

iwa, Jan. 20, 1899, ISR SOAP since I that it lasts longer er soap I have tried, J. Jahnston. in my house and er when I can get t. Thomas, Ont. and SURPRIS any other soat C. Hughes. re hard SOAP.

ER LOST.

k in a Typhoon. Weeks Ago.

Two Hundred and But Five Were

. 28.—A cable dea says that the semite was sunk am on the 15th of five of her crew

lov. 28.—The Yoseaissioned April 13, station ship at the e the days of the s a 16 knot con-179 tons displaceded with a main e-inch rapid fire ary battery of six Colt rifles. Her 391 feet in length breadth. She has et one inch. Just of the Spanishvessel was nurdepartment. fitted iser, and rendered one of the patrol d in part by the at Guam was off D'Apra raft she was obliged shore. The harbor ingerous one, owing a rocky shoal in particularly crooked

nned by 18 officers in her capacity as of these were resubtedly a part of engaged in duties at This practically er commander, Seais also governor of robably left the ace ship to the rankugustus N. Mayer. accredited to the are: Lieuts. W. E. oritz. B. B. Bierer;

ssey, H. L. Collins.

IF. T. Evans: As-

M. Furlong; As-

P. W. Delano:

Reynolds and eight

naval' register the

KER ABSCONDