GOLDWIN SMITH'S VIEWS ON LABOR VS. CAPITAL

Trades Council Secrecy Seems to Portend Endless War Between Employer and Employed.

Prof. Goldwin Smith contributes a long letter to The Toiler, the official organ of the Toronto District Trades Council, touching on the question of the relations of labor and capital. He says:

"Never were capital and labor more widely separated." These words of the Toronto District Labor Council on determining henceforth to deliberate in secret seem to portend an endless war between employer and employed, ruinous alike to the trades and the harmony of society. This is a dark outlook. Is it not possible that there may yet be a hope of peace with justice?

I was among those in England who bore a hand in striking off from labor the last fetters of the combination laws. I did this at some risk to my reputation, for it was the time of the Sheffield murders, and I was accused of moral complicity with those crimes. I stood on the platform with Joseph Arch for the rights of the agricultural laborer. I have supported labor candidates for parliament both in England and here. I believe I have always been, and whenever opportunity offered have shown myself, as desirous as anyone could be of seeing justice done to the workingman. I am perfectly alive to the tendency of greedy capital to oppress labor, and labor's need of safeguards against it. I have not forgotten the Mines and Factory Reports. Nor am I blind to the iniquities of tariff monopolists, makers of corners and other public robbers of the capitalist class, or to the danger with which their rapacity threatens society. It is needless to say that I deem it perfectly natural and right that the artisan should desire to have his fair share of the prosperity which he hears booming around him.

Cannot Do Without Capitalists.

We cannot do without capital or without the guidance of the capitalist. How could great commercial enterprises or works be undertaken? An attempt to do without the capitalist was made in England by the founders of the co-operative workshops. It was a dead failure, while the co-operative stores were a splendid success. There are some who dream of making the state the universal capitalist, but they must first regenerate the government of the state.

It cannot be doubted that in the course of my lifetime the lot of the artisan has been greatly improved in England, and still more here. He has better wages, is better housed, has a better education, more holidays, and more pleasure. The inequalities of the human lot are still painfully great, but progress has lessened, not increased, them.

Artisans Fairly Paid.

I have been looking into the rate of wages. It is difficult to form an exact estimate on account of off seasons, holidays, and other things that disturb the calculation. But it does not appear to me that the wages of a first-class artisan bear less than a fair proportion to the earnings of professions for which a costly training as well as much social expenditure is required.

Let us remember that when wages are raised all round, all prices must rise with them. So that, while the wage will be higher, its purchasing power will be less. Let us remember that the real employer in fact is not the boss who hires labor, but the purchaser of the goods, whom you cannot by any combination force to pay more than he can afford. Let us remember, too, that in China and elsewhere there are vast stocks of cheap labor to which capital, if it is persecuted beyond endurance here, may turn. Capital, in fact, is already looking to the four hundred millions of hard-working Chinese. Increased facility of communication is bringing the ends of the earth together.

The cost of the strikes, to capital, to labor, and to the community at large, as well as to the trades which suffer by them, must have been enormous. Any community which could keep itself free from them would soon shoot ahead in trade.

Compulsory Arbitration Valueless.

It seems worth while, therefore, if possible, to avoid industrial war. I have not much faith in compulsory arbitration. I doubt very much whether it has been really successful in Australia or New Zealand. I can hardly think it possible by any award of a court to bind capital to carry on business at a loss, or labor to go on taking wages less than it could otherwise get. Mediation, on the other hand, may always be tried, and it will at any rate give tempers time to cool.

The personal intercourse which there still was in the days of my youth between employer and employed unfortunately there is no longer. This is a bad feature in the situation. But the bearing of each party to the other may still be that of associated and co-operative interests, as they really are, not that of natural enemies. The employer need not be addressed in the form of a hostile manifesto, nor need he be goaded beyond endurance by the inquisitorial interference of walking delegates with his concerns. We must bear in mind that unions are not bodies constituted and regulated by the state; they are self-constituted associations which take upon themselves these powers.

A parallel to the attempt of unions to create for themselves a monopoly of employment has been sought in the case of the privileged professions. But it is in the public interest, as a safeguard against malpractice, that special qualifications for the practice of law and medicine, entailing a long and laborious training, are enforced. It is not in the public interest that the attempt is made to create a monopoly of labor for the benefit of self-constituted associations. Moreover, the professions are public bodies regulated by the state, under the guidance of their most eminent and responsible members, acting openly and free from those sinister influences of a personal kind to which the secret councils of self-constituted associations must be exposed.

