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ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements
getting the run of the paper—Each in-
sertion 10¢ per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc.,
at 5¢ for each insertion of 5 lines or less.
Deaths of British, Marriages and Deaths
of others at 5¢ for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of com-
plaints as to the misdirection of letters, and
to certain money remitted to this office, we
have to request our subscribers and agents
when sending money for THE TELEGRAPH to
do so by post office order or registered letter,
in which case the remittance will be at our
risk.

In remitting by check or post office order
our patrons will please make them payable
to THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY.
All letters for the business office of this
paper should be addressed to THE SEMI-
WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., and
all correspondence for the editorial depart-
ment should be sent to the Editor of THE
TELEGRAPH, St. John.

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Without exception names of new sub-
scribers will be entered until the money is
received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for
their paper, whether they take it from
the office or not, and all arrears are
paid. There is no legal discontinuance
for a subscriber until all arrears are
paid for it.
It is a well established principle of law that
a man must pay for what he has. Hence, who-
ever takes a paper from the post office,
whether directed to him or somebody else,
must pay for it.

TELEPS FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Write plainly and take special pains with
copy.
File on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your
communication as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not pre-
pared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 7, 1899.

THE SHAMROCK-COLUMBIA RACE.

The result of the race between the
Shamrock and Columbia yesterday is to
leave the yachting experts in a state of
doubt and uncertainty, and to
leave most of their confident predictions
altogether. If there was anything that
the American yachting writers were
quite sure of it was that in a light breeze
the Columbia would walk right away
from the Shamrock and he described
with many details, the marvelous man-
ner in which the Columbia would sail
without wind, "like a ghost," as they
expressed it. Another thing they
were quite certain about was that
running before the wind the Columbia
would prove the faster of the two
yachts. The cold facts, as disclosed in
yesterday's race, are that the Shamrock
showed she could beat the
Columbia in a light breeze either run-
ning before the wind or close hauled.
The Shamrock was in the lead when the
time limit of five and a half hours ex-
pired, and would have won the race if
there had been no time limit.
The fact that the two fastest yachts in
the world took two hours and twenty-
five minutes to run fifteen nautical
miles before the wind, shows the
weather conditions sufficiently to give
an idea of the nature of the contest.
The wind was from the north east at
the rate of about twelve miles an hour.
The Shamrock took the lead at the start and
kept it while the wind remained steady.
Six minutes after the start she was 200
yards ahead of the Columbia and thirty-
three minutes after the start she was
half a mile ahead. By this time, how-
ever, the wind had fallen to eight miles
an hour and was decreasing in strength.
As it fell it became irregular and the
Columbia at this time obtained a favor-
able streak and passed the Shamrock,
turning the buoy two minutes in advance
of the British yacht. The wind, which
had been northeast, now backed
towards the northwest and it was this
change which gave the Columbia the
advantage and enabled her to take it
easily. On the last windward home the
Shamrock regained the lead and was
ahead of the Columbia and it was this
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THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

The tedious Venezuela arbitration has
come to an end and the award of the
arbitrators, which is unanimous, has
been delivered. We publish else-
where the despatches relating to the
subject and detailing the boundary
between Venezuela and British Guiana
as made by the arbitrators. The award
is almost wholly in favor of the British
claims and it gives to the latter the val-
uable mining region which was the prin-
cipal subject of dispute.
The dispute with regard to the Vene-
zuela boundary is a very old one. The
foundation of the British claim is the
possession of the Dutch, from whom
British Guiana was taken in 1814. The
Venezuelans secured their independence
in 1821 and succeeded to the territorial
claims of Spain. In 1839 Sir
E. H. Schomburgk made a re-
port to the governor of British Guiana
showing the points on the south and
west to which the Dutch occupation had

