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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13.

TARIFF REDUCTION NEXT? Mr. Rogers and his arts having failed in Saskatchewan, the Borden Government must try something else, if only in self-defence. The West has a valid grievance, the West is angry, and the West must be appeased.

The late Government proposed to enlarge the markets of the western farmers, while retaining the western market for the eastern manufacturer. Under the regiprocity agreement, the heaviest cut on any important class of manufactures was only five per cent. This fell on agricultural implements. The West had demanded more sweeping tariff reductions, but agreed that compensation.

The present Government cannot offer dens. The cut in the cement duties trolea itself. points the way. Next to reciprocity, there is nothing that would be more ward revision of the tariff. No single implements. The western Conservative members in the House of Commons have advocated duty-free implements with two or three exceptions. After the lesson in Saskatchewan, they will no doubt bring increas-

ing pressure on the Government. arouse a storm of protest from the pleasantries with him, half pulling the eastern manufacturers, but those who official knife and sheathing it again, opposed the reciprocity agreement pawing and hesitating over a dismissal would have themselves to blame. form, half signing it on the public They would not have been injured by writing-desk of the postoffice. that measure, and it would have averted an agitation for a drastic tariff reduc-

in fear of the West today.

THE PASSING OF MR. HAULTAIN. The election probably means the passing of Mr. Haultain as a force in western politics. It is not only that he barely holds his own seat and loses ground to Premier Scott. It is his failure in an attempt to play a shabby game, the sale of his convictions on the reciprocity question, his indentured lamented bloom. labor as the Hon. Robert Rogers' man Friday. For all this, and thrice defeated, he shrivels up.

It is a pity. A scholarly, cultured man, he was a few years ago hailed as a superior type, a moral force in politics, marked out by his character and ability for a high destiny. If he had only been loyal to his word he had a good chance to be premier of Saskatchewan, and a power in the federal councils of his party, if his ambition later led him that way. But he has tried to trim his way to office in a province that knows its mind. To be beaten at such a game is the worst kind of defeat. Mr. Haultain is only Mr. Rogers' broken tool. When a spoiler is pulled down or foiled, the catspaw is more contemned than his master manipulator.

trite. Mr. Haultain's fall is a lesson to play the political game straight, and refuse to listen to the voice of the tempter. Mr. Haultain threw himself at the feet of the "Eastern Gamaliels," whom he rebuked in a moment of candor and honesty. Their help proved unavailing, and he lost the confidence and goodwill of thousands who had followed him for years, almost to victory.

CANADA AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

The British Government, prompted by the Canadian Government, has informed Washington that it would like to discuss the Panama Canal bill before Congress acts on that measure.

The bill, in its present shape, contains two discriminating clauses. First, it provides that no railroadowned ship engaged in the coasting trade of the United States shall pass through the canal. Second, no vessels engaged in the coastwise tradetrade between United States ports only-shall be charged canal tolls.

The first clause is intended to hit the transcontinental railroads, by favoring their water-route competitors. It might be stretched to prohtbit Canadian railway-owned vessels going through the canal, which would be a blow at the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern, all of which do an ocean-carrying business.

On the surface, the second clause applies, like the first, only to United States vessels, since no foreign vessels are permitted to engage in coastwise trade. But indirectly it would discriminate against Canadian interlests. For instance, an American veswould be able to carry a cargo from Portland, Oregon, to Portland Maine, without paying canal tolls, while a Canadian vessel would be taxed at Panama for every ton of freight it carried from Vancouver to Halifax, Obviously it would be Vancouver, In Madagascar you can cheaper to send the Canadian cargo buy them for 20 cents, and when the

transportation through channels. That this discrimination would be contrary to treaty agreement between Great Britain and the United States is admitted by many frir-minded Americans. The New

York World says: "There can be no doubt that the bill now in Congress permitting American coastwise vessels to use the Panama Canal free of tolls vio-lates the Hay-Pauncefote treaty By that agreement we are bound to operate the canal on terms of entire equality for all nations, with no discrimination against any nation in respect of charges, which shall be

just and equitable." Those who resent British interference in this matter should remember that there are at least two parties to every treaty, and that a sure way to provoke complications is for one to violate the rights of the other. When the Hay-Pauncefote agreement was made it was generally conceded that the canal should be free to all or, if not, that it should be operated on terms of

"That should be the policy of the American people now, no matter how noisy the lobby of the ship-subsidy people or how unpopular for the moment the representatives of the land lines may be.'

Congress is now upon its honor. Will it pass the bill in face of the British request for parley?

MR. ARMSTRONG'S STRANGE MODERATION.

It is said that down in Mr. Armstrong's constituency of East Lamb a new market for its products was fair ton all the Liberal office-holders under the Federal Government have been dismissed except the postmaster at the West larger markets, but it can Petrolea. Certainly the postmaster is give the West relief from tariff bur- the only Liberal appointee left in Pe-

Why does Mr. Armstrong withhold the strong arm from this relic of Lauracceptable to the West than a down- ier, days? The woodman spares the sole remaining tree. It cannot be any stroke would be more popular than a whim of sentiment, however, that stays stiff reduction in the duties on agricul- Mr. Armstrong's stolid axe. Sentiment would hardly be in his line.

Is it that he sa enjoys the work of butchery that he hates to be done with it? We can even imagine Mr. Armstrong prowling up and down Petrolea street now and then, looking. through the office wicket at the pros-These concessions to the West would pective victim, passing conventional

finish so happy a work? To have petitioners about your coattion. Some manufacturers saw this in tails may have its unpleasantness, and September, and supported the pact. If yet there is a sense of power begotten there had been more of them, the east- of it. So long as Mr. Armstrong keeps ern industrial interests would not be this last plum in his pocket, so long will the boys make up to him. He can "plume up his will." Perhaps he has also a sense of humor to enjoy the game in spite of its drawbacks. When the work is finished there is an end of the fun and of high cock o'lorum. So for one reason or another the postmaster hangs on at Petrolea, like the last rose of summer. One of these days he may meet the fate of that

> Major Beattie's attention is called o the fact that Mr. Borden called Canada a nation in his speech at the

> Colonial Institute. Mr. Haultain blames his defeat on reciprocity. Mr. Haultain deserted reciprocity for Rogers, and has himself to blame for putting his money

on the wrong horse. The exchange of flags between the educational authorities of Hamilton, Australia, and Hamilton, Ont., is the right sort of flag incident .-

Hamilton Herald. Yet, it will show that Australia has an Australian flag and flies it without disloyalty.

Mr. Chamberlain has just celebrated his 76th birthday, and painfully "hus-The moral as usual is short and bands out life's tape to the close." The contrast between his magnificent abilities and his meagre achievements since he quitted civic life for the larger stage of national politics, is one of the tragedies of English his-

> Already there is a cry that the elecfederation. If the west can be appeased by tariff reductions, the eastern interests will not, of course, comgrounds. Consequently they will put patriotism before their pockets again if the tariff comes down.

WHAT, INDEED? [Judge.]

Ah! What a beautiful within a week. Fat Lady — Ah! What a peautiful and scare! Cawn't you paint me in landscare!

the foreground? Artist-What, then, would become of the background? THE TRUANT. [Eugene Field.] was a bright and genial day, When, tempted by the open gate And by a little truant mate

Our Baby Willie ran away, And prompted by each varying fear, Impelled by agonized alarm That he, perchance, might come to We hunted for him far and near. Yet all in vain his baby name

We called aloud with no reply. Till with the sunset in the sky, Back to his home the baby came. Poor, tired child, how glad he crept Into his mother's arms and said 'I'm glad I'm home, let's do to bed! And, oh, how peacefully he slept.

'Glad I am home!" It is the cry That many a weary wanderer gives, When tired of the life he lives He turns him to the wall to die, And as I to my joyous breast back my truant child that day, So will the arms that live for aye Receive each truant soul to rest.

PRICES A MATTER OF GEO-GRAPHY. [Greenwood Ledge.] We saw a man buy a Panama hat in Oroville for \$5. The same kind of a hat sells for \$7 in Seattle and \$13 in

Panama Canal is in operation the reduction in freight will be so great that the coast papers will be giving them as premiums for new subscribers.

PLENTY OF WEATHER. [Vancouver Province.]
The versatility of the Canadian cliate leaves nothing to be desired. Dominion Day there was snow in New Brunswick, sunstrokes in Ontario, cyclone in Saskatchewan, half in Al-

berta, and sunshine on the coast. STILL PUZZLED. [Ottawa Free Press.] Notwithstanding Mr. Borden's speech

in London, last night, we are still in doubt if we are to have a navy or not THE TRUTH. [Detroit Free Press.]

