ONE MAN'S GREAT WORK

The Busy Life of the Great Founder of the Salvation Army—His Successor Has Been Chosen

Scarborough, Eng., Sept. 17.—How many men are there of over 80 who repoice that they have not had a holiday for twenty years, and who would not take one if they could get it? There is a grand old pilgrim of today who could boast all this, but to whom the thought of it has never occurred.

As he came triumphantly into Scarborough every man, woman and child recognized the flowing white beard, the shock of white hair, and the tall, ever restless figure telling still of an all-persuasive, unquenchable energy. Everywhere instinctive respect awaited the last of the great Victorians.

General Booth has now passed his eighty-second birthday—a time of life when even statesmen are permitted to repose upon their judgment rather than still be struggling in the vanguard of action and initiative.

But General Booth is stil breasting forward with every atom of the enthusiasm and attack of his prime. So this summer, instead of the comparative relief and change of a motor mission, he is actually taking his holiday by doing double work. All week he is engaged in town over the multifarious details and vast responsibilities of the Salvation Army's control, and every week-end he makes dashes into the country, bringing his own life and vigor and zest into the great holiday centres. This week it has been Scarborough 's turn, next week he goes to Blackpool, and so on.

As giving an idea of what a typical "restful" Sunday is to General Booth, it may be noted that he has held three huge meetings in the Scarborough Hippodrome, speaking altogether close upon four hours. And, with General Booth, speaking does not mean the easy iteration of platitudes. They have been man to man speeches—each one of them—fighting speeches hot from the heart, efforts calling for an amount of energy that would have exhausted most younger men at the end of half an hour.

Moreover, it is still, as ever, a characteristic of General Booth that he speaks with intense physical difficulty. His voice seemed absolutely gone, he seeme dtired out. He confessed he felt so, but when he faced again that honest, warm-hearted Scarborough audience, crowding every inch of the theatre, the fire of his earnestness seemed to find its own fuel, and a cheerier, more glowing and convincing exposition of the Salvation Army's aim I have never known him to give.

With each meeting there was that variety that makes General Booth a perpetual wonder, even to those who have heard him hundreds of times.

It was, of course, in the afternoon meeting—a great official affair, attended by the mayor in his chain of office, by clergymen and ministers and it seemed by all Scarborough, fashionable and lowly, besides—it was here that General Booth's energy blossomed out into one of the finest pieces of practical business oratory that any leader of men could wish to deliver. In the course of it, too General Booth championed his cause more strongly and outspokenly than is his wont against certain slanders which, he said, have been ever and anon directed against the Salvation Army and its general.

"I am charged sometimes," he said, "with selfishness, with having made money out of the Salvation Army, and with having fine motorcars and houses of my own. To these I can answer that I have never taken a shilling out of the Salvation Army's coffers, that no fine house of mine can be mentioned because none exists, and that I have never ridden in a motor-car that was not hired or lent, and even then only for the purpose of saving souls.

"Then some people have said that our finances are not made public, and that no balance-sheets are issued. This is a lie. Our accounts are audited by one of the most respected firms in the land, and balance-sheets have been issued ever year since the Salvation Army began. I believe it was a bishop who once made this contention to me. I told him that if only he took the trouble to subscribe $25 to the Salvation Army's funds he would have a balance-sheet sent him every year of his life, though he lives to be as old as Methuselah."

Afterwards General Booth spoke with fervor of the future of the Salvation Army, repeating what he has before said, that his successor was already appointed, and that the very message that told the world of his own death would name that successor.

"But to all those good people," he continued, "who want to know what will happen when I am dead I say. 'Don't worry.' I am not dead yet, and I have made up my mind to live as long as I possibly can. I know there arse those who say, 'The old man's all right, but we can't put the same confidence elsewhere.' Well, I can tell them not only the old man is all right, but that the young man is all right too, and my successor will be as heartily received and as loyally and faithfully followed as the old general himself. Don't worry; God will not desert His great work."

The evening meeting was in its turn different—just a warm-hearted, simple, songful gospel meeting, that brought many a convert to the penitent stool, notable among them being some of the rough Scotch fishermen who happen to be casting their nets in Scarborough waters.

