from accepting business from anyone. Are people who are likely to be prosecuted liable to steer for the partner—if not for the crown attorney himself—in the selection of a solicitor and confidential adviser? next to an actual change from the former government itself, an entire new set of crown attorneys would do more to clarify the administration of justice in the Province of Ontario than any other change which this government could make. The people asked for it, and the people expect it. As it is at present the old Ross machine is strongly entrenched. Lex.

Homestake Extension Mine Proving Another "Homestake."

A number of those interested in Douglas, Lacey & Company's propositions are taking advantage of the cheap rates to Deadwood, S.D., and return next week

Quite a large party leave Toronto on the International Limited at 4.40 p.m., Monday, October 16th, making connections in Chicago next morning over the Burlington route.

The fare from Chicago to Deadwood and return is only $22.65, and affords those taking in the excursion an opportunity of visiting the "Homestake Mine," which is one of the largest gold mines in the world.

The "Homestake Extension" Mining Company have the same ledge of ore as the old "Homestake," and have spent over $20,000 in opening up ore sufficient to keep a 100-stamp mill running for five years.

KAISER AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

From Nov. 7, 1904, Until Oct. 4, 1905, According to a Canceled Paper.

From Nov. 7, 1904, until Oct. 4, 1905, the German Emperor was technically a citizen of the United States, according to a naturalization certicate which was taken up at Ellis Island this week. The certificate was presented by an aged German, who has for years lived in Ohio County, W.Va., and who recently visited the fatherland. He was admitted at Ellis Island as an alien, altho he had a naturalization certificate and had lived in the United States for two decades.

The confusion was due to the carelessness of a court clerk in Ohio County, who blundered in making out the certificate. It read all right until that portion was reached where the prospective citizen forswears allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate, state or sovereignty, and especially the German emperor, in whose dominions the applicant for naturalization formerly lived. When the clerk of the court completed the form it read substantially as follows:

"It is hereby ordered and adjudged that the Emperor of Germany is admitted as a citizen of the United States."

The certificate was taken up and the German will be compelled to get a new one.

SEEKING BURIED TREASURE.

The story of the digging for the hidden loot of burglars told in The World recalls the mania that reigned in England a few months ago.

A prominent London evening paper and two or three of the Sunday papers got up their circulation by hiding metal discs in various parts of the English metropolis, the suburbs and in several provincial towns. Finders of the discs were entitled to sums of money on presentation, of £50 and upwards.

For a time the fever was great. Otherwise steady citizens were busy from morning until night in digging up the sidewalks and hacking the roots of trees with knives and pick axes; and the consequence was that the wrath of the local authorities was aroused. Indignant persons, who called themselves "constant readers" and "aggrieved taxpayers," wrote to their pet newspapers that did not organize these competitions, to say that the editors of those that did were possessed of the devil and were dragging down young folk and teaching them to gamble.

Some of the searchers found these discs and awoke to find themselves famous. Their photographs were published in the papers. Others were less fortunate. They were caught by the police and awoke at the courts to find themselves fined.

PRESS COMMENTS ON SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

HIS IDEALS BEATEN DOWN.

Evening Telegram: Canada owes much to Sir William Mulock as an administrator.

Canada might have owed more to Sir William Mulock as a constructive statesman if the progressive ideals of his ministerial youth had not been beaten down by corporate influences inside the Liberal party.

It is a fact that Sir William Mulock fought the Crow's Nest Pass deal until he had either to resign or to bow to the inevitable.

Canadian Liberalism was then at the parting of the ways; the Crow's Nest Pass deal put it on the wrong road, upon which it has traveled ever since.

Sir William Mulock bowed and bowed hard and as one deal was piled on top of another the advocate of progress developed into the apologist for reaction.

Perhaps Sir William Mulock was as much of a patriot as a public man could be without endangering the orthodoxy of his partisanship. The self sacrifice of a martyr is not an attribute to Sir William's character. He was never animated by the unselfishness of an apostle. But Sir William Mulock did a great work for Canada in the postoffice department, and a great work for British unity outside that department.