"What is the secret of your "To be perfectly frank with you, was fortunate enough to have wealthy relatives who were willing to back me patiently in the hope that some day I might make good."

HELP THEM, TOO. [Teronto Star.]
Before leaving for your vacation remember all the poor babies who are gasping for a little fresh air.

HAUTEUR. [Washington Herald.]
"Judge, I ain't no vagrant. I'm in "Judge, I ain't no vagiant."
hard luck now, but I've seen better days." "But this officer says you have been arrested repeatedly." "He must days.' been arrested repeatedly." be alludin' to the times when I owned me own automobeel."

A MERE ADJUNCT. [Puck.]

Daughter—"Impossible! I will never narry Mr. Millions. He has hideous red Mother-"Heavens! What is hair? He has lost nearly all of it!"

PROOF. [Houston Post.] "I loaned him a tenner just this morning. I should say I did knew him."
"You loaned him a tenner? Then I should say you don't know him."

A NEW DEFINITION. [St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] "Pa, what is a spendthrift?" "A spendthrift is a man who is betting on Taft."

WOMAN'S FAITH. [Chicago Record-Herald.]

A woman ought, at least, to have as much faith in her husband as she has n her powder rag.

MUTUAL FRIENDS. [Galt Reporter.] Stick to Ontario and Ontario will stick

THE WAY OF WOMANKIND. [Chicago Record-Herald.] Bobbie," cried little "Oh, Bobbie," cried little Elsie, there come the Boy Scouts. Come! et's hurry where we can see them when they go past." "Aw, you women are always losin' your neads when you see a man in uniform."

WHERE SHE WAS. [Chicago Record-Herald.] tains this year? Is your wife there, too?" "No, she's in the cellar, washing some things that Laura is afraid to have trusted to the laundress."

HOW MARTIN LUTHER DIED. [Tit-Bits.]
At an examination which took place at young woman's seminary recently, one of the pupils was interrogated thus:
"Did Martin Luther die a natural

"No," was the reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull." death?"

NATURE'S TWO MAGICS [Richard Le Galienne in July International. Winter, some call thee fair, Yea! flatter thy cold face With vain compare. Of all thy glittering ways And magic snows-With summer and the rose, Thy phantom flowers, And fretted traceries Of crystal breath. Thy frozen and fantastic art of death, With April as she showers The violet on the leas, And bares her bosom In the blossoming trees And dances on her way, To laugh with May-Winter that hath no bird To sing thee, and no bloom To deck thy brow: To me thou art an empty haunted room,

BRAKEMAN HURT

There once the music

Of the summer stirred

And all the dancers

Fallen on silence now.

Roy Tredwell Caught While Making a Coupling at Port Stanley. [Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Stanley, July 13 .- Roy Tredwell, of Port Stanley, a Pere Marquette brakeman, met with a very painful action in Saskatchewan threatens Con-federation. If the west can be ap-switching in the yards. As the engine backed down to shunt some cars, Tredwell used his foot to kick a stiff coupling into place, and before he plain. They asserted that they fought could jerk it away his heel was caught between this coupling and that of the heel of his shoe the bones of his foot would certainly have been broken. As and his heel painfully bruised. Dr. Nettleton attended him, and states that he will be around again

> A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR The Army of Constipation



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

GENUINE must bear signature. ment food

PROF. BLEWETT'S GREAT BOOK

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

The majority of Canadians have heard of Jean Blewett, a singer of homelike songs, but few have any knowledge of a cousin of hers, Professor George Blewett, who holds the chair of philosophy in Victoria College, Toronto. Dr. Blewett writes for that "fit audience though few" for which the soul of John Milton had such respect. About five years ago Professor Blewett gave to this small and select audience of world scholars his first book, "The Study of Nature and the Vision of God," I had the pleas. ure at that time of reviewing this volume in two leading Canadian publications and calling attention to it as the greatest book that had ever been preduced by a son of the Dominion, These philosophical essays were written in a style approaching that of Newman in lucidity and grace; they were packed with profound thought and the author's erudition was apparent on every page. Although the sale of this remarkable book was not encouraging to the author, it brought him abundant recognition from foreign scholars. In England, in Germany, and in the United States leading professors of philosophy regarded it as the book of the year. On the strength of that collection of brilliant ersays, Professor Blewett was offered the chair of philosophy in Boston University to succeed the late Professor Borden P. Bowne, one of the greatest scholars that America has produced. Through a feeling of loyalty to his alma mater he preferred to remain in his present position. Then another great honor came to him as the result of having written his first book. In 1910-1911 he was invited to deliver a special course of lectures at Yale University on the Nathaniel William Taylor foundation. I have been told that, if he had given any intimation of acceptance Professor Blewett would have been offered a chair at Yale.