Just now he confessed himself peculiarly interested in the new co-operative village of Boxted, near Colchester, where the fifty out-of-work families that he has put upon the land have been making themselves into a most happy and successful little community.

"If only I could get the government to help me with a loan what good I would do!" he exclaimed. "They talk about garden cities; we want garden villages just as badly—villages where a man can cultivate the soil that will be his, and where children can be taught useful and happy work."

Another great scheme that he has in his mind is one for assisting the government in the care and watching of released criminals.

Moravians Prospering.

Right Rev. Clement Hoyler, of Dundurn, Sask., Moravian church bishop of Western Canada, went out to Eli recently on the Canadian Northern Railway to visit several families of his people residing in that vicinity.

The bishop's congregation at Dundurn are completing the erection of a very nice church at a cost of about $5,000, the corner stone of which was laid in the latter part of June by Bishop M. Leibert, D.D., of New York. Dr. Liebert visited about fifteen years ago the Moravian people, then newly settled in Northern Alberta, and in passing through the country again recently he was, Bishop Hoyler says, certainly struck with the marvellous changes that had taken place, the material development of the country, and the progress of the work of the Moravian denomination. His visit caused him great delight, as well as suprise.

The work taken up by Bishop Hoyler, at Dundurn, thirty miles south of Saskatoon, is quite new. The village is situated in a thriving country, largely settled by a progressive class of people, many of whom were well-to-do when they came from the United States, chiefly from Dakota and Minnesota. Since settling in Saskatchewan as substantial farmers they have been very successful, the crop of the present season being the first which would be classed as only medium in eight or nine years. What such a medium means may be illustrated from the case of the largest farmer, John Schwager. Last year he shipped 60,000 bushels of wheat ;this year, on account of the exceptional dryness of the season, he may perhaps ship only something lige 30,000 bushels. A few others of these people are also very solid, substantial farmers. Mr. Schwager was personally known to the bishop in Minnesota. Nine or ten years ago he visited Alberta, and the impressions then made led to his settlement in Western Canada. He is still living on his farm a mile or two from the town, but has built for himself a superior residence in Dundurn, the occupancy of which he is at present kindly granting to the bishop free of rent.

The religious services are conducted by Bishop Hoyler entirely in English his German members being thoroughly conversant with this language, while the congregation numbers also a proportion of hearers who do not speak German. The Presbyterians recognizing the Moravians as the stronger element in the community and not wishing to multiply denominations unduly where it could be avoided, withdrew their preaching and amalgamated their cause with that of the Moravians in the true spirit of union which is now approaching the culmination of its interest.

In his general oversight of the western fields Bishop Hoyler visits the Alberta portions of his field about once a month. He was there last week and expects to visit them again in October. The Moravian church is now incorproated in Canada, and the directors of the organization meet about four times a year. The functions of the body are parctically those of a home mission board.

A new congregation has recently been formed at Watrous on the Grand Trunk Pacific and a minister is now stationed there. Another congregation was organized about ten miles from Dundurn, thus making three organized within the last year all amongst former members of the Moravian church in Dakota and Minnesota, who are now settled in little groups here and there in the Canadian West. An encouraging feature of the work is that all have been self-supporting from the beginning. It will be rembered that many of the first settlers in Alberta were very poor when they came from Russia, so that they required help for some time, and some of the weaker congregations are still, to a certain extent, dependent. The newer settlers from Dakota and Minnesota brought quite a little money with them, and they have prospered exceedingly well in the short time they have been in Canada, every one improving his condition very materially, at the same time retaining their generous spirit and interest in church matters.—Winnipeg Free Press.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES,
Commercial Traveler.

FIGHT IS POSTPONED

The Canadian Champion Injured in Lacrosse Game—Will Not be Able to Train For Fight for a Month

Vancouver, Sept. 16.—Just because Tommy Burns, the former world's champion pugilist, wished to able to say that he played on a lacrosse team that defeated the acknowledged champions of the world, the fight fans all over the world generally and in England in particular, will have to wait at least a month longer to see the British Empire's champion and Sam Langford settle the question of ring supremacy and incidentally the right to meet Jack Johnson.

For Tommy is on the cripples' list just at present. He literally limped into Vancouver on Thursday and is nursing a badly strained and twisted knee, received while playing with the Vancouver team against the Westminster twelve in last Monday's match. He did not realize how badly injured his knee was at the time, but upon his arrival in Seattle on Tuesday morning he could scarcely walk. Then later than day Tommy slipped on the sidewalk on one of the Seattle hills and gave the injured ligament a worse wrench. It is still so painful that Tommy is just able to navigate around with the aid of a cane—not the dainty little gold-headed cane that Tommy used to carry—but a big, solid shillilah that would knock an ox down.

Burns came up from Seattle last night to see his old friend, Bill Corbett, the sporting editor of the Sydeny Referee, off to the Antipodes on today's steamer. Tommy also handed out a bunch of good advice to Cyclone Johnny Thompson, Ray Bronson and Billy Papke, regarding what he knew about the men they would probably meet in Australia.

"Yes, my knee is pretty bad," said Tommy, in discussing his accident, "and I intend to write to Mr. McIntosh the promoter, and ask for at least a month's postponement of my fight with Sam Langford. While no definite date had been set for this match it had been practically decided to hold it in the National Sports club, London, on Boxing Day, Dec. 26. I realize that I will have to be in the best condition possible to meet such a dangerous opponent as Langford, and I do not intend to take any chances through being handicapped in training by a bad knee or injuring it further in doing the necessary road work. The medical men I have consulted advise me to give my knee at least a month's rest before doing any active road work. I felt my knee bother me considerably about half through the game last Monday and the lot of sudden starting and stopping in rushing about during the balance of the game made it much worse. I guess I was hardly in shape to play full time in such a hard match as that of last Monday."

Australia's Policy.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Hugh McKenzie, minister of public lands of the Commonwealth of Victoria, Australia, who is touring the United States and Canada studying the irrigation and land system of this country, conferred with various government officials here yesterday concerning American methods.

He is looking for settlers on Australian lands, seeking a few American irrigation experts, and is accompanied by Dr. A. F. Mead, an American irrigation expert, who is chairman of the water supply commission for Victoria. The Victorian officials will shortly leave for Canada and the west to study irrigation at first hand.

Mr. McKenzie will address the National Irrigation Congress at Pueblo, Colorado. They will said from Vancouver, B.C., about November 1st. The offers made by the Victorian government to prospective settlers on its irrigation land are unique. After buying lands the government irrigates them and then offers them for sale. A house is built for the entrymen and the government offers to advance sixty per cent. in cash of the amount spent for improvement, and allows fifteen years in which to pay the loan. Thirty-one years is the time allowed for payment fo rthe land. To take advantage of this offer the prospective settler must have at least $2,000 or $3,000, this is for to buy setock, feed, etc., to carry the farmer through the first few years

Prize Oats.

Lloydminster, Sept. 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased from J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, forty-two and one-half bushels of oats at one dollar per bushel. These oats are from seed grown on J. C. Hill's farm, six miles east of Lloyminster. They are of the class styled "English Dudance oats," and scored 95 points out of a possible 100 at Brandon winter fair. The threshing return for these oats showed a yield of eighty-six bushels to the acre, the weight being fifty pounds per bushel. The company will use the oats for exhibition and publicity purposes. Some seventeen thousand small bags, each containing about two ounces, are to be distributed.

Botha Will Not Resign.

Pretoria, S. A., Sept. 19.—Premier Botha has announced that he will not resign and this means that Merrinian has probably assured him of the support of the Cape Dutch. Botha is considering the advisibility of throwing over Hertzog, the extremist.

Army Manœuvres

London, Sept. 14.—Aside from the rain, if there is anything England is being surfeited with it is "army manouveres." Already hostilities have been waged over half the northern counties, involving regulars and the volunteer forces alike, and the conflict will continue through September. This is why the Queen's Own Rifles, of Canada, will have a thorough knowledge of the tenacity of real British mud before they finally break up camp at Aldershot, where they were first brigaded on their arrival, to take the boat for home.

Of the varied manoeuvres, however, the most discussed has followed in the wake of the three days' movement on Salisbury Plain, where the doctors and members of the Royal Army Medical corps were especially rehearsed in their specific branch of the war game. The imaginary casualties accruing from shot and shell, as already reported, were dealt with just as they would be in the actual conflict. Medical units pitched their field hospitals on the lines of march, and the aforesaid casualties were supposed to range from grazes and flesh wounds by shell splinters to fractures by bullets, the exact injury of each supposed injury being marked on the casualty label issued by the umpires.

Unhurt, But Dissatisfied.

The surgeons promptly bandaged and splintered each case in the field, according to the label's diagnosis, and then the perspiring ambulance bearers had the pleasing duty of conveying healthy passengers, miles in some cases, to the central hospitals. Small wonder it is that stories continue afloat.

"Say, driver," yelled one "victim," who was being borne in an ambulance that bumped him about like a cork in a mill race, "don't ye know I've broke my leg? Can't yet put some grease to the spring to ease the jolting."

"Shut up!" roared the driver. "I reckon you've got a mighty soft job being a 'casualty!' You ought to be handlin' horses over these roads and then you'd know what work means!"

A soldier marching along was suddenly pounced on, given a ticket stating his injuries and told to fall out whilearmy surgeons dressed the wounds. Then six men of the field ambulance corps were assigned to a stretcher to carry him four miles over a rocky road to the field hospital.

"Lovely country, isn't it?" commented the comfortable stretcher passenger as he smoked a cigarette complacently, while the bearers swore and perspired up and down the hills. "Most pleasant for walking."

"Just for that," roared the disgusted bearers, when they thought there were little chances of being detected, "you can get out and walk a spell," and the "casualty" was forthwith dumped out on the roadway.

Didn't Mind Shell."

"I was shattered in the right leg by a shell splinter," complained the victim, when the hospital was reached, he having been restored to the stretcher for the last half mile, "but please have the surgeons look after the corns on my feet, and they will be nearer to the real base of my injury."

At one hospital six dusty, foot sore "Tommies" struggled up yith a "casualty," whose label read, "Abdomen, rifle bullet through stomach; patient not sick, but very thirsty." The injured man, grinning broadly, was taken to the operating tent, where the "bullet was extracted." Five minutes after the surgeon who had handled the instruments came out, looking grave.

"How is the patient?" asked an officer.

"Dead—died of hemorrhage; didn't have a chance," replied the surgeon. Then the "dead man" was carried to an adjacent tent, where he made such a lusty meal of beef and potatoes as would have done credit to a farmer who had just followed a plow over the "west eighty." It was high speed surgery with a vengence, but British army men insist that it was worth while and recommend the same to "your American army folks."

River Crossing Contest.

The other day there was a river crossing contest at the Hythe military canal. Various devices were utilized by the troops involved to make a fording. One regiment set afloat bundles of bedding straw, wrapped in the waterproof sheets used for bivouacking. About a dozen of these bundles were lashed to poles in rows of three, giving floating and carrying capacity to bear four men. Then a soldier swam with a rope to the other side, and this improved raft was worked back and forth as a minature ferry to carry the men over.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry brought numbers of table tops and poles from their barracks rooms. The table tops were lashed to the poles and a most effective bridge was made and quickly thrown across the canal. The Oxfords put the other contesting regiments down and out, for when this impromtu equipment was set in order they were enabled to send a continuous stream across.

Strike Good Coal.

Brock, Sask., Sept. 18.—While boring for water on the farm of Mr. Shea, one mile south of town, a seven-foot vein of coal was found at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet. The sample taken out by the well borers appears to be a good quality of bituminous coal. Steps are being taken to have the find passed on by an expert, and if it proves as valuable as at present believed, the mine will be developed by a local company.