It is true that there is a sad contrast between Sir William Mulock's vociferous declaration for educational freedom in 1896 and his treason to educational freedom in 1905. It is true that in opposition Sir William Mulock exalted ideals that were betrayed without protest from Sir William Mulock in office. It is also true that Sir William Mulock was Canada's greatest postmaster-general, and that in his departure from office progress and public rights lose a friend, possibly a lukewarm friend, but even a lukewarm friend has his value in a government of fanatical reactionaries and bigoted enemies to public rights.

Disappointment at the failures of Sir William Mulock's public life, differences over the tendencies of that public life, do not lessen the feeling of personal good-will that will follow Sir William across the fields of his chosen future.

CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE.

Toronto Star: In its public life and in its political affairs the country has never had a more zealous champion of the people's interests. His point of view is illustrated by mentioning the Yonge-street bridge. While control of this matter rested directly in the hands of the government, Sir William addressed himself with his customary vigor and characteristic zeal for the public, and caused an order to issue imposing on the railway the whole duty of relieving the difficulty, which they alone create, at the foot of Yonge-street. The railways have gone to court with this matter, and the appearance on the scene of the railway commission too the matter out of the immediate control of the government. Otherwise that phantom bridge would to-day be a substantial thing of steel and stone. Sir William struck out on new lines when he organized the department of labor, which, while occasionally criticized in the buffetings of party politics, is a permanent and useful branch of government, the enemy of the sweating system, the regulator of a fair wage schedule in all public works, and the conciliator in labor troubles. Parties may come and go, but the department of labor will continue to do its useful work for the wage-earners of Canada.

The postmaster-general, it is pretty well known, was bent on nationalizing the telegraph service of Canada and incorporating it with the postoffice. The practical difficulties, however, are, for the time being, insurmountable, and so to the telephone he has turned his attention. It is to be hoped that the retirement of Sir William will not cause this great project to be abandoned.

A DISTINCT LOSS.

Hamilton Spectator: We are free to say that this resignation will be a loss to the country. Sir William has been the very best man in the cabinet. He has had his faults, and has done some things which were wrong, and left undone other things which he should have done; but on the whole he has been a very good minister, and has endeavored to do his best to put the postal system of Canada on a proper basis—to rearrange the system to make it good for present conditions. Sir William's departure from the cabinet will be a distinct loss to the government, and to the postal service.

A HARD WORKER.

Hamilton Times: In the general executive work of the house Sir William's views carried weight and he never spared personal trouble or work to advance the interests of the country, or to oblige a fellow member. He has been a hard worker, and has given freely of his efforts to his country, and it will be learned with regret that his health has suffered impairment. His Liberal friends, and the public generally, will hope that he may soon be restored to full vigor, and that he may live many years to witness the prosperity of the country he has so well served, and to be a "marker" for the emulation of future postmasters-general.

TO HIS CREDIT.

Toronto News: He was devoted to his administrative work, and ambitious to render honest public service. The reduction of the domestic and imperial postage to two cents, the disappearance of the deficit in the postoffice department, the establishment of the labor bureau and of means for settling labor disputes are reforms that must all be set down to his credit. His record and his prospects were such that the retirement was entirely unexpected, and the ill-health which is assigned as the cause must be of a serious character. It was on Sir William Mulock's motion that a committee was appointed last session to inquire into the working of the telephone systems, and he was understood to favor public ownership and operation of telephones and telegraphs. No other minister has evinced any interest in the matter, and the premier's views on such questions are ultra-conservative.

WHY BEHRING MUST DECLINE OFFER TO PUBLISH HIS CURE

Never Has Accepted Private Aid in His Researches—Is Communicating Secret to Committee.

New York, Oct. 11.—The Herald has a cable from Paris, in which Dr. Behring says, concerning the offer of $50,000 if he will make known his tuberculosis cure:

"I have made it a principle never to accept any aid of this kind from private individuals. Many offers of the kind have been made to me, but I have always declined them.

"I could not submit my investigations to the control of a committee, however eminent, as I could have no certainty that its members had the necessary qualifications as bacteriologists to conduct such a delicate task.