Labor Must Be at Liberty.

If the state undertook to organize labor, as it does to organize the professions, the case would, of course, be changed. But of this, at present at least, there is no prospect, nor, it may be supposed, would anyone dream of entrusting existing governments with such a power.

The unions are free. We are bound to respect, and we do respect their freedom. But labor also must be free. Every man must be at liberty to enter or decline to enter a self-constituted association. Every man, whether belonging to such an association or not, must be at liberty to earn his bread, and that of his family in the way that he finds best, and to take any employment that is offered him undeterred by violence, intimidation, insult or molestation of any kind. This surely is a right principle and vital to industrial society. In the last resort the community would have to fight for it, and being the stronger side, would prevail. But before we talk or think of fighting let us see whether it is not possible for two interests, the co-operation of which is indispensable to both, to settle their differences in a peaceful way and save themselves and society from the havoc of industrial war.

Prince Not Coming.

London, Sept. 13.—No steps whatever have been taken in connection with the frequently reported contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to America. No invitation has been tendered to the Prince of Wales.

ENCOURAGE ART.

The art gallery was one of the centres of attraction at the great Fair. Of the hundreds and thousands, however, who daily made the circuit of the rooms, all admired, but few purchased. There should be more of the spirit of the old Quaker, who listened in silence to various expressions of sympathy elicited by some untoward calamity and at last said: "Gentlemen, I sympathize fifty pounds, how much do you sympathize." The poor result financially of this first representative collection of Canadian pictures is not creditable. National art can only come thru national support. To what is this apathy on the part of Canada's many monied men due? One is loath to set it down to the entire absence of the aesthetic sentiment. Is it prejudice or scepticism? These should have been dispelled by a look around the walls of the gallery. Appreciation and encouragement is only the due of the men who are laboring to cultivate the first blossoms of a nation's art at a time when the attractions of the more useful and profitable products command all the attention. None, indeed, could linger even for a few moments over many of these exhibits without recognizing that they were well worthy of a place in any collection. They were not ambitious. There was no gulf between conception and execution. There was a sympathetic interpretation of some of Nature's quieter aspects, a tenderness of tone and feeling; a rich, yet true and harmonious, color which bespoke the artist's eye and the craftsman's hand. There was rarely any straining after effect, little harshness or crudeness, no note of discord.

In these days, when orators talk of the strenuous life and plain men admire the hustler—meaning in both cases the successful pursuit of dollars and cents—there is more need than ever before for the recognition of the higher elements of human nature. Canada's sudden outburst into vigorous national life—her overwhelming sense of unparalleled resources for the creation of wealth, the first bewildering realization of a great destiny, all unite in making material success the goal of present hope. The art building was a silent yet speaking witness to the claims of the intellectual and aesthetic side of life. If that side is neglected the nation's growth will be imperfect, and to that extent incomplete. Let Canada encourage the rise and development of the plastic arts by bestowing of her superfluity for the encouragement and training of native artistic talent, and in the days to come a rich reward will be reaped. It ought not to be possible to say that Canada's young men and women of genius have to seek abroad what indifference, or worse, denies them in their native land.

It was interesting to observe to what extent the artists of Canada are seeking inspiration from the scenes and events specially characteristic of the country and the people. Out of the 405 exhibits there were not many which sounded this distinctive note. And there seemed to be a tacit agreement in ignoring Kipling's picturesque, if misleading, appellation of Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows." No. 31, "Breaking the Road," by .W Cruikshanks, R.C.A., was perhaps the only painting on the walls to which that distinguished romancer might refer in justification of his effort in phrase-making. Under the grey pall of a cloudy winter day, a snow plow is being dragged along by a team of unwilling oxen. Other horse teams follow, while in the background the snow-clad log cabin is relieved against a clump of fir. There is a chilliness in the atmosphere which might well give a would-be settler qualms until he learns for himself Canada's frosty time is a canty time with more jollity and less unpleasantness than come with the Old Country winter.