NATIONALS DEFEATED

First Game Goes to the Victorious Westminsters—Lalonde Was Unable to Reach the Net

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 18.—There was never a chance for the challenging Nationals at New Westminster yesterday, and in their initial fight for the world's lacrosse championship they sccumbed easily to the fast New Westminster Minto Cup defenders, the score at full time standing 7 o 3 for the western team. The champions of the N. L. U. failed to show speed and, although the New Westminster team was not by any means up to the form displayed during the season against the Vancouvers, it had no trouble at all in disposing of the Frenchmen. Lalonde, who was with Vancouver last year, was expected to do great things for the challengers, but big Galbraith held him down to a finish and he only got into the nets on one occasion.

The easterners were touted as being very speedy and able to bore in, but they did not exhibit much running ability and their combination was a minus quantity. They tried hard to get close in to the net, but the heavy defence of the Giffords and Galbraith was too much for them. There was little rough play during the first contest and very few penalties were handed out. Twelve thousand persons witnessed the match, which was declared to be slower than either of the two between Montreal and the cup holders, and far behind the quality of the league games between the Vancouvers and New Westminsters. Another game, and the last one, will be played at New Westminster next Saturday.

Matt Barr and Lionel York, of Vancouver, are handling the games, the former as referee and the latter as judge of play.

From the first face off the New Westminsters had the play. The Nationals started off but they soon lost, and after some fairly good work by both teams Cliff Spring netted the first tally for the Minto cup holders. Decarie of the Nationals, drew a penalty. Gordon Spring and Turnbull of New Westminster also went to the fence, it being the first time this season for the Spring boy. The New Westminsters opened the second quarter with a hard dash and Len Turnbull scored in less than two minutes. Gordon Spring then scored in ten minutes, putting the tally 3 to 0. In the third quarter the Nationals handed out a surprise by showing a partial reversal of form. Len Turnbull scored two games for the western team, but the easterners came back by doing the same. Lalonde and Gauthier doing the trick. Gauthier's goal was cored in eleven seconds on a rush from the face off. This made the score 5 to 2. The Nationals tallied at the opening of the last quarter, but the New Westminsters soon found their gait again, putting in two more, making it 7 to 3. At that it remained until the close of the game.

NO FRENCH.

Bishop Fallon Forbids Its Use in Windsor Schools.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 16—The French-Canadians of Essex County are greatly agitated over an order recently made known from Bishop Fallon, whereby he will try to stop the French language being taught in the Roman Catholic schools in this city.

A meeting of all the French societies in Essex County will be held at Tecumseh, and a formal protest against the bishop's action will be made.

Last January a conference of the French-Canadians was held in Ottawa, its principal object being to extend the use of French in the schools of the province. A number of delegates went from this district.

Bishop Fallon was formerly stationed at Ottawa. He ran counter to the French there and as a result went to Buffalo. He was later chosen to succeed Bishop McEvay here on the latter's promotion to the archbishopric of Toronto.

LEADERS MEET.

Taft and Roosevelt Confer, But Without Any Good Result.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—President Taft and Col. Roosevelt met today at New Haven for a second time since the former president returned from Africa. It was plain from all that transpired before and after the meeting that the colonel and his close political advisers are not a little worried over the situation in New York state and came to the president for further evidence of his moral support. This the president was glad to give.

He declared that his position in the New York state fight had been clear from the very first. He said he smpathized heartily with the fight against "Bossism" being waged by the people of the state. Mr. Taft reiterated the statements he made in his letter to Lloyd C. Grison, president of the New York Republican Club at the time of the Sherman-Roosevelt controversy over the temporary chairmanship. This letter he added, stated his position fully and accurately and he was standing on it absolutely.

Mr. Taft announced to his callers anew that he had said in the Griscon letter that he favored direct primaries for the nomination of congressmen. He understands this to be the purport of the Cobb bill as amended by the Seth Low and Joseph Choate memorial. He said he hoped that a declaration for such a primary law would be written into the Republican state platform and that a candidate for governor would be nominated.

President Taft is not ready as yet to admit the advisibility of doing away with conventions for the nomination of state officers from governor down. Mr. Taft understands that both Governor Hughes and Col. Roosevelt position, although the governor fought are practically in accord with his own hard at first for direct primaries for all offices.

President Taft and Col. Roosevelt did not discuss the question of presidency in 1912. The president has not been advised as to what Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is towards that question.