The lectures that he delivered at Yale have now been collected and published in book form under the title, "The Christian View of the World" (Yale University Press, New Haven, and William Briggs, Toronto). To the general reader this work will not prove nearly so acceptable as Dr. Blewett's larger first volume. Here he revels in the deep things of theology and philosophy. In order to understand his closely-involved argument one must be at ease in following the terminology of the philosophical schools. The expert theologian will enjoy his two first chapters, "The Christian Consciousness and the Task of Theology" and "Human Experience and the Absolute Spirit"; the general reader will be tempted to pass them by as caviare, but will find much food for thought and a clear and limpid style in the chapter on "Nature" and in the last in the book, entitled "Freedom, Sin and Redemption." Each of these chapters is really a book in itself, and as one follows the subtle reasoning the impression is gained that Professor has thought long and deeply on the riddie of existence, on the greatest problems that the human mind can grapple with, and has come out at last on the side of the apostles and angels.

Professor Blewett's view of nature corresponds largely to that of Wordsworth. He finds in nature a healing power, a spiritual influence, revelation, and consolation. Nature is also the arena of man's labor, the stubborn material of his moral struggle. The reality of nature, he contends, is the reality of a relation between man and God. In other words, nature is "a term or method in a spiritual process; is that through which and in which God gives to us our spiritual being; a medium through which he makes the communication of himself which is the impartation to us of life, and freedom, and individuality. When we see that-and, I arry think, only then-we at last see nature in the truth, not of its empirical detail indeed, but of its intrinsic character and uniformity, are in the last analysis spiritual laws, divine purposes; its necessities are divine media in producing freefulfilling himself and fulfilling man even in the cyclone. Dr. Blewett claims that was, the stiff leather was crushed death is only an event in the life of the spirit, and "man's relationship to nature -nature in all her processes, all her strange blending of apparent indifference and cruelty with unspeakable tenderness and grace-is in its ultimate truth a relation to God and to the purpose and the ways of God."

of the problem of evil. It is not very original sin in the heart of every child born into the world. But after patient study of all the researches of modern science Dr. Blewett ranges himself on rect current to the bus bars; the side of Paul, "In helplessness we begin our life," he says in a notable passage, "and come only gradually to be to be ourselves, long before we are capable of clean and deliberate volition, we passiors, instincts, habits, which altogether naturally and altogether easily became the matter, the body, the conrete filing, of our slowly-g owing will, and as thus taken up into our will, be. ame our siz. What we were naturally, we tend to become deliberately; and thus coils in the main shops where it keeps there is in us original sin-the sin which comes by nature in the sense that nature, in o ent w en taken abstrac ly or in itself, becomes sin in the will of man. It of the past winter is met true that in this there are in were kept warm without difficulty. The

finite varieties of kind and degree. It is most true that some men are so involved in the evil of the world that it is only by a convulsion, a radical and catastrophic spiritual change, that they enter into the Christian life; while others have been so brought up in Christian homes that they have never felt themselves outside the church, never felt themselves aliens from the Kingdom of God, but have entered upon the Christian consciousness as morning deepens into day." This inheritance of sin is what Professor Blewett calls our 'tragedy of freedom." Freedom of the will given to mankind by God made possible both sin and righteousness, our capacity for and tendency towards sin God also planned a way of escape. All history has been organized as a saving process, and redemption is God's great.