Mountain scenery on the grand scale of the Rockies and the Selkirks is not easily transcribed within the four corners of a canvas, or a sheet of paper. It is difficult to convey that impression of amplitude, of sublimity, of unchangeableness which is associated with the sweep of great mountain ranges and their towering summits. All else is so dwarfed that their heights and depths cannot be measured. It takes an effort of the mind to realize their true proportions. Robt. Gagen, F.A., R.C.A., O.S.A., is one of those who have essayed the difficult task, not without a striking measure of success. His "Mount Sir Donald and Great Glaciers," loaned by the Ontario government, No. 236, was a powerful transcript and one felt something of the overwhelming grandeur of the place. The same artist's "Evening Gloom," No. 237, purchased by the Exhibition Association for the City Hall, depicted another solitary peak standing out clear and sharp against the transparency of the evening sky, while in the valley below the sombre pines fade into the shades of night. No. 238, "The End of Day," also in the Selkirks, was another aspect of the same solemn hour, never so powerfully realized as among the everlasting hills whose mighty domes and peaks catch from the dying day a glory not their own.

Another aquarellist who found a congenial field among the Selkirks was M. Matthews, R.C.A., O.S.A., whose contributions, Nos. 256 and 257, were worthy of note. The latter "Looking Down the Goat Pass," loaned by the C. S. A., shows a fine stretch of mountain landscape, with a well-managed perspective, the eye following unconsciously the track of the pass as it winds along the base of the precipitous slopes. Nearer home was No. 227, McKay Mountain, Fort William, Ont., by John A. Fraser, R.C.A., O.S.A., lent by Sir William VanHorne. Mr. Fraser's sympathetic appreciation of Scottish scenery was remarked upon in a previous article, and his Ontario subject was handled with equal breadth and facility of treatment. But still there seemed to be something lacking. It may be that the clear Canadian atmosphere does not lend itself so readily to the painter's art as the grey and vaporous environment of the dark true and tender north. Or is it the mind bringing with it its own memories and associations and receiving but what it is itself giving? But it has been remarked that the trailing and ever-shifting mists of the Highland hills, by what they half reveal and half conceal, lend to these an aspect of grandeur and majesty lacking to the loftier heights of lands that know less cloud and storm. F. M. Bell-Smith, R.C.A., O.S.A., whose "Lights of a City Street," No. 4 showed some clever work a la Frith essayed a harder artistic problem in his "Canyon of the Fraser," No. 149. The result cannot be said to have been quite satisfactory. The rock surfaces lacked solidity and texture and the effect of the weathering was not well caught. But it is not a subject that yields readily to the brush at the best.

A land so largely given over to things bucolic ought to have no difficulty in producing a Landseer or a Rosa Bonheur. In Miss Lucy Kemp Welch England possesses a young lady who bids fair to be no unworthy compeer of the gifted Frenchwoman. Why should not Canada go and do likewise, when every Fall Fair provides so many splendid models of the mute helpmeets of man? Even the man, with no soul above his beeves, might see his way to hang the painted counterfeit of his prize winners on the walls of his homestead and be insensibly led to understand that there are more things in heaven and earth than the purely pastoral and agricultural. Be that as it may, there were not many animal paintings in the gallery. F. O. Verner, A. R.C.A., C.S.A., had in Nos. 153 and 298 two studies of buffalo seen at their drinking places in the mist of early morning. They were strongly reminiscent of Donovan Adams' fine presentations of the shaggy long-horned Highland cattle, in which department he was facile princeps. Mr. Vernon also exhibited among the water-colors some incidents of Indian camp and tepee life, while John Innes recalled the romances of Fenimore Cooper and Ballantyne in No. 80, "In the Days that Were." It is full of life and movement as the mounted red men follow the prairie monarch thru the long grass armed with their primitive weapon. J. L. Graham, A.R.C.A., in "By the Beech Grove," No. 59, loaned by the Art Association, Montreal, and "Across the Lea," No. 60, loaned by the National Gallery, Ottawa, reproduced something of the color and feeling of the Dutch master, Cuyp, altho his atmosphere is not steeped in the golden mellowness of that great colorist. Mention was made in our first notice of F. S. Challener's canvas, No. 37, "The Milkmaid," loaned by the Ontario government, a painting the finer points of which are not to be picked up at the first cursory glance, and which grew in interest on a more leisurely survey. F. C. V. Ede, Paris, France, also exhibited various sketches in oil and water-color, chiefly of cattle subjects.