"It would be another thing if the offer came from the American government or from some recognized scientific institution and was made in recognition of the services I have rendered to science and humanity by the discovery of the serums against diphtheria and tetanus.

"I have under these circumstances received two prizes from the French Academy of Science and also the Nobel prize from the Swedish government. This I have devoted to my present researches, but they are given without any conditions of any kind.

"It is, however, a mistake to imagine that I have kept my new discovery secret. This is not so. But I have chosen and will continue to choose the persons to whom I make the communication. My only desire is to have such collaboration as I know will advance the matter.

"I must, however, request you not to publish their names, as my experience, unfortunately, is that they would be immediately overwhelmed with letters and telegrams from every direction.

"It is only by leaving such delicate investigations in the hands of duly qualified men of science that progress can be made. It would be quite impossible to carry out such investigations under the aegis of a committee of control, however competent.

"But this need not prevent various government and scientific societies aiding the work by constituting the means of carrying out the researches. The Pasteur Institute, tho French, belongs to humanity. For this reason, it has received aid from foreign institutions which always has been given unconditionally, as every one knew everything would be spent in the interests of science."

Hapgood Goes to Trial.

New York, Oct. 11.—Norman Hapgood of Collier's Weekly was arraigned in the Toombs court on the charge of criminal libel, preferred against him by Justice Deuel, of special sessions court, and, waiving examination, was held in $500 bail for the grand jury. The bail was promptly furnished.

Frank Brewer Better.

Frank Brewer, steward of the Royal Grenadiers' Sergeant's Mess, who passed "the expected to die" stage in the appendicitis ailment, is around again in the daytime, following instructions to take care of himself. He is not yet fully recovered.

For Cable Chess Match.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—Amid cheers and a scene of great enthusiasm the members of the Berlin Chess Club, at a special meeting ast night, unanimously decided to accept the challenge of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York, for a cable match on six boards, to take place during two days at the end of November.

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

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER VERDICT IN THE GOW CASE

Jury Deliberates Three Hours—Justice Street's Charge Tended Toward Prosecution's Theory.

Peterboro, Oct. 11.—(Special.)—The jury, on the charge of manslaughter against Charles Gow, in connection with the death of Thomas E. Hill, the 11-year-old Dummer boy, to-day returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The finding was accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy. The jury was out nearly three hours. Gow learned his fate calmly, altho evidently much surprised. A verdict of guilty was not looked for by his friends, who ardently hoped that the jury would disagree. Justice Street announced that he would sentence Gow at the opening of the court to-morrow morning.

Mr. Dennistoun, in behalf of the accused, made a strong appeal and condemned a section of the press for its totally unfair and outrageous treatment of the case. He asked the jurors not to be influenced by ill-feeling, neighborhood talk, or the attitude of certain newspapers. He contended that there was a lot of doubt in the case, and that some of the evidence would indicate that it was not a bullet from Gow's rifle that killed the boy, Thos. Hill.

E. Meredith, K.C., followed in behalf of the crown, delivering a strong address.

Justice Street's charge to the jury occupied 35 minutes. He gave a fair and impartial review of the case, and emphasized all strong points on both sides. The trend of his charge seemed to be that the theory of the prosecution, to the effect that it was a bullet from Gow's rifle that killed the boy, was the correct one.

The charge of manslaughter against Patrick McAuliffe was adjourned until the spring assizes, accused being released on bail.

MOTOR-CARS AS BOOTS.

Clever Young Swiss Inventor's New Form of Footwear.

A clever young Swiss engineer has succeeded, says The Basler Nachrichten, in manufacturing a pair of motor boots.

The new invention, which has been tried with the greatest success, consists of a pair of stout boots, each of which is nothing more or less than a miniature motor-car mounted on four wheels of about a foot in diameter. The two feet work quite independently of each other, and should one motor boot break down the other will carry the traveler along without difficulty.

The motor boots are exceptionally light, compact, and strong, working by petrol on a new plan, which the inventor keeps secret.