And this is the great significance of A NEW SCHOOL NEEDED this learned book. Here stands one of the greatest Canadian scholars, a man trained in the best universities of the world, and saturated in the wisdom of ancient and modern times; here stands this profound thinker on the side of the old doctrines of the freedom of the will and of salvation through Christ. There are many Canadians today who have not done one-thousandth part of the wide reading-and deep study of Professor Blewett who have lost their faith in the Christian religion, who in the arrogance of a shallow self-conceit, have discarded it as an idle tale. They may never read this weighty book, but it should make them pause and doubt their own easy rejection of the old faith to learn that this great scholar, who reaches out into eternity after the truth, sets down this confession of his belief that Jesus Christ stands at the heart of nature, and of history, and of human life, and is the light of the world-"In a gospel which builds itself upon the idea of an eternal Son of God, who became the Son of Man, and is the centre, the organizing principle, of proper state of efficiency would require the whole scheme of human history-in an expenditure of \$40,000, and the such a gospel and such a view of the world, I think we have the synthesis, the whole of truth, of which man's per_ petual spirit of enlightenment on the one side, and his perpetual mysticism on the other, are the sundered and shattered fragments."

I rejoice to hear this voice of certainty in an age of doubt.

THE CRADLE OF WESTERN MOTIVE POWER

The Grand Trunk Pacific Shops Transcona, Man., Opened on June 1, 1912.

Despite the fact that considerable work still remains to be done in a few of the buildings, the new power plant and machine shops of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway-among the largest, as they certainly are the mest modern and completely equipped kind on the continent-have tion, were formally opened, with fitting ceremonies, on June 1st. As has Blewett just been said the equipm ceded by experts to be of the very best, and in many cases original ideas have resulted in a higher degree of efficiency than has yet been attained. the plant for some time when necessary. Six large automatic stokers feed coal to as many furnaces in order to generate the requisite steam. By the system of chain grate stokers coal is fed continuously to the fire and consumed with a minimum smoke. In addition to these there are two other furnaces stoked by hand. The finely crushed coal is fed from above the furnaces by huge hoppers, with a capacity of 640 tons. The boilers are of a type not ordinarily used in Canada, being a vertical water tube. The smoke is carried by means of a smoke box to a reinforced concrete stack outside, which is 12 feet in internal diameter and 210 feet in

height. The power plant itself is exceptionally well laid out. The bright and building embraces everythin; that can conduce to efficiency and comfort. At night under the illuminof Cooper-Howitt mercury ation vapor lamps shadows are practically abolished. The main sources of power rise to spirit; its laws, its principles of are three huge Goldie-Corliss high lity cross compound engines, each driving a 500 killowatt a.c. generator at 150 revolutions per minute, so as to generate 600 volts; while a single dom." From this point of view Gcd is expansion Goldie-Corliss engine generates another 600 volts by a 250 k. w. alternating current generator, and in the inexorableness of natural law, in another simple engine drives 150 k. the earthquake, in the disaster at sea, w. 250 volt direct current generator. Current for exciting the field of the a. c. generators is supplied by two 65 k.w. 125 volt direct current generators each driven by a high speed engine. A large switchboard of Vermont marble 50 feet in length and 7 feet 8 inches high, provides the control for the electric current. The board comprises 21 panels, including four a. e. generator sets with a full equipment of instruments for measuring the power output, and automatic oil switches; a large panel which records of Dr. Blewett's book is his treatment the total load delivered by the gengive a continuous curve record of ty minutes, thus blocking traffic comoften now-a-days that the scholar comes load; an exciter panel; two d. c. genround to the Pauline view that there is erator panels; a feeder panel for power to the motor-driven machines in the locomotive shops; a panel to centrol the motor generator not located in the powerhouse, supplying dieleven a. c. feeder panels controlling twenty-two feeder circuits. The purthe machines in the locomotive shops, ourselves; and if that graiual coming with individual motors, is to secure the required variable speeds, to which sion, which meets in Winnipeg the alternating current does not lend itare already involved in the sin of the engines is below the level of the floor request for a grant to the Cartier cenself. The piping lay out for race. We acquire-nay, long before we of the powerhouse, and is fully exwere born there were prepared for us- posed, a unique arrangement which permits of easy access to any pipe. The various service pipes are each of a different color so that they can be

case of trouble. The exhaust steam is carried from Richter, Mayor Graham, Heating System. the engine room to immense heating the temperatures comfortable, and is also used to heat the boiler feed water. The system of heating is a very ef-fective one, and on the coldest cays the large shops

waste steam circulates through great coils of pipes, and a large fan about 10 feet in diameter draws the air in around these pipes, delivering it around these pipes, delivering it through another large pipe to underground conduits, from which it is discharged around the walls of the shops. There are three of these heaters in the locomotive shops and a fourth in the boiling room. The fans are operated by small steam engines using the low pressure steam

ABERDEEN SCHOOL IS DANGEROUS!

curse and our glory. But along with this Sensational Report Read to No. 1 Committee From Building Inspector Piper.