The water color room was a constant fount of delight, and it was not easy either to leave it alone or to discriminate. Many of the drawings have already been noticed in connection with other exhibits. Taken all round the standard was high. Transparency—the peculiar grace of the medium—was carefully retained, and there was no tendency to cover over defective workmanship with body color. Slight and unaffected as most of the drawings were, they struck a true poetical note and displayed loving and careful study of some of the many forms of nature's varied beauty. Conspicuous among them were the seven examples of the refined art of the late Lucius R. O'Brien, first president of the R. C. A. No. 268, "A Shady Lane," lent by Mrs. O'Brien, was a delightful drawing full of sunlight and charm. In another field, No. 267, "At Rye, Sussex," presented a picturesque rendering of an old-fashioned village street in England which made one wish he had lived in the days when even a street could be something else than an excrescence on the fair face of nature. No. 263, again, "Out into Night," showed a fleet of fishing boats clearing for their night's labor. The locality might well be Loch Fyne, home of the succulent herring, which in one of its many forms is known in history as "a Glasgow Magistrate." Other striking seascapes came from the pencil of W. Smith, A.R.C.A., O.S.A. His "Breaking Seas," No. 290, and "The Wreck," No. 291—the latter loaned by Mr. W. Mulock, jr., Toronto, were full of movement, and the flying surf and tossing breakers were very happily rendered. Good work also characterized the exhibits of W. D. Blatchly, O.S.A., whose "Declining Day," another of the drawings purchased by the Exhibition Association, was steeped in the spirit of that always pensive hour. His "Apple Blossoms," No. 176, a study of an apple tree in full bloom, was deftly painted and was one of the few that found a purchaser. There were other drawings well deserving of notice did space permit, and the water colors cannot be left without again recognizing the true artistic talent everywhere displayed.

The Exhibition Association purchased exhibits to the amount of $1000, and it is well they should have done so. But nothing can extenuate the indifference of the general public. Even after all the disastrous speculation of the past year there must be many monied men who can easily afford the luxury of original paintings a luxury in some ways—in others, and not the least important, more than a luxury, a necessity—for the full adornment of a home. A good picture, however slight, if it be the genuine expression of the artistic sense, never palls any more than does a true poem. These are companions that never fail to respond, that always bring with them:

"In hours of weariness, sensations sweet;
Felt in the blood and felt along the heart;
And passing even into the purer mind
With tranquil restoration."

The rising communities of this western world have need to learn something of the refining influences that art brings with it. Art may be long and life short, but the lesson to be drawn is not to neglect the one but to fill the other while there is time. The fate of the man who sells himself for dross was summed up in the epitaph "Born a man, died a grocer!" Let it not be said of Canada that born as a nation into an all-embracing heritage, it crucified the nobler part upon a cross of gold. C. MacIver.

ARMED MEN HOLD UP TOWN.

Rob Dakota Bank of $10,000 in Regular Jesse James Style.

Sioux Falls, S.D., Sept. 13.—Valley Springs, 13 miles east of Sioux Falls, was early Saturday morning the scene of a regular Jesse James band of robbers. Residents of the town were aroused by a number of explosions, and when they appeared on the street to ascertain the cause, discovered that the town was picketed by seven or eight armed men, who drove the residents from the streets, threatening death if they attempted to interfere.

The Minnehaha County Bank was the object of the desperadoes, who blew open the safe, which stood outside the vault, and secured between $8000 and $10,000. The vault was not touched. Owing to a shortage of fire arms, the citizens were compelled to keep in the background until the robbers had left town.

Astronomical Society Program.

The members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada was entertained at a garden party on the grounds of John Ellis at Swansea on Saturday afternoon and evening. Among those present were President Stupart and Messrs. Paterson, Elvins, Phillips, Macfarlane, Collins and Rev. Robt. Atkinson.

The autumn sessions of the society will begin in the Canadian Institute tomorrow evening, when A. F. Miller will give an evening of experiments with the spectroscope—the instrument with which astronomers determine the nature and composition of the stars. On Sep. 29 Dr. Albert D. Watson will speak on "The Pleasures of the Telescope"; on Oct. 13. J. C. Hamilton, LL.B., will speak on "An Astronomical Centre—Stonehenge," and on Oct. 27 J. R. Collins will read a paper on radium and its bearing on astronomical physics.

U.S. Military Rifle Champion.

Sea Girt, N. J., Sept. 13.—The big shooting tournament here closed Saturday immediately after Lieut. K. K. V. Casey, 71st Regiment, New York, had won the military championship of the United States for one year. He attained a grand total of 192 out of a possible 210.

Congress' Extraordinary Session.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 13.—After mature consideration and consultation with members of both the Senate and House of Representatives, President Roosevelt has abandoned the suggestion that congress be called into extraordinary session in October. The date tentatively agreed upon some time ago was Nov. 9.

Canon Dann Succeeds.

