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JOHN P. PATTERSON, Manager.

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CHILD LABOR AND EDUCATION.

The problem of child labor is each day attracting more serious attention. Although educational methods are fast being adopted whereby the child may be kept at school until an age is reached which will make his advent into the world's troubles less hazardous, there is still growing cause for alarm, and the field for missionary work in this direction is wide.

That the premature labor of children is responsible for the backwardness of many school pupils has been proved beyond a doubt. According to recent investigations in New York schools a surprising percentage of the children are employed in various occupations during school hours, and where the largest percentage of young children is employed the least concern among the people is the adjustment or maintenance of educational institutions.

Mr. Owen P. Lovejoy, addressing the American Institute of Instruction in Montreal a day or two ago, said: "Premature labor robs the child of the years and opens the door to temptation. He enters industry too young to undertake the more intricate and rewarding forms of labor. In default of anything in modern industry which can be dignified by the term 'apprenticeship,' he is kept for several years upon some simple task, which frequently calls into requisition but a few muscles and offers no technical development. A report recently published in the United States shows that the child who begins work at 12 or 14 years of age is compared with one who remains in school until 16 is permanently handicapped in the pursuit of a livelihood."

According to Mr. Lovejoy's investigations the man employed at labor which barely sustains life is the least able to offer his children those educational advantages contemplated in every well-organized community. It is often the case that the limitations of a man's own childhood have rendered him incapable of appreciating the educational opportunities, and his very honesty and desire for economic independence lead him to thrust his children into industry at the earliest possible moment.

This has been found to be especially true among the foreign race, and that are settling in large numbers in our industrial centres. The general attitude of a community towards education is directly related to the presence of its children in industry.

It is pleasing to note that in the larger cities especially there is an increasing antipathy towards this material step being taken to check the progress. No one who has the sense at heart will be disposed to doubt Mr. Lovejoy when he says that what is absolutely necessary in such a restrictive law as shall entirely prohibit the little child from the fields of industry and bring him within the range of the school, and on the other hand an effective law which will be so restrictive that it will afford such occupation and relaxation that the child will not leave school willingly—an education which inspires the child to self-supporting industry, an education which the parent will recognize as preparation for higher wage earning, and which will inspire him with sufficient patience to the pleasures of today for the higher rewards of tomorrow. This programme, as Mr. Lovejoy says, will be opposed by the taxpayer and by the people whose benefit from such a reform is greater, but if it is to be of any real value, it must be supported by the legislature and industrial efficiency constitute the foundation of a democracy we must be willing to pay the price.

THE COLLEGE MAN IN BUSINESS.

Harvard University this year has six hundred graduates, and of these 170 announced their intention of going into business. Of Princeton, 100 graduates and Yale's 350, 71 and 119 respectively are pledged to commercial pursuits.

Commenting upon this tendency toward business as a career for educated and ambitious men, the Washington Herald points out that it is only in recent years that figures such as these have become possible. It was thought in the old days that education at Yale, Harvard or Princeton meant surely an education for one of the learned professions—the law, medicine or the church. It used to be considered a waste of time and money for a young man who intended to enter business to go to college, but the college man has so proven himself in the higher walks of finance and industry that the change in mental attitude towards college education is more than justified.

The tendency, however, is one which emphasizes to a marked degree the growth of American character towards commercialism. It goes without saying that, ordinarily, no man can expect to make as much money in any one of the professions as he can in business, and nowadays money seems to be the chief aim of men.

To some degree this must seem a pity. It eliminates from the striving of our young men that struggle for honor which impels a man to use his education and talents for the betterment of mankind, and sets him out on the road of life knowing only that he is well equipped for the competitive struggle in business, success in which means wealth, success and the failure of others.

Along the business path which these university graduates are choosing lies the road to wealth, but not, necessarily, to honor. We respect, sometimes, our millionaires but we seldom honor them. Honor and its concomitants are usually reserved for others—for the physician who puts his talents at the disposal of his fellow-men, sometimes for a money reward, but most of all for such rewards as come to the man of business working for his own hand. In the law and the church are honor to be found, too, and the highest conception of either of these professions minimizes their money-making qualities.