Would Cost \$40,000 for an Addition and Only \$60,000 for a New Structure.

That a new school is necessary to replace the present Aberdeen school was the opinion of Building Inspector Piper, whose report was presented to the finance committee at the meeting yesterday afternoon. The school as shown by Mr. Piper's report is in a very bad state. The inside walls and foundations are weak, the floors and joists of some of the rooms are unsafe, the drainage and ventilation systems are very poorly constructed, there is not enough room set aside for cloak rooms, the windows in the various classrooms are not in the proper place to decently light the rooms and proper provision has not been made for protection against fire. The Cost.

To bring the present building to a building inspector estimated the cost of a 14-room new school in the neigh-

borhood of \$60,000. If the first plan is adopted a fouroom addition would have to be built but there is no place for such an addition. If built on one side of the school it would be too close to the street, and all the most important physical imnuch annoyance would be caused by provements in Eastern Canada, Mr. A. the street cars, and if on the only other Findlay, master of bridges and build-

have to be purchased. consideration should be given to the J. H. Chisholm, of Montreal, will be report, and a copy will be furnished to appointed master of bridges and buildeach member and a conference with the ings for the Ottawa division. school board will be held in the near future. The estimate of the board of education for the erection of a new school to take the place of Aberdeen ed by Mr. W. A. Main, Arrangements school was \$80,000, of which \$10,000 was for the purpose of purchasing ad-

ditional land Request Denied.

Mayor Graham reported that a deputation from the Playgrounds Association had waited on the board of works on Thursday night, and had requested been completed as a whole after many that the grant of \$500 towards public menths of construction and installa- swimming baths be given to that body to spend as it deemed fit and the matcon- ter had been left in the hands of the mayor and Ald, Blandford. They had decided not to grant the request of the president of the system, has made the Playgrounds Association, as more than important announcement likely the money would be used to course of an interview that a general The power plant has been installed, likely the money would be used to and has supplied power and light to keep up the baths at the foot of Dundas street, and the money that is assisting to keep the baths going would Chicago. Mr. R. S. Logan, vice-presibe turned into other channels of the dent, is at present inspecting the line the Playgrounds Association.

Swimming Pools, The suggestion of Mayor Graham Toronto and Detroit. was that the engineer's department rope in three different parts of the themselves in a proper manner. As the Hon, Francis Cochrane, season will only continue for eight or raflways, in a recent Winnipeg intercheme could easily be carried through tion, when he said: for a small sum. Two of the places to avoid such a misfortune, and I am swimming places were the clay banks plished a, south branch, and Becher's Trunk particularly is in fine shape." n the Island in the north branch. The comthe mayor and Ald. Blandford, and will placed under construction during the mittee concurred with the decision Playgrounds Association be not grant-

Will Go to Windsor.

ed. Mayor Graham, Ald. Spittal, Ald. Bennett and City Clerk Baker were appointed representatives of this city Edenwold, and York Lake. Of those to the meeting of the Canadian Mu-Aug. 15, 16 and 17, at which matters of have been completed. nicipalities Association at Windsor on Dominion legislation, such as railroad and financial matters, will be considered. In connection with this matter Ald, Bennett stated that the London delegation should bring up the question of railroad crossings. In this city more than any other the necessity for immediate legislation in this matter is required. Freight trains leave the G. T. R. yards and go as far west as possible without encroaching on the next block of the system, and there wait for the signal to go ahead. The general stopping place is such as to block Clar-ence and Wellington, and sometimes Richmond streets for as much as twenthe city to the north and south of the G. T. R. tracks.