London, Sept. 12.—His Lordship the Bishop of Huron this afternoon conveyed to Richard Bayly, representing the vestry of St. Paul's Cathedral, the announcement that he had appointed the Rev. Canon Dann, assistant rector of St. Paul's, to the rectorship made vacant by the death of Very Rev. Dean Innes.

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LORD KELVIN SUGGESTS SECRET OF RADIUM HEAT

Thinks It May Be Supplied by Ethereal Waves From Without.

London, Sept. 13.—What Prof. C. V. Boys termed "the miracle of radium" has naturally received much attention in scientific circles. At the meeting of the science branch of the British Association, Lord Kelvin, in a paper which he read, made an interesting suggestion in connection with its perpetual emission of heat at, according to M. Curie's calculation, a rate of about 90 centigrade calories per gramme per hour.

He said that if the emission of heat at this rate went on for 10,000 hours there would be as much heat as would raise the temperature of 900,000 grammes of water one degree centigrade, it seemed utterly impossible to Lord Kelvin that this would come from the store energy lost out of a gramme of radium in 10,000 hours.

It seemed, therefore, absolutely certain that the energy must somehow be supplied from without. He suggested that ethereal waves might in some way supply energy to radium while it was emitting heat to matter around it.

Lord Kelvin illustrated his theory by the following comparison: Suppose a piece of white and a piece of black cloth, hermetically sealed in similar glass cases, were submerged in similar glass vessels of water and exposed to the sun. The water in the vessel containing the black cloth would be kept very sensibly warmer than that containing the white cloth.

Here the thermal energy was communicated to the black cloth by waves of sunlight and was given out as thermometric heat to the water in the glass around it. Thus thru the water there was actually an energy traveling inward in virtue of the waves of light and outward thru the same space in virtue of thermal conduction.

Lord Kelvin suggested that experiments be made comparing the heat emission from radium wholly surrounded with thick lead with that found in the surroundings heretofore used.

WAR OFFICE UNDER FIRE.

Kitchener Seems to Be the Only Man in Sight.

London, Sept. 13.—(Tribune cable.) - While strenuous efforts have been made to import a fictitious interest in the army manoeuvres and justify the opinion that the army has been rendered more effective by Mr. Brodrick's scheme of six corps on paper, there is little diminution in the public criticism of the War Office. Lord Rosebery has renewed his suggestion that the War Office should be placed under the control of General Kitchener, as a man of genius who has the confidence of the army and the country.

He does not indicate the changes in system which he considers necessary, nor what he would do with Lord Roberts or the Duke of Connaught. General Kitchener must either be Secretary of State for War or commander in chief in order to reorganize the military system and the War Office administration from the bottom, and some method must be devised for obviating the evils of divided authority, which were fatal to efficiency at the outbreak of the Boer war.

There is no evidence that the reform embodying the substitution of the chief of staff for the commander in chief will be taken up here. Many experienced officers admit that the creation of a general staff along German lines would be a great gain, but they do not think it practicable to dispense with the commander in chief, the traditional figurehead of the British army and one of the principal court functionaries on state occasions. King Edward is probably bent upon carrying out his mother's wishes, and making the Duke of Connaught Lord Roberts' successor. He will be influenced by his brother's opinion as to the best reform measures required for the army.

TO ENCOURAGE RIFLE SHOTS.

Hon. James Sutherland Presents a Trophy to North Orford.

Woodstock, Sept. 13.—Hon. James Sutherland has presented a handsome trophy for competition by teams of ten men from any gazetted military or rifle club in the North Riding of Oxford.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Sutherland, Major Macqueen of the 22nd Regiment has prepared the conditions to govern the snooting contest. The ranges are to be at 200 and 500 yards, and each rifleman will have seven shots and one sighting shot at each range.

The winning team shall hold the trophy for one year, after which it will again be competed for. The first match will take place on the Woodstock range on Thanksgiving Day and each subsequent contest is to be held on the range of the team holding the trophy, unless a government change is provided.

The rifle clubs already gazetted in North Oxford are: The East Zorra Rifle Association, Walmer; Court Stanley, A. O. F. Association, Woodstock; the Innerkip Association, Innerkip; the Hickson Association, Hickson; the Thamesford Association, Thamesford; the Woodstock Civilian Association, Woodstock. It is expected that every one of these clubs will be represented by a team of ten men at the first match for the Sutherland trophy on Thanksgiving Day.

AUTO RACING KILLS ANOTHER.

Driver Killed at Milwaukee Fair While Speeding Against Time.