The Herald, however, permits itself to see in this tendency ground for hopefulness as well as for criticism. It may be, it says, that the advent of the

university and college man into business will prove the one thing needed to place business on a higher and nobler plane. Ethics forms part of the curricula of our colleges, and with the growth of the co-operative idea, schemes of profit-sharing, and theories of justice to the workman, it may well be that the rise of a body of well-educated business men shall do much toward softening the difficulties between the small army of officers of industry and the great mass of workers in the ranks.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The prophet of hard times, despaired and rejected for many years, is making his voice heard again in the land. Upon the backward weather conditions of the past spring and the present stringency of the money market he is building vague predictions of disaster in the near future, seeing dismal visions of blue ruin as a climax to the past decade of prosperity.

While there is some foundation for this pessimism there is small prospect of any such diapyclical depression as will affect the average Canadian. It is true that the election attendant upon the recent years of unprecedented fatness has produced the inevitable over-speculation and that some reaction is inevitable. The real estate boom in the West has not been always justified by conditions and in those places where values were unduly inflated there will undoubtedly be some decline. Another usual accompaniment of prosperity has been local speculation in stocks, notably of silver and copper mines, and here a decided slump may certainly be expected, bringing heavy loss to thousands of investors. But these things are only the froth on the crest of the wave of progress; this removed, the real foundation of Canada's prosperity remains undisturbed.

The demand for labor is stronger than ever and, in view of the tremendous amount of railway construction under way and in immediate prospect, there is no possibility of abatement. In spite of the unfavorable weather of early summer crops will be good and for much of our produce, especially for wheat, the price will be unusually high owing to shortage in other countries. Though recent ominous signs in the United States have awakened in Canada a consciousness of a common danger, the fact that for a couple of years back they have been enormously increasing their current loans without a corresponding increase of available cash for much of our produce, especially for wheat, causing a notable tightness of money, general business conditions show no serious signs of uneasiness.

There may be some slackening of the pace of development, but the country will be better instead of worse off for that. Business men will come down to sound business methods and will pay less attention to "get rich quick" schemes. Conservatism may take the place of recklessness, over-confidence may be displaced by hopefulness and careful planning. As a result progress may be, to the eye, a bit slower. But beyond this return to a sane and sturdy there will be no reaction; the country will continue to move forward busily and assuredly and the dinner pail will be full.

RHODES MEN AT OXFORD.

The recent selection of a Rhodes scholar as captain of Rugby Union at Rugby, an education which the parent will recognize as preparation for higher wage earning, and which will inspire him with sufficient patience to the pleasures of today for the higher rewards of tomorrow. This programme, as Mr. Lovejoy says, will be opposed by the taxpayer and by the people whose benefit from such a reform is greater, but if it is to be of any real value, it must be supported by the legislature and industrial efficiency constitute the foundation of a democracy we must be willing to pay the price.

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SCENES IN TROUBLESOME RUSSIA.

REPORTS PRESENTED BY OFFICERS OF THE I. O. G. T. IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

For soon it happened that two heads bent in search of the wondrous clover. The while that a pair of dangled cheeks were matted with bushes over. But what if their search proved all for naught. Since, with or without, the spell was wrought!

TO THOSE WHO GRIEVE.

To those who walk the glooming path of grief. A simple message here; To those who reap wo's tear-bewetted shaft. For I have walked the path that now you know, Have heard the waters gray Chant requiems in their ceaseless ebb and flow

For love they swept away, Ah, bitter is the draft that you must drain, Yet I have quaffed its final drop of pain. Ay, I have stood beneath God's dome at night, And, while I pray, "Let me die."

'E'en in the solemn presence of His might, I dared to lift that cry, For Love was dead, and, fair, so fair, was he That life without was bare; The lips were dumb that oft had gladdened me, And he lay sleeping there, Oh, brother mine, whose heart is numb with woe, Does life seem less and wrack? I know—I know.

Yet in that deepest gulf of truth I knew, No pity stern but clear; Though I be wet with sorrow's horrid dew, I may another cheer. Then, "God," I cried, "help me erect To bless the ones of Grouse's stricken band, Though I be all unblest." Ah, this were easy words to say, I know, But, oh, how hard—how hard—to live them, too.