Chambers of Commerce. A communication that requested the presence of a delegate from London at the fifth international convention of the chambers of commerce at Boston next September was referred to the board pose of supplying direct current to of trade, Another request, that this city send a delegate to the meeting of the Canadian town planning commisfiled. This same fate was met by the

Acting Chairman. Ald. Bennett was appointed acting hairman of the committee during the absence of Chairman Richter, easily distinguishable and followed in leaves next week on a two-months' trip case of trouble. at yesterday's meeting were Chairman Ald. Spittal and Bennett, and City Clerk Baker.

> FAITH. [Faber.]

The crowd of cares, the weightiest cross Seem triffes less than light; Earth looks so little and so low. When faith shines full and bright.

CHANGES FOR BETTER MADE AT Y. M. C. A.

Gymnasium Is Being Improve -Private Shower Baths.

Progressive steps are being taken by the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. in overhauling and repairing the building and apparatus. Much of the equipment is out of repair and needs a great deal of attention. The gymnasium, which is used five times more than any other department, is especially in bad shape. There the apparatus is undergoing a thorough overhauling. and some new pieces are to be added The walls and window sashes of this room are being renovated with a coat

Down in the basement there is to be installed six new shower baths for the use of the bathers. Unlike the others these are to be partitioned off, and thus insure greater privacy. The installation of the shower bath will fill a long-felt want, and will be greatly appreciated by all the members. It is expected that they will be ready for use early next week. One of the locker rooms is to be set aside for the use of businessmen alone, and is being fitted

up according to their needs. The exterior, in the course of a few weeks, will also show a great many improvements. Funds have been raised for the purpose of placing a new electrical sign over the arched doorway, and the woodwork will also repainted. The supervision of the re-pairs and purchasing the necessary equipment is in charge of the physical director, Mr. A. T. Taylor, and he says that London will have an institution second to none in the course of a few weeks.

FORTY-SEVEN YEARS WITH GRAND TRUNK

Retires After Long Service-Other Pertinent Paragraphs From a Big Railroad.

After 47 years' of continuous service with the Grand Trunk Railway, during which time he has been connected with side possible, additional land would ings on the local division, has retired. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. The committee decided that careful Johnston, transferred from Ottawa. Mr.

There arrived this week at Quebec on the Scandinavian from Glasgow a party of 19 Scottish teachers, conducthave been made for a tour of Eastern Trunk; the itinerary being as follows: Arrive Montreal, July 8; Ottawa, July 10; Algonquin Park, July 12; Mus-Koka Lakes, July 13; Toronto, July 14; mamilton, July 17; Niagara Falls, July 18; return by boat to Toronto; arrive Kingston, July 18. Kingston, July 19; return to Montreal by boat via the Thousand Islands and Lachine Rapids. Embark Grampian tor Glasgow at Quebec, July 20.

As a result of his recent inspection various divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, during the tuted immediately in regard to Gran ! Trunk terminals between Toronto and between Detroit and Chicago, while Mr. W. G. Brownlee, transportation manager, is inspecting the lines between

A pleasing tribute to the physical. iver, and hire a man at \$10 or \$12 a condition of the Grand Trunk system week to see that the boys conducted has been paid by no less a person than ten weeks more at the most this view with regard to the grain situa-"It is unlikely that with the \$500 grant. Suitable shelters any blockade such as occurred last of the knock-down type could be erect-year will happen again. The railways ed, and next year would be re-erected have been making a determined effort that the mayor thought suitable for inclined to think that they have accom-The Grand great deal.

Fifteen new stations have been recommend that the request of the past two months along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific, five of These are: Vichave been completed. toria Plains, Delburne, Wakaw, Totzke, Trenville, Elnora, Cudworth, Lucerne, Alpland, Geikie, Yellowhead, Edgeley, already under construction, Hinton, Watrous, Henry House, and Zehner

Hon. Francis Cochrane, minister of railways, has given his approval route maps on the Grand Trunk Pacific as follows: Revision between Calgary and Coutts, and revision of the Cut Knife branch.

Operations were recently suspended for a short time on the roadbed of the Southern New England Railway at Providence, R. I., when the scoop of a glant steam shovel came up with seven skulls and other human bones. An investigation revealed the fact that the shovel had dug into a burial ground dating back previously to the landing of Roger Williams, and used as a cemetery by the Narragansett Indians and heir descendants.

During the past week, 1,750 passengers for Ontario and Western Canada have passed through the Grand Trunk's Benaventure station in seven special trains, five of which came from Que-