extended, and in 1841, with the author-
ity of the British government, he mark-
ed out the line which, in his opinion,
should be accepted as the western
boundary of British Guiana. This fron-
tier line was not meant to be
regarded as the utmost limit to
which the British were entitled to press
their claims, but as a line that might be
taken as a reasonable basis for a com-
promise. The suggestion, however, was
not accepted by the Venezuelans, and
in 1844 the British government offered
a further concession of territory by way
of compromise which was also declined.
In 1850 it was agreed that the disputed
territory should remain unoccupied
but the agreement was not respected.
In 1876 the Venezuelans were willing
to accept the compromise of 1844, but to
this the British refused to accede, as
their claims on the Yacaré were ig-
nored, and a modified Schomburgk line,
including country to the west of
the original line, was drawn as a
basis of the British claim. In consequence
of concessions of rights over land grant-
ed by the Venezuela government in the
disputed region, diplomatic relations
between the two countries were sus-
pended in 1887, and in 1890 the British
government intimated that the
country east of the modified Schom-
burgk line should be held to be
British beyond dispute. In the
last part of 1895 the president of the
United States took up the cause
of Venezuela and sent an insulting and
belligerent message to congress looking
towards war with Great Britain. Finally
a treaty was arranged for the settlement
of the disputed boundary by arbitration,
the government of the United States
undertaking to see that it was
carried out by Venezuela, a com-
missioner to be named by the United
States and another American army.
Two arbitrators were appointed by Great
Britain and two by Venezuela, the fifth,
who was president of the tribunal, being
selected by the other four. The person
selected for president was Professor Mar-
tens, of St. Petersburg. The arbitrators
held a preliminary meeting at Paris in
January of this year and adjourned un-
til May 25th. They have been sitting
practically ever since.

The government of Venezuela employed
Ex-president Harrison as their coun-
sellor hoping thereby to win more American
support of their claims. It was hardly
a decent theory for a man who had oc-
cupied such a high position to accept
such a retainer, but he seems to have
seen no impropriety in the transaction.
Whether he will ever receive anything
for his work from Venezuela will prob-
ably depend on the result of the arbitra-
tion and civil war now going on in that
interesting country.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

In view of the fact that a war be-
tween Great Britain and the two Dutch
republics of South Africa appears to be
imminent our readers will naturally be
looking for some details as to the British
force to be employed in the
work of bringing the Boers to their
senses. Some time ago we published a
list of the British regiments under or-
ders for South Africa, but as the num-
ber of regiments under orders has large-
ly increased since that time it will be
proper to give a new list of the forces
that will be employed in the Transvaal
if war should be declared.

The battalions of infantry now in
South Africa or on the way thither are
as follows:—
3rd Grenadier Guards, 1st Northumberland
1st Kings Liverpool Fusiliers,
1st Leicestershire 1st Devonshire Regt.,
1st Border Regt., 1st North Lancashire
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Manchester
1st Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Royal Irish
1st Buffs, 1st Devonshire Regt., 1st
1st Buffs, 1st Devonshire Regt., 1st

The above makes a total of seventeen
infantry battalions, averaging 1,000 men
each or 17,000 in all, which are now in
South Africa or very close to it. In ad-
dition to the battalions there are
six regiments of cavalry and six bat-
teries of artillery, making up a total
of about 23,000 men. This force
is probably too small to engage in an
aggressive campaign if the Boers are as
numerous as the despatches state them
to be, but provision has been made for
the sending out of 20 additional bat-
talions if war should be declared. The
battalions of infantry selected for this
service are as follows:—
2nd West Surrey, 2nd Royal Fusiliers,
2nd Devonshire Regt., 2nd West Yorkshire
1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Royal Welch Fusiliers,
1st Buffs, 1st Devonshire Regt., 1st
1st Buffs, 1st Devonshire Regt., 1st

In addition to the above there are
three battalions of guards under orders,
making twenty battalions in all. In
brief the regular British infantry in
South Africa will number 37,000 men, if
there should be a war. All the bat-
talions named in the second list are now
in Great Britain and could be sent to
South Africa in a few days.