Then Time came by, and laid a healing hand, Full softly on my head, The scar remains, Grief's never-fading brand, But the first pain is dead, Then, brothers, sisters, let us learn Upon its whirling way, 'Tis hard, you say? Yet Grief doth whisper this: "Still may you smile,"—Ehe says it with a kiss.

BABY'S EYES. (Denver Republican.) A smile leaps into the deeps of blue. The spirit of baby's hair-of-gold; Impishly swaggers and bold; Hinting of elfish revels, beneath elan moonlit skies— When the home of mischief but in baby's sparkling eyes?

Up from the depths twin tears have welled, Shining like jewels fair; Sobs are rising, unchecked, unquelled—'Tis baby's young shining hair!— Hinting of larger sorrows, in the coming years of sighs, Where is the home of sadness but in baby's sparkling eyes?

But mark how steadily one light glows, Fed by no teaching of art; Straight to the bosom of man it goes, Warning the coldest heart; Hinting of trust and worship and devotion that never dies, Where is the home of love itself, but in baby's sparkling eyes?

STRIKE CAUSES MINING STOCKS TO GO DOWN. COBALT, July 8.—A big strike was declared this morning in the leading mines, which had signed the mine owners' schedule. The work is at a standstill on all save Foster, Green Meachan, McKinley Darragh and Queen. The strike here caused a heavy tone in the Toronto local market for mining securities. Freshney, Foster and Green Meachan were among the issues to show declines. One consolation is that mining stocks have fallen so far in the past six months, and they cannot go so much farther. At least that is the hope of many holders.

CASITORIA. The kind you have always bought. Signature of Cash & Station.

The thirty-seventh session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of New Brunswick, met in the Good Templar hall of Thorne Lodge, Haymarket Square, at 10 a. m. today. The following officers were present at roll call, Grand Chief Templar J. V. Jackson, Moncton, in the chair; Grand Counsellor M. G. Harmer, Norton, Grand Vice Templar Mrs. John Crandall, Moncton.

Grand Supr. Juvenile Temple, Mrs. J. V. Jackson, Moncton. Grand Secretary, L. R. Hetherington, Elgin. Grand Marshal, W. R. Rowley, St. John. Past Grand Chief Templar, Rev. T. Marshall, St. John. Young's Cove. Assistant Grand Secretary, Miss Annie Vallis, Jerusalem.

Deputy Right Worthy Grand Templar, W. M. Burns, Hillsboro. The lodge opened with usual ceremonies. The grand chief templar appointed the credential committee to be L. R. Hetherington, C. M. Rowley, St. John, Gordon, Hopevalley, Cape-Ed. Peck.

The following representatives were present: Bellefleur, Young's Cove—John McNamara, Nellie Kennedy, Chipman—Miss Bertha Morrison, Emma Atkinson, Moncton—J. E. Milton, Fidelity, Norton—W. H. Huggard, Mrs. A. McLeod, Rev. A. Parry, Frances Willard, Hillsboro—Frank Dixon.

Resolution, Elgin—L. R. Hetherington. Siste Guard, Grand Marman—B. Mayhew, Springfield—Mrs. G. T. Bates, Mrs. L. Peckles, Mrs. J. A. S. Kierstead, Mrs. A. M. Thorne, Undanted, Hopevalley—Cape-Ed. Peck.

Victoria, Jerusalem—Eddie Inches, Michael Kelly, Miss Anna Vallis, Waterbury—Miss Lena Sharp, Harry Gale, Lawson, Clones—Miss Edith Graham, Jubilee, Moncton—Miss Beatrice Sackler, Miss Helen Sackler, Miss J. E. Scott, Perry's Point—H. V. Dickson, Prince Albert, Dover—Mrs. Geo. Fryd.