It is claimed that an ordinary pedestrian can travel all day over average country roads at a pace of twelve miles an hour without experiencing the least fatigue. The motor boots can be started or stopped in an instant by a spring attached to the belt of the traveler.

SUMMER CHOLIC IS HERE.

Doctors report a regular epidemic; they prescribe ten drops of Polson's Nerviline in sweetened water. This gives instant relief. Nerviline is highly recommended for summer complaint, cramps and sick headache, and should be in every home.

Offered Condolence.

Maid of Hope Circle No. 83 held their regular meeting last night in St. George's Hall, and when the business of the evening was concluded the officers went in a body to the home of Mrs. Rockwood, the secretary, who is the mother of the victim of yesterday's trolley fatality, to offer their condolence.

Having trouble with the salt? Gets damp and hardens? Then you are not using WINDSOR TABLE SALT. It never cakes.

HONORED BY HIS COMRADES TROOPER COOKE WAS BURIED

Dies Suddenly From Heart Disease at Stanley Barracks—An Impressive Funeral.

The night's rain had laid the dust on the road leading from Stanley Barracks to the soldiers' graveyard at Stracnan-avenue, when, with full military honors, extended by his old comrades at the fort, the remains of the late trooper Charles Cooke of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, were carried on a gun carriage to St. John's Church, and thence to the graveyard yesterday afternoon.

Cooke was buried by his comrades of the dragoons with the voluntary full attendance of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the engineers at the fort.

The band of the Royal Grenadiers played the Dead March in Saul, escorting the cortege to the church and to the grave, where Rev. A. Williams officiated and spoke in kindly terms of the duties and the sudden calling away of the soldier.

Charles Cooke was with the dragoons for six or seven years and was a good soldier. He was 42 years of age and was born in Dublin, Ireland. He served in South Africa with the Canadian Dragoons, who were yesterday his pallbearers. He seemed all right on Saturday, but in the afternoon went to his quarters with a pain. On Sunday, against his will, he was removed to the barracks hospital, where he died after he had remarked to some of his comrades that he guessed he was "pretty near all in." Heart disease was the cause of death, declared Dr. Nattress, P.M.O.

The deceased soldier was popular with all branches of the service at the fort, and the attendance at his funeral yesterday left only the men on duty in the barracks.

All the warrant officers and non-commissioned officers attended, including Regimental Sergeant-Major Wideny of the dragoons, Q.M.St.-Maj. Borland of the infantry and Staff Sergt. Cameron, R.C.R., who knew the deceased well as a good soldier.

The last interment in the soldiers' burying ground was that of Pte. Dobbie, R.C.R., who was drowned about a month ago. Dobbie was a man with many medals for imperial service. The previous burial there was over four years ago.

LEANING TOWER A FREAK.

Clever Architects Built It So, Prof. Goodyear Finds.

Prof. Goodyear's collection for the Brooklyn Institute has aroused the attention of the Scottish architects and antiquarians, says a despatch from Edinburgh.

The Earl of Wemyss, who has made a study of modern building, was one of the speakers at the opening of the exhibition in Edinburgh, and he was accompanied by a large assembly of men distinguished in the architectural world and Royal Scottish academicians.

For thirty-five years Prof. Goodyear has been making photographic enlargements and surveys of Italian, Turkish and French churches. They are destined for a home in Brooklyn, but were stopped for a brief period in Edinburgh at the request of the Architectural Society.

Nearly three hundred clever examples of photographic studies are on the walls.

Tricks in Architecture.

The professor has sought to demonstrate that in the famous continental cathedrals the Greek curves in architecture were employed by Roman and other builders of important edifices up to and even beyond mediaeval times; that other architectural "refinements" were also employed by them for beautifying the interiors and exteriors of these buildings, and that accordingly what had hitherto been regarded as "irregularities," the result of careless workmanship, sinking of foundations, etc., are really intentional refinements—survivals, many of them, of the Greek curves and leans transmitted from that country thru generations of architects.

It was at Pisa in 1870 that the professor began his investigations. And here he demolishes an old-time belief that the tower became a leaning tower" thru accident, viz., the sinking of the foundations. He has made many measurements, now for the first time published. The conclusion he has arrived at is that the Tower is simply a well-planned building freak.