It was stated some time ago that orders
had been given for the despatch of an
army corps to South Africa. This is a
military term of which many civilians
do not understand the meaning, so
that it will be proper to ex-
plain here what an army corps is
composed of, but also the composition

of the brigades and divisions which
form it. A battalion, which is the mili-
tary unit of infantry, is practically the
same thing that a regiment was prior to
the army reforms which brought terri-
torial regiments into being. Before
that time only twenty-five regiments
of the line, the Rifle brigade
and the Rifle corps and the
regiments of guards had more than one
battalion. The territorial system amal-
gamated those regiments which before
had only a single battalion, so that now
every regiment of the line has at least
two battalions, while those of the line
regiments have each three battalions,
and one soon to have four. The three
regiments of Grenadiers have each
three battalions, while the Rifle Brigade
and Rifle Corps have four.

An infantry brigade on a war footing
numbers 10,000 men of all ranks. As 96
men are left at the base, the net num-
ber in the field is 10,000. It is divided
into eight companies of 110 men each,
which with pioneers and artificers, the
band machine gun section and engineers
make up the total above given. A bat-
talion is commanded by a lieutenant
colonel, and the other officers are one
major, three captains, three subalterns,
one adjutant, one quartermaster and one
medical officer.

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A brother of President Kruger has
been in Chicago to solicit Mayor Harri-
son to assist him in raising a regiment of
Irish and Germans to fight against the
British in South Africa. Herr Kruger
did not explain how he proposed to
get his men to South Africa. He had
no success in his mission for Mr. Harri-
son was absent and both the Irish and
Germans were indiffer-
ent to his appeal. The only com-
mitment Chicago will send to South
Africa is a supply of meat and canned
goods for the use of the British army
which will soon be operating in the
Transvaal. For this Chicago will be
paid in good hard cash. British gold is
better than Boer promises.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

The seventh number of the Educa-
tional Review's supplementary readings
in Canadian History has been published
and contains six papers, all of consider-
able interest. W. B. Gagnon, P. J. D.,
writes on "Inheritance From Our
Historic Past." It is a brief sum-
mary of the six periods into which he di-
vides the history of this province. James
Hannay, D. C. L., deals with Nicholas
Denys, who came to Acadia with De
Ressay in 1632, was engaged in a num-
ber of enterprises in connection with
fishing and colonization, was lieutenant-
governor of the territory between Cape
Canso and Gaspe, and who wrote a book
about Acadia which was published in
1672. Denys formed settlements
at Bathurst and on the Miramichi and
died in France in 1688 at the great age
of ninety years. The Rev. W. O. Raymond,
M. A., has an interesting paper on "Traits
of Indian Character," in which he re-
lates a number of instances of Indian
cruelty, superstition, endurance, glee,
humor and friendship. Arthur P.
Silver gives an account of the Maroons
in Nova Scotia, and Victor H.
Palliser writes on "The First Siege and
Capture of Louisbourg." "The Defence
of Mackinac in 1814 is dealt with by Lieut.
Col. E. Cruikshank. This was one of the
most gallant episodes of the war of 1812.
The series will be completed in five
more numbers. It is in the hands of an educa-
tionist can afford to be without.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S REBOURCES.

We mentioned some time ago that Mr.
W. Albert Hickman, a gifted young
scientist, had been elected to the
provincial government to make a tour of
the province for the purpose of studying
its resources and obtaining information
with regard to its lands available for
settlement. Mr. Hickman has taken

many photographs of provincial scenery
and has obtained many options on farms
which the owners are willing to
sell. The object of the gov-
ernment in obtaining these options
is that Mr. Hickman may have
something concrete in the way of in-
formation to offer when lecturing in
England on the resources of this pro-
vince during the coming winter. Mr.
Hickman will be in Causton county by
the end of this week, and any one in
that county writing to him at Wood-
stock will have attention as soon as pos-
sible. Any person in the province hav-
ing an improved farm which he is
willing to sell, would do well to commu-
nicate with Mr. Hickman, whose general
address is 127 Priests street, St. John.