Queen's Own, Narrows—J. R. Bell, Jackson (Sunny Brae)—Hanford Blakeney, James Bailey, Tobique Star—A. R. Kearney, King's Blues—M. B. Evans, Victoria Temple, Moncton—Mrs. J. Jackson, Elgin Temple—Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Victoria Temple, Norton—M. G. Harmer, Albert District Lodge—W. M. Burns, Kings District Lodge—R. H. Dunlop, Mrs. R. H. Dunlop, Queens District Lodge—Miss Nellie Gale, L. A. Sipp, H. F. Chase, Westmorland District—Mrs. John Crandall, J. A. Bannister, Victoria District—Rev. T. D. Bell, Onward, Hamstead—Walter Dugan, Lead Temperance L. G. H.

The following committees were appointed: Distribution—L. R. Hetherington, E. E. Peck, M. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. Crandall, Miss Jessie Scott, Finance—M. G. Harmer, W. M. Burns, A. C. M. Lawson, John McNamara, Mrs. G. T. Bates, Siste of the Order—A. C. M. Lawson, W. B. Evans, Miss Lena Sharp, B. Maybury, Frank Dixon, Appeals—W. M. Burns, H. B. Dixon, L. A. Small, Sessions—W. F. Rowley, E. E. Peck, R. M. Dunlop, Mrs. Sackler, W. Dugan, Official Order—M. G. Harmer, A. C. M. Lawson, J. A. S. Kierstead, Bannister, Mrs. J. A. S. Kierstead, Obituary—Rev. T. Marshall, Rev. A. Parry, Rev. T. D. Bell, Miss M. Soley, Miss Edith Graham, Juvenile work—Mrs. J. V. Jackson, Mrs. G. Fryd, Miss B. L. Morrison, Mrs. L. R. Hetherington, Miss A. B. McLeod.

District Lodges—R. M. Dunlop, A. B. Kearney, H. Huggard, H. Blakeney, Miss Nellie Gale. Committee on Sessions reported recommending that we adjourn at 12. Meet again at 2 p. m. and adjourn at 5 and meet in evening session at 7.30.

The reports of the officers were received and referred to the different committees for consideration and report. The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet at 8 p. m.

Following are the reports presented: PROPAGATION COMMITTEE. The propagation committee reported that during the year four men had been working for them, E. A. Westmorland, Michael Kelly, Prof. J. A. Nichols and J. J. Callahan. The sum of \$931.25 had been spent in lecture and organizing work. The following lodges have been organized or re-organized during the year: Alpha, Bloomfield, Carleton Co. Arthurett, Arthurett, Victoria Co. Beulah, Burnt Land Brook, Victoria Co. Coldstream, Mt. Pleasant, Carleton Co. Endeavor, Curryville, Albert Co. Gold Leaf, Ortonville, Victoria Co. Gladstone, White Head, Grand Marman King's Blues, Newcastle Bridge, Queens Co. Mayflower, Seal Cove, Grand Marman Lakeland, Lakeland, Victoria Co. Lady Somerset, Fredericton Junction, Maple Leaf, Gillespie Sett, Victoria Co. Mountain Rose, Steeves Mt., West. Co. Pleasant Valley, Albert Mines, Albert Co. Sisson Ridge, Sisson Ridge, Victoria Co. Samaritan, Moncton, Triumph, Lewisville, Westmorland Co. Tobique Valley, Riley Brook, Victoria Co. Tobique Star, Plaster Rock, Victoria Co. Waterville, Waterville, Carleton Co. Windsor, Windsor, Carleton Co. Victoria County District Lodge.

J. VERNON JACKSON, G. C. T. GRAND SUPERINTENDENT OF JUVENILE WORK. I regret to say that as far as organizing new Temples is concerned, the work has been at a standstill during the year ending April 30th, 1907, but since that date we have renewed activity and prospects seem favorable. At the present time four Temples are dormant because the Supts. have not been supported and have given up. We did have two others in the same condition, but Bro. Weyman came to the rescue of Henry Bright, and several sisters have been prevailed upon to take hold of Children Temple again. The Temples that have been kept up show an increase of about 100 members over last year.

MEMBERSHIP. Reported last year 729 Initiated this year 204 Reinstated 5 Total 938 Total paid out in new roll 938 Resigned 105 Suspended 19 Died 1 Lost in dormant Temples 123 Total 1,177 Members now on roll 1,177

During the last two weeks I have organized another Temple at Moncton with 29 members. Miss Douletin has organized one at Plaster Rock, and Miss L. R. Hetherington one at Elgin.