Milwaukee, Sept. 13.—Frank Day, 22, of Detroit, was killed in an automobile accident at the State Fair grounds late Saturday while driving a record-breaking machine in a five-mile race against time. Day had covered just about four miles of the distance when upon reaching the head of the home stretch the powerful machine swerved, ran into the fence and toppled over. As the machine upset Day received a terrific blow on the back of the head. He died in 15 minutes. The auto was running at about a mile a minute when the accident occurred.

Deserves Lynching.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 13.—W. H. Davey, who has been conducting an automobile and bicycle business on Third-street, was arrested Saturday, charged with indecently assaulting a little girl of twelve years of age. He is said to be an old offender in the outraging of little girls. To-day lynching was spoken of. Judge Horn on this account refused the man bail, telling him he was taking his life in his hands to go on the streets, and saying one could hardly blame the parents if they did, and that no jury would ever convict them of murder.

Britishers Lead All.

London, Sept. 13.—Dr. W. H. Tolman of New York, who has been making a study of what is being done to better social conditions in the cities of France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Great Britain, thinks London and Liverpool are ahead of the world in this respect. "London has done more than any other city in providing houses for the poorest," said Dr. Tolman, "tho Liverpool has accomplished much. Then in matters of public conveniences, there are 600 lavatories here, all in good condition, to one in New York and one building in Brooklyn. Much remains to be done with

FEW JEWS IN RUSSIAN SCHOOLS

Limitation is One of Burdens Resting on Race There.

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Moscow points out that one of the regulations which is pressing heaviest on the better class of Jews in Russia is that which limits the number of Jews who may be admitted to the rights of higher education. It is common to find Jews endeavoring to pass examinations for the universities and other schools which have rights equivalent to the universities merely in order to secure the privilege of residing in any part of the empire, which is accorded to those who have passed.

The difficulty of getting into the higher schools is enormous for any one of Jewish birth. Only a certain percentage is accepted into the secondary educational establisments, from which alone entrance to the higher schools is gained. In the latter, the percentage again bars the way. Only three, and in some cases five, per cent. of the total number of students may be Jews.

An example is given of one establishment which at the beginning of the present academic year had 330 vacancies. Seven hundred applications were made by young men who were qualified to enter. Of these 275 were Jews, but the maximum number of Jews it was possible to admit was 15.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Peterboro Very Much in Line During Past Week.

Peterboro, Sept. 13.—A grand musical festival was given here on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week. On the first night, Haydn's "Creation" was given by a chorus of 100 voices from town, assisted by eminent soloists. Friday evening Cowen's "Rose Maiden" was rendered by the Peterboro chorus, assisted by 40 voices from Omemee. The chorus did excellent work on both occasions. The soloists were: Mrs. C. Cutler, soprano, Boston, Mass.; J. M. Sherlock, tenor, Toronto; J. Atkinson, basso, Detroit; Mrs. F. E. VanLuven, mezzo soprano, Napanee, and Miss V. B. Smith, contralto, Toronto. J. D. A. Tripp of Toronto was present on the last evening, and played several brilliant piano selections. The 57th Regimental Band also assisted at the second concert. F. W. Wodell of Boston, Mass., was the conductor. The concerts were given in the new hockey rink, and were attended by large audiences.

KAISER'S PICTURE SHOW.

Champion's Pictures Rejected in Favor of Impressionists.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The latest role of the Kaiser is that of the champion of the painters whose pictures were rejected by the management of the annual German art exhibition. Out of 3000 pictures that were offered, only 600 were accepted, and it is alleged that the selections made were due to favoritism to the modern impressionists' school at the expense of other styles.

The painters of the 2400 rejected pictures laid their grievances before the Kaiser, apparently with success. Privy Councilor Mueller, a high official of the Ministry of Education, who was chiefly responsible for the management of the exhibition, quitted his post. It is understood that the change was directly due to the Emperor's initiative.

It is believed that next year the Emperor will participate personally in the selections, and it is expected that the impressionists, whom he dislikes, will then secure less prominence.

NEW FIRE GUTTER.

Chemical Apparatus Combined With a Fire Escape.

London, Sept. 13.—The latest invention in fire-fighting machinery is a combined life-saving and fire-extinguishing appliance, devised by Captain Miller, which has just been constructed by the Leyton and Leytonstone fire brigade.

The apparatus consists of a light four-wheeled carriage, on the front of which is fitted a cylinder, holding 60 gallons of chemical fluid, which can be thrown in a powerful jet immediately the machine reaches a fire. At the rear of the carriage is a 50-foot telescopic fire escape, which will easily reach the roof of the highest building in the district.