One of the amusing things about the
present international yacht race is the
fact that the Shamrock is claimed as an
American model. When the Americans
built their racing yacht four feet deep
with a big centreboard that was the
American model. The English were
then building deep cutters without a
centreboard and they are doing the
same thing still. Then the Americans
abandoned the centreboard for a cop-
perboard and built a boat twenty feet
deep, but it did not occur to them to
admit that they were copying British
models. Their boat was still American,
although, as unlike the former Ameri-
can type, as chalk is to cheese. This
claim that the Shamrock is built on an
American model ought to go hand in
hand with the claim of "Ood Save the
Queen" and its adaptation to the vessel
called "Amerlie."

We are glad to learn that the Univer-
sity of New Brunswick begins the new
college year with the largest freshman
class in its history. We hope that this
may be accepted as a sign of new life
and new interest in the college. We
trust also that these freshmen may per-
severe to the end, so that the number of
graduates will be the largest in the
history of the college. The
TELEGRAPH has done its utmost in times
past to stir up the college authorities to
greater activity in its interest and we
therefore have a right to claim some
credit for the improvement which the
University is showing. Nothing would
be more pleasing to THE TELEGRAPH
than to see the University a great and
prosperous institution worthy of the
province and of the large public endow-
ment which it receives.

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The pictures of the underbodies of the
Shamrock and Columbia which we pub-
lished Thursday show that these two
vessels are simply racing machines, of
no earthly use except for the single pur-
pose for which they were built.
The America, which won the cup,
was a fine, commodious schooner yacht
in which a man might have sailed
around the world. The Cambria and
Livonia, which came across the Atlantic
to win the cup, were vessels of the same
type. The Generals and Galatas were
gentle sloops of war. But the two
contending yachts for the cup this year
are merely freaks and a victory by
either of them would decide nothing.

The two races between the Shamrock
and Columbia have had a most disas-
trous effect on the prestige of those very
vessels—the American yachting ex-
perts, for the Shamrock has done what
they declared she could not do, held her
own with the Columbia in a light wind,
or, to use their own expression, "Colum-
bia weather." We hope that when the
next race comes off there will be some
Shamrock weather, and then we will be
able to tell better what the Irish yacht
can do.

The Parrboro Leader is rebuking
some of the residents of that place who
are deriding their town and calling it
slow and lacking in enterprise. This is
a common complaint of bilious people
the world over. They mistake the state
of their stomachs for the decrees of
providence. Parrboro is one of the
smartest towns in Canada. A few years
ago it was nothing but a hamlet, now it
is a big place with water works, electric
lights, fine wharves and a large shipping
business.

Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the
Maxim gun has become a British sub-
ject, thus following the example of Mr.
W. W. Astor. These two Americans by
birth evidently prefer the lion to the
eagle.

The Shamrock was in the lead Th-
day when the race was called off as she
was on Tuesday, as will be seen from the
full report of the race which we publish

elsewhere. The bulletin which repre-
sented that the Columbia was in the
lead at the finish lied as they frequen-
ly do. They were written for home con-
sumption by reporters who were viewing
the race through a spy glass, and who
could therefore hardly do more than
guess the position of the yachts.

The Shamrock-Columbia race will be
the exciting topic for next week, and
even Day will have to take a back
seat for a day or two. There appears at
present to be a prospect that the races
will be sailed under more favorable con-
ditions than those which took place when
Lord Darnley challenged for the cup.
It is to be hoped that they will end
without another international quarrel.

Michael Davitt and the other Irish
members of parliament who called a
meeting in Dublin and passed resolu-
tions of sympathy with the Transvaal
Boers are doubtless very sincere men,
but they are not possessed of much
worldly wisdom. The cause of Ireland
will not be advanced by open declara-
tions of hostility to England.

The people of New York are being
treated to some interesting revelations
regard to the campaign contributions of
their judges, which in some cases reach-
ed as large a figure as \$10,000. A man
who makes so large a contribution to an
election fund and afterwards is elected
to a judicial office is open to the charge
of having bought his place.

The opening of telegraphic communi-
cation with Dawson City by the C. P. R.
is an important event and cannot
fail to have the best results on the busi-
ness of that distant city. Now the people
of Dawson will have an opportunity of
making their wants known to the world
in a few hours and supplies will be
obtained with regularity and certainty.