ANNIE JACKSON, G. S. J. W. GRAND SECRETARY. It is gratifying to be able to announce that the progress and prosperity which have characterized the years covered by my previous reports have been well maintained throughout this year just closed. This has been in many respects the best year in the history of the order in this province. Never before has such a large Propagation Fund been voluntarily contributed to aid the work of the order. The number of temperance meetings held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, the District and Subordinate Lodges is unprecedented in the annals of New Brunswick Good Templars. The total revenue received by the Grand Lodge is the largest on record. The largest lodge in the Maritime Province is now located at Elgin. As a result of Good Templar activity in recent years, public opinion in reference to the necessity of temperance organization has been quite largely changed. People recognize the fact that public sentiment in favor of temperance is maintained and developed more successfully where there are temperance organizations than where there are none. The church takes a more lively interest in the reform in communities where there are temperance lodges. Scientific temperance is better and more systematically taught in the public schools. Temperance Sunday is more intelligently and more effectively observed in the Sunday schools. Special temperance organization will be needed so long as there is special temperance work to be accomplished.

During the year there have been held under the auspices of the I. O. G. T., through the Grand, District and Subordinate lodges, 381 public meetings at which one or more addresses on some phase of the temperance question have been delivered. There have also been held 2,610 lodge meetings attended on an average by 34 persons

done by any other means. To give up the paper on account of one year's failure would be a backward step. I have every confidence that next year under arrangements similar to the last few months the paper can be made to pay its own way. I would therefore recommend that we continue another year in partnership with the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. The results of the year's work show a net increase of about 800 members. Owing to alterations in the By-laws a couple of years ago, a number of lodges and members have been carried forward which should have been taken off. These have all been taken off this year as well as all members in lodges four quarters in arrears, so that our present membership as shown by the Grand Secretary's report is in good standing. I regret that financially we have to say that we have a balance of about \$200.00 on the wrong side, but when one considers that we started the year with nothing on hand and have done 17 months missionary work, even with a shortage of \$200.00 the investment is a good one, and more especially when one considers that the tax on the increase of over 800 in membership will far more than cover up the deficiency.

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Our lodges have raised, in addition to collections at public meetings, the sum of \$4,175. This money has been spent in procuring temperance literature, procuring appliances for conducting in a better manner lodges and public meetings, and building and improving halls in which such meetings are held. Our order during the year has conducted in New Brunswick over 4,000 meetings and expended over \$6,000 for the advancement of the temperance cause. This easily puts us in the forefront of all organizations working directly or indirectly in New Brunswick for the promotion of temperance.

There are at present 71 active lodges with a membership of 8,330. The gain in the due-paying membership, which is our actual strength, has been eminently satisfactory. The tax received in 1904, the year previous to the one in which the present grand secretary assumed office, was \$350 on an average membership of 1,135. In 1905 it was \$441.60 on a membership of 1,323. This year we received on a membership of 1,882. This year the tax paid is \$699.04 on an average membership of 2,094. It will thus be seen that we have maintained the same per cent. increase in the two previous years.

The following lodges reported a membership of over 75 for last quarter:

Name of Lodge No. of Members. Resolution at Elgin 157 Keystone, at Seal Cove, G. M. 89 Albion, at Fredericton 81 Chipman, at Chipman 80 Fidelity, at Norton 79 Hampton, at Hampton 78 Safe Guard, at Grand Harbour 78 The following lodges fell four quarters in arrears and had charters revoked during the year: Alma, Amulion, Carmarthen, Dorchester, Hartland, Lakeville, Forest Glen, Pioneer of Tobique, Regina, Sunshine, Nashvaak Village, Mountain Rose, Parkinville, Centreville Banner, Gleda, Ruby, Woodcock. The charters of the following lodges should have been revoked last year: East Albert, Crystal, Rescue, May Sam, St. Lawrence, Nauwegausk, 20th Century Cambridge, Union and Reform.

The following lodges were instituted during the last quarter and paid no tax: Gladstone with 34 members, Samaritan with 18 members; Mountain Rose with 28 members. Total 73 members.