It can be stated that today's meeting at New Haven, while it may have been successful in its "scenic effect," and of moral advantage to the Roosevelt leaders in New York state, was absolutely bare of results as to auy better understanding between them as to national issues or their personal relations in view of many recent events.

DISSENSIONS IN CABINET.

Roper's Speech and the "Homage" Question Cause Trouble.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Commander Roper's attack on the Conservative party generally for its criticism of the government's naval policy, has had the effect of helping to cement the Quebec wing in the old party.

Brothers in a family may quarrel, but if an outsider interferes the bothers usually go together for defence. There are indications here that the olive branch is waving, and it is believed that before next session of parliament the Conservatives will be once more a united party.

Reports from Quebec, both to Liberal and Conservative headquarters, are that the government party in the French province has been badly broken up as a consequence of the naval policy, while there has been a loud outcry from Ontario Liberals against the government for some of the incidents in connection with the Eucharistic Congress.

It is understood that at the cabinet meeting yesterday more than one voice was raised against the wisdom of having allowed the 65th Regiment to parade in Montreal last Sunday, and the tending of the "homage" of the administrator of Canada to Cardinal Vannutelli by Justice Girouard.

The government has certainly stumbled upon troubles, to which is added the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour is regarded as having been far from the success west of Winnipeg which it was hoped it would be.

WILL VISIT WINNIPEG

The Papal Legate and Other Church Dignitaries Will Visit Winnipeg and West This Week

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Cardinal Vancent Vannutelli, Papal Legate to the recent Eucharistic Congress at Montreal, arrived in Winnipeg at 10.20 a. m. today, and from that hour till late tonight wa sentertained and feted by the clergy and laity of Winnipeg and St. Boniface. Over one hundred autos were required to carry the chowd that went to the depot to escort His Eminence on the circultous drive through the city to the cathedral, arrivning there at 11.30.

Under an arch of wheat the Legate was ushered to the cathedral, and the archbishop delivered in French and English addresses of welcome to the distinguished visitor on behalf of the whole population of the West, laying special stress on the fact that this is the first time a cardinal of the church ever set foot in Manitoba.

The welcome was all the more sincere for that Mayor Bleau, of St. Boniface, then read an address of welcome from the city of St. Boniface. In reply His Eminence repeatedly referred to the pleasure he experienced on this visit to Canada, and added that he was almost at a loss to describe adequately to His Holiness the Pope, on his return to Rome, the success of the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal.

An ecclesiastical luncheon was served at the Archbishop's palace after the ceremonies in the cathedral and the blessing of the corner stone for the new little seminary.

The afternoon was devoted to a reception at St. Boniface college in which the cardinal was particularly gracious to the students and also received the saluations of hundreds of citizens. His Eminence attended a dinner at government house given in his honor by Sir Daniel McMillan and repaired to the Catholic Club, where he was presented with an address by President McAllister, and made a pleasing reply.

This was an opportunity for the Italian citizens to meet their distinguished countryman.

Tomorrow His Eminence will attend the prize-giving at St. Mary's Academy in the morning and a public reception at government house at 2.30. He leaves by special train for St. Paul in the evening.

Agricultural Meetings.

The response to the offer of the College of Agriculture to hold meetings during the coming winter in districts throughout the province has indicated a deep interest in this class of work. The number of meetings in the newer parts of the province is greater proportionately than in the older settled districts. The seed fairs, arranged in previous years by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will this year be under the direction of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture. Already the director has been advised by forty-five societies that they will hold seed fairs during the coming winter months. The meetings to be held at points where there are no agricultural societies will be held concurrently with seed fairs on the same lines, and some of this work will be undertaken this year in December.

In addition to the staff of the College of Agriculture, who will take part in this work, the assistance will be sought of the leading farmers of the province, and various forms of agricultural work will receive attention at their hands.

The offices of the College of Agriculture are now located at Saskatoon, and the officer in charge of the extension work of the College of Agriculture, formerly connected with the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and known officially as the Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, will henceforth direct the work of the agricultural societies from Saskatoon.