The loss of the fine steamship Scot-
man is a serious matter, for it involves
not only the destruction of a fine vessel
but a serious sacrifice of human life.
Our people had an opportunity of seeing
the Scotman here last winter, and there-
fore will be general regret that she is not
likely to be seen here again.

The fact that parliament is to meet in
three weeks or less shows that war with
the Transvaal is expected by the gov-
ernment. The government desire to
have their policy indorsed by the repre-
sentatives of the people, and parliament
will also have to provide money for the
campaign.

Some of Admiral Dewey's enthusiastic
countrymen want to make him president
because he beat the Spaniards at Manila
but the sailor says he does not want to
be president. This ought to be a great
comfort to McKinley, who wants that
little office for himself for another term.

The second attempt to get off the race
between the Shamrock and Columbia
failed Thursday for the same cause that
prevented the race being completed on
Tuesday, lack of wind. The race for a
good part of the way was a drifting
match.

The Transvaal Boers are talking very
large just now, and have serious
thoughts of invading Great Britain after
Natal and Cape Colony have been con-
quered, but they will be singing a dif-
ferent tune three months hence.

SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL MEETING.

At Cady's, Queens County, Last Evening
—Able Speeches by Hon. A. G. Blair
and Others.

The political meeting at Cady's Cor-
ner, last evening, was eminently suc-
cessful. The hall was filled by between
300 and 400 attentive and deeply inter-
ested auditors of the speeches made by
Hon. A. G. Blair and others. Mr.
Thomas Richardson presided. Hon.
Blair's address was probably the
ablest ever made in Queens county,
and was received most enthusiastically
as he showed by fact and figure that the
Liberal government has done for Can-
ada, placing her in a position she never
before attained. Hon. H. E. Emerson
made a capital speech as also did Mr. E.
H. McAlpine, Q. C., Hon. L. P. Farris
and Counsellor Leonard, of Cady's. On
the platform with the minister of rail-
ways were Hon. H. E. Emerson,
Hon. A. S. White, Hon. J.
P. Farris, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. P. P.
E. H. McAlpine, Q. C., C. J. Mil-
ligan and Counsellors Perry and Leon-
ard. It was nearly 9 o'clock when the
train reached St. John after the meet-
ing.

COURT NEWS.

Circuit.
Domville vs. the Klondike, Yukon and
Stewart Pioneers, Limited, was taken up
before Judge Landry at the circuit court
Wednesday. Mr. H. H. McLean, on be-
half of the defendant company, read a
number of affidavits in support of an ap-
plication for an adjournment of the case
on the ground that a number of material
witnesses could not be had at present.
A number of these are in the Klondike,
and if a postponement was granted they
could be taken to Vancouver and their
evidence taken under commission.
Probate.
Petitions for the passing of accounts
in the estates of the late Messrs. Wm.
and James Burke were presented and
committees granted returnable Nov. 8, R.
F. Quigley, proctor.

Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it,
ask your dealer in medicine to show you the
new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANO-
DYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three
times as much as the old 25 cent style, which
is a great saving to those who use this valu-
able family medicine. The superior quality
of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left
his home in New Brunswick, and could tell you
how he was distressed on that day. I have
tried it as instructed to high standard from
that time to this. No medicine today possesses
the confidence of the public to a greater extent.
JOHN R. RAND, North Waterford, Me., Jan. 1891.

As a family remedy it has been used and in-
dorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother
should have it in the house for many common
ailments, internal as much as external.
See book on INFLAMMATION free. Price
25¢ each. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Maritime Synod.

Tuesday, Oct. 4.—After devotional ex-
ercises the first business taken up by
the Presbyterian synod was the filling
of the position of church agent, made
vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Morris-
son. This matter was presented by
Rev. Dr. Falconer, of Pictou. In the
interim since the death of Dr. Morrison,
Rev. John McMillan, of Chalmers
church, Halifax, has been acting as
agent.