Grand Lodge tax was paid on 2,287 members for last quarter. Total value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$2,360. Mexican Light and Power Co., Treasury bonds, \$16,300.18. Total \$5,660.18. Schedule "F", treasurers in New Brunswick.

Parish of Lanark, \$5,000. Schedule "L", shares in steamship companies domiciled in New Brunswick, total value \$16,000. Schedule "P", shares in New Brunswick companies, par value \$5,000; value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$2,500. Schedule "R", shares in capital stock of U. S. companies and U. S. policies, value \$24,000. Mackay Companies, Limited, 30 shares, value \$7,400. Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 100 shares, value \$3,700. Toledo Railway and Light Company, 40 shares, value \$11,200. United States Steel Corporation, 10 common stock, value \$4,800. American Car and Foundry Company, 100 shares, value \$4,300. Gold King Mining Company, 15,000 shares, value \$2,400. Gold King Mining Company, \$2,000 bonds, value \$2,000. Policies: Mutual Life of New York, \$5,000. New York Life, \$1,000. Sun Life, \$5,000. Schedule "M", shows debts and liabilities at \$19,258. Schedule "N" shows shares in companies to which no market value can be attached. Abbotsford-Salt Co., 2,250 shares, par value \$10. Eastern Coal Co., Ltd., five shares, par value \$100. The Canadian Coral Marble Co., Ltd. 15 shares, par value \$100.

RECEIPTS. The receipts for the year were as follows: Cash on hand at start of year \$5 00 Cash on hand at end of year 65 00 Cash Propagation fund 179 83 Cash Propagation Committee 706 06 Cash I. S. Lodge 48 48 Cash J. E. West Co. 7 00 Cash G. S. J. W. 8 90 Total \$1,297 24 The expenditure was \$1,216 18 Cash on hand \$81 06 L. R. HETHERINGTON, R. S.

WHAT CONSERVATIVES ARE DOING. (Toronto Globe.) A Conservative paper gives currency to the rumor that Sir William Van Horne has been asked to lead the Conservative party in succession to Mr. Borden, and that he has taken time to consider the proposal. The only significance in the rumor is the hint it affords of the feeling of dissatisfaction that prevails wherever two or three Conservatives are gathered together. The latest escapade is the issuance of a broadsheet containing G. W. Fowler's speeches delivered in part during the last session. So if any one asks what the great Conservative party is doing he may be told that it is engaged in distributing the speeches of G. W. Fowler, and getting the benefit of his interesting researches among porters, bellboys, hotel registers, and other persons and things that have become of consequence as Conservative campaign material.

ESTATE OF LATE HENRY A. G. BLAIR

Application for Letters of Administration Made

Late Minister Left \$375,652 Against Which They are Debts and Liabilities of Nearly \$200,000.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Application has been made in the surrogate court by Andrew George Blair, barrister, at Henry Blair's law office, for the formal administration of the estate of the late Andrew G. Blair, former minister of railways and canals and afterwards chairman of the railway commission. The formal grant of administration has not yet been made. Mr. Blair's will was never found.

The inventory shows that Mr. Blair died suddenly on January 25th of this year, at Fredericton, N. B., was a rich man. He left \$375,652, against which there are debts and liabilities of \$198,288, leaving a balance of \$177,364. The estate: The value of the whole estate is \$375,652, personality, \$25,000 realty, \$350,652; liabilities, \$198,288; balance, \$177,364. Schedule "A", comprising freehold property within Ontario, 10 shares, corner McLaren and O'Connor street, Ottawa, \$12,000; terrace of four houses and barn, corner Gladstone avenue and Kent street, Ottawa, \$7,000. Total, \$20,000.