The chemical charge is composed of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in water in the cylinder, sulphuric acid being so placed that by turning a handle the acid is mixed with the soda solution, generating carbonic acid gas at high pressure.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Princess—De Wolf Hopper, in "Mr. Pickwick."
Grand—Bandmann Opera Co., in "The Country Girl."
Shea's—High-class vaudeville.
Star—Trans-Atlantic Burlesquers.

DeWolf Hopper in "Mr. Pickwick" will re-appear at the Princess to-night. With him is Marion Field, one of the most charming comic opera prima donnas of the present day, and whose voice is of exquisite sweetness and extraordinary range, playing the character of Arabella in this musical stage version of Charles Dickens' great work. Miss Field is a delightful actress, as well as singer, and has made quite a success in the character. Other members of the company include Digby Bell, Louis Payne, J. K. Adams, George Chapman, Augustus Colleti, Guy Bartlett, George Rolland, Frank Belcher, Vivia Ogden, Florine Murray, Nellie Victoria, Felice Robinson, Marguerite Clark and Laura Joyce Bell. There is an ensemble of seventy voices.

At the Grand the Bandmann Comic Opera Co. will open a week's engagement to-night, playing for the first time here the great English musical comedy success, "The Country Girl." The organization is an English one of excellent proportions, and it has been receiving all sorts of complimentary press notices in the eastern cities, where crowded houses have been the unfailing rule. The principals of the company are the selections of the English operatic stage, and lovers of music are assured of a treat in this production. The piece is replete with bright and catchy music and amusing situations, and is presented with a wealth of handsome costumes and magnificent scenery.

An especially attractive bill is promised for Shea's, where S. R. O. is displayed almost every night now. Amelia Summerville, a Toronto girl, who is said to rank with the best monolog artists, is headliner, together with Chas. Bradshaw and Company, in a humorous sketch called "Fix a Fix"; John Kernell, the Irish comedian; the Sisters Meredith, with something novel to offer in a singing and dancing specialty; McIntyre and Primrose, a blackface team; Rae and Brosche, with a clever sketch; Waldorf and Mendez, comedy acrobats, and the kinetograph, showing the King in Ireland and other inducements.

At the Star, the Transatlantic Burlesquers will present what is claimed as one of the best attractions in that lines of entertainment. "Two Hot Knights" is the title of the burlesque, and it is said to be brimming over with all the features that are most desirable—comedy chorus, handsome costumes, smart singing and dancing, funny comedians and all the rest. A specially fine olio program is also promised.

Next week's underlines include Frank Daniels at the Princess in "The Office Boy," in which he appears for the first time anywhere in Buffalo to-night. At the Grand, the veteran J. H. Stoddart and our own Reub Fax will undoubtedly repeat their unparalleled success of last year in that great play, "The Bonnie Briar Bush."

One of the largest and most characteristic pieces in band music is an arrangement by J. Mackenzie Rogan, bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards Regiment, and E. F. Jacques. It is a grand fantasia on the melodies of the Indian empire. It was first arranged by Mr. Rogan and has not yet been published, and is a most interesting production, but of such a calibre that only the finest bands can play it. It will be one of the features of the farewell return visit of the Coldstream Guards Band to Toronto on Saturday afternoon and evening next and Monday evening, Sept. 21. The fantasia opens and closes with the hymn to Vishnu, a remarkable impressive melody. The sale of seats will begin on Wednesday morning at Massey Hall.

This Egg a Whopper.

Fenelon Falls, Sept. 12.—A few days ago a hen owned by Walter McCall laid an egg that weighed four and a quarter ounces.

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111

A PALPABLE HIT.

Toronto Telegram: What is this cry: "Lansdowne must go?" Are we living under the ordered forms of British justice, or in a community whose motto, as reprobated by The Globe, is "Hang a man first and try him after?" Is not Lord Lansdowne's case "sub judice?" Is not Lord Lansdowne, like Hon. J. R. Stratton, entitled "to be considered innocent until he is proven guilty?" Does not The Globe in its virtuous haste for the expulsion of Lord Lansdowne from public life forget the grand old doctrine of "sub judice"; also that Lord Lansdowne "is entitled to the same rights as the meanest criminal in the dock," the chief of these rights as they have them in Ontario being the privilege of going before a Royal Commission, which tries the accuser instead of the accused?

Chicago and Return.

On Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th the Wabash will sell round-trip tickets to Chicago and Indianapolis at lowest first class fare, good until Oct. 12th, 1903. All tickets to read via Detroit and over the great Wabash line, the short and true route. Diagram of through sleepers now ready. Full particulars from ticket agents, or J. A. Richardson, Dist. Pass. Agent, northeast cor. King and Yonge-streets, Toronto. 13

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POINTS OF LAW.

What the Alaskan Boundary Commission Has to Decide.

London, Sept. 13.—(Tribune cable.)—Subtle efforts are being made to induce Lord Alverstone's decision in the Alaskan boundary controversy by appeals to the Imperial interest. Despatches and press extracts are printed from Canada affirming that apprehensions are entertained lest a hostile judgment be rendered, and that the loyalty of the colony would be subjected to a severe strain if the British Commissioners should unite with the American Commissioners in cutting off the Dominion gold lands from tidewater.

The commission was not appointed to consider the expediency of Imperial politics, but to determine where is the boundary fixed by England and Russia in 1825. The American case has been explicit from the outset. It has assumed that the purpose of the treaty of 1825, as declared by the text and by the circumstantial evidence of previous negotiations and subsequent possession, was to keep the British out of tidewater and away from the fisheries. This is the case which the counsel will argue when the commission reassembles next week.

Lord Alverstone and his colleagues are not expected to take up the Canadian relations with the Mother Country, but points of treaty law and their interpretation.

Excursions to London Fair.

Tickets are on sale daily until Sept. 18, at single fare for round trip to London, and on Tuesday, Sept. 15, and Thursday, Sept. 17, there will be a special rate in effect of $2.55 for the round trip. All tickets valid for return until Sept. 21. The service via Grand Trunk between Toronto and London is unexcelled. For further information call at Grand Trunk city ticket office, northwest corner of King and Yonge-streets. ed

Young Britons' Reception.

The Orange Young Britons will present an illuminated address to County Master Hornshaw at Victoria Hall at a reception in his honor to-night. Mayor Urquhart will read the address. James L. Hughes will preside. An excellent musical program has been arranged by Bro. W. C. Hickman, chairman, and the committee of arrangements.

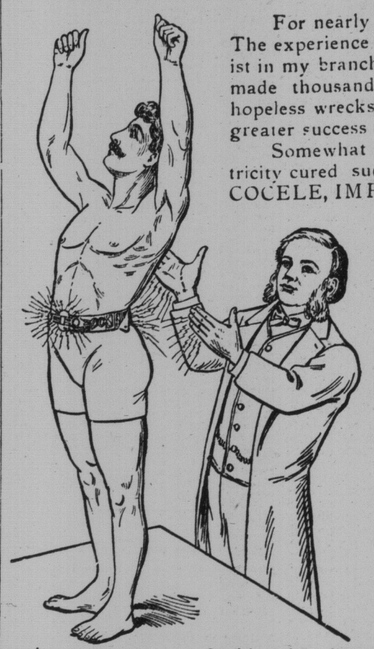
Best Month of Season in Muskoka.

Although the New Royal Muskoka Hotel was closed for the season on Sept. 10, there are a large number of other first-class hotels on the lakes, and good reason choose a better time of the season than the month of September for a trip to these beautiful lakes. Excellent climate for hay fever sufferers. Tourists' tickets on sale daily. For illustrated folders, tickets and all information call at Grand Trunk city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. ed

Apples for England.

Contracts have already been made for the shipment to Great Britain of over two million bushels of Canadian apples. Experts say that Canadian Pippins, Ribston Pippins, and Baldwins equal the British fruit of the same names.

Free to Men Until Cured



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and if you are cured or satisfied at the end of that time, then pay me my price—AS LOW AS $4.00. If not satisfied, return the appliance, and the transaction is closed. This is my method of dealing, and made from the sole and earnest desire that every man in Canada may have an opportunity to try my cure for himself. When you consider the fact that I am the oldest and LARGEST ELECTRIC APPLIANCE MANUFACTURER in the World—in fact, I am the father of the Electric Belt business—and for over 35 years have had nothing but success, and that my great knowledge and experience insures the same for the future, you should feel safe in trying my offer. There are many imitators of my goods, but my great knowledge, due to experience and research, is mine alone, and cannot be imitated. I give it freely to every user of my Belts, and this with the best electric appliance the world has ever known leaves very slight doubt of success. I also give my belts on trial for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney, Stomach and Bladder Troubles, Nervousness, etc.

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