Many exquisite photographs he has taken assist in making his arguments plain, and his measurements show that the masonry of the lower or overhanging side is much lighter than on the upper. This is especially marked in the case of the staircases, the weight of the masonry being saved and lightness given to it by making the roof of the stair proportionately higher than on the other side.

"Forward Leans" of Notre Dame.

In the same way the magnificent facade of Notre Dame, Paris, is beautifully illustrated and the "forward leans" clearly brought out. As these leans give variety of interest to the front of the cathedral they are now believed by architects to have been intentional and not the result of settling foundations.

St. Mark's, Venice, the grandest example of Byzantine work in Europe, has some splendid photographs allotted to it. But its architecture abounds in "refinements," the mathematical symmetry expected in buildings having been departed from in order to give a variety of effect, and in some places, as the arch of the crossing, to secure a feeling of spaciousness and graceful curves.

Then, too, an instructive example of "perspective illusions" is well illustrated in the small church of San Stefano, Pisa, where the pier spacings diminish in size toward the chancel; the arches, capitals and piers drop in the same manner, and the pavement slopes upward from the west end, all tending to make the interior look larger than is actually the case.

Prof. Goodyear's grand collection has sent many Edinburgh citizens to take a closer view of the old St. Giles's Cathedral in that city, where there are refinements in the building which have hitherto never been satisfactorily explained.

The lord provost, Sir Robert Cranston, was one of the speakers at the opening exhibition. Votes of thanks were passed to the professor, and to the directors of the Brooklyn Museum of Fine Arts.

THE SPECIALIST.

Doctor Indicts a Modern Tendency as Narrowing.

"The inherent dangers and advantages of the almost universal tendency to specialize on the part of physicians and surgeons" was the main thesis of the presidential address, delivered by Dr. G. C. Franklin, at Leicester, at the seventy-third annual meeting of the British Medical Association, says The London Mail. Perhaps the most startling fact of the day in connection with medical education, said Dr. Franklin, is the apparently inevitable development of the specialist. One might be inclined to ask whether the general practitioner will, as such, continue to exist, when one contemplates the sub-divisions of work that are undertaken by the specialist. Thus there were not only special men for the eye, ear, spine, skin and throat, but for almost every organ in the body.

Two main reasons might be assigned for this state of things—first, the severe competition which awaits a well qualified man when he is about to start in practice; and, second, the demand of the public. The public did not believe in universalism as applied to the practice of medicine, but they pinned their faith to some specialist who had taken up some particular ailment or organ of the body. "A healthy specialism," continued Dr. Franklin, "has been described as the practice of a special branch of treatment, the study of a special domain of knowledge of a natural and gradual growth, in the varied experience of a practitioner. Something like this has always existed in medicine, greatly to its advantage, and is very different from the specialism of what I have heard described as the 'mushroom growth' variety, where chicanery and humbug reign triumphant.

"There can be no doubt that honest specialism has advanced the science and art of both medicine and surgery, particularly during the last thirty or forty years, but as has often been observed in many other lines of human activity, sub-divisions of labor, while advancing the best interests of the people at large, have great disadvantages for those engaged in the work. There is then the danger that this modern development of specialism may tend to produce a narrower type of medical men, who, like the mechanics, will only know their own departments of work, and be unable to understand properly the relations of special portions of the field of medicine to others, or to the system at large.

"From my experience of practice and patients I make bold to declare that the public might derive more help and benefit than they do if they knew what to have and what to avoid in the way of specialism. Now, here is the opportunity, and a well defined duty, for the well educated practitioner. He will see to it that his patient shall not, if he can help it, patronize the false specialist, legally qualified or not. Before leaving this subject I may take the opportunity to express my regret that nothing seems to be able to be done to check the advertising specialists—enterprising advertisers who claim to cure diseases without seeing the patients, who claim to do, in fact, what is impossible of accomplishment, and who use the daily press, religious and magazine publications for fraudulent purposes—for that is what it amounts to."

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