Schedule "B", comprising shares of capital stock in companies domiciled within Ontario. West-Can Canada Cement and Coal Co. 100 shares, par value \$1,000; value to January 25, 1907, \$2,000. Ontario Accident Insurance Co., 10 shares (30 per cent paid), par value \$100; value to January 25, 1907, \$10. Ashbury College Co., Ltd., 10 shares preferred, par value \$100; value to January 25, 1907, \$100. Birbik Investment and Security Co., 10 shares, preferred, par value, \$500 value to January 25, 1907, \$575. Ottawa Electric Railway Company, 10 shares, par value \$1,000; value to January 25, 1907, \$2,000. Dominion Building and Loan Association, 25 shares, par value, \$25; value to January 25, 1907, \$500. International Portland Cement Co. Limited, 55 shares, par value, \$5,500 value to January 25, 1907, \$9,000. Canadian General Electric, 500 shares, par value, \$50,000; value to January 25, 1907, \$65,000. Canadian Westinghouse Co., 10 shares, par value, \$10,000; value to January 25, 1907, \$12,500. Total value to January 25, 1907, \$93,400.

Schedule "C", comprising shares of capital in companies within Quebec, National Drug and Chemical Co., 4 shares, par value, \$4,800; value to January 25, 1907, \$4,800. Illinois Traction Co., 175 shares, par value, \$17,500; value to January 25, 1907, \$15,750. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., 40 shares, par value, \$40,000; value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$36,450. Mexican Light and Power Co., Treasury bonds, \$16,300.18. Total \$58,950.13. Schedule "D", treasurers in New Brunswick.

Parish of Lanark, \$5,000. Schedule "L", shares in steamship companies domiciled in New Brunswick, total value \$16,000. Schedule "P", shares in New Brunswick companies, par value \$5,000; value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$2,500. Schedule "R", shares in capital stock of U. S. companies and U. S. policies, value \$24,000. Mackay Companies, Limited, 30 shares, value \$7,400. Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 100 shares, value \$3,700. Toledo Railway and Light Company, 40 shares, value \$11,200. United States Steel Corporation, 10 common stock, value \$4,800. American Car and Foundry Company, 100 shares, value \$4,300. Gold King Mining Company, 15,000 shares, value \$2,400. Gold King Mining Company, \$2,000 bonds, value \$2,000. Policies: Mutual Life of New York, \$5,000. New York Life, \$1,000. Sun Life, \$5,000. Schedule "M", shows debts and liabilities at \$19,258. Schedule "N" shows shares in companies to which no market value can be attached. Abbotsford-Salt Co., 2,250 shares, par value \$10. Eastern Coal Co., Ltd., five shares, par value \$100. The Canadian Coral Marble Co., Ltd. 15 shares, par value \$100.

Schedule "E", comprising shares of capital in companies within Ontario, National Drug and Chemical Co., 4 shares, par value, \$4,800; value to January 25, 1907, \$4,800. Illinois Traction Co., 175 shares, par value, \$17,500; value to January 25, 1907, \$15,750. Lake of the Woods Milling Co., 40 shares, par value, \$40,000; value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$36,450. Mexican Light and Power Co., Treasury bonds, \$16,300.18. Total \$58,950.13. Schedule "D", treasurers in New Brunswick.

Parish of Lanark, \$5,000. Schedule "L", shares in steamship companies domiciled in New Brunswick, total value \$16,000. Schedule "P", shares in New Brunswick companies, par value \$5,000; value to Jan. 25, 1907, \$2,500. Schedule "R", shares in capital stock of U. S. companies and U. S. policies, value \$24,000. Mackay Companies, Limited, 30 shares, value \$7,400. Missouri Pacific Railway Company, 100 shares, value \$3,700. Toledo Railway and Light Company, 40 shares, value \$11,200. United States Steel Corporation, 10 common stock, value \$4,800. American Car and Foundry Company, 100 shares, value \$4,300. Gold King Mining Company, 15,000 shares, value \$2,400. Gold King Mining Company, \$2,000 bonds, value \$2,000. Policies: Mutual Life of New York, \$5,000. New York Life, \$1,000. Sun Life, \$5,000. Schedule "M", shows debts and liabilities at \$19,258. Schedule "N" shows shares in companies to which no market value can be attached. Abbotsford-Salt Co., 2,250 shares, par value \$10. Eastern Coal Co., Ltd., five shares, par value \$100. The Canadian Coral Marble Co., Ltd. 15 shares, par value \$100.

Schedule "F", comprising shares of capital in companies within Ontario, National Drug and Chemical Co., 4 shares, par value, \$4,800; value to January 25, 1907, \$4,80