The name of Rev. John McMillan was
moved by Rev. Robt. Murray, of Hal-
ifax. That of Rev. E. A. McQuay, of
Clifton, was proposed by Rev. Dr. Fal-
coner. That of the Rev. Geo. S. Carson,
of Pictou, was proposed by Rev. Thos.
Stewart, of Dartmouth. The name of
Rev. Thos. Stewart of Dartmouth, was
proposed by Rev. F. W. Murray, of Mil-
town.

After a third ballot and a very close
contest the Rev. E. A. McQuay, of
Clifton, was declared elected to this
responsible position, which
involves the handling of nearly
\$50,000 per year and which
carries with it a salary of \$2,000. The
confirmation of this appointment rests
with the assembly which meets in June.
The synod was also informed of invita-
tions to St. John and to Chatham, and
accepted that of Chatham.

The report of the augmentation com-
mittee was read by Rev. E. Smith, of
Clifton. The committee had received in-
come of \$9,806 received. The fund was in
debt \$17 at the end of the year.
Grants have been given for next year
amounting to \$10,000. Sixty-one con-
gregations will receive aid.
This matter was ably spoken to by
Rev. J. S. Suberland and Principal
Calkin.

The report of the college board was
ably presented by Rev. Dr. Sedgewick.
The finances were shown to be in a
healthy position—there being a larger
amount in funds than at this time
last year. About \$7,000 is yet required
to complete the cost of the library build-
ing. Of this amount \$35 is already sub-
scribed. Very interesting addresses in
this connection were delivered by Rev.
Thos. Cummings and E. D. Millar and
Rev. Prof. Gordon.

On motion of Rev. Robert Murray, the
historic method of calling the roll was
done away with. Henceforth attend-
ances will be recorded by each member
handing his card to the clerk. In future
the veteran clerk, Rev. Dr. Sedgewick,
will have an assistant in the person of
Rev. Thos. Stewart.

Tuesday, N. S., Oct. 4.—The chief subject
engaging the attention of the synod to-
night is foreign missions. The attend-
ance is exceedingly large, every seat in
the gallery as well as in the body of the
house is filled.

Rev. Dr. Falconer, convener of the
foreign mission committee, introduced
the subject, speaking of the very great
work to be done in Demarara among the
East Indian coolies. He spoke of the
Rev. Geo. Ross, D. D., minister of
Northwest Arm, Halifax, has signified
his willingness to take up the work
there.

The consecration prayer was offered
by Rev. A. Gaudier of Halifax.
Mr. Ross then spoke of his reasons for
taking up the work. His speech was
exceedingly well received.

Rev. Simon Fraser, missionary from
Trinidad, on farthing spoke of his work
here, describing in glowing terms the
opportunities that are before the church
in that field.

Rev. Dr. Falconer then gave the
parting address to Mr. Ross and on be-
half of the synod presented him with a
Bible as his weapon and defence. Mr.
Falconer's address is spoken of as one of
the most touching and beautiful parting
addresses ever given before synod.

The Rev. Dr. Whittier of Trinidad,
who was also present addressed the
synod and was heard most sympatheti-
cally.

Incidentally, though not in order of
business, Rev. Wm. Gaudier spoke of
the burning of Rev. Mr. Jack's church
in North Sydney and bespoke the sym-
pathy of the synod. Contributions were
at once handed Mr. Jack, Rev. Dr. Rob-
ertson heading the list.

The next subject for discussion was
that of home missions. This was intro-
duced by the veteran convener Rev. Dr.
McMillan. His remarks were brief to
make room for others.

Rev. Stewart and Robinson also spoke
briefly. But the speech of the evening
was by Rev. Dr. Robertson,
of Winnipeg, on Northwest missions.
His patriotism and optimism were en-
tirely to all present as he described in
ringing tones the future of the great
Northwest and the population that is
there and the opportunities for church
work. Some of his incidents were ex-
ceedingly laughter provoking. Dr. Rob-
ertson is easily the "grand old man" of
Canadian Presbyterianism, as was mani-
fest from the ovation given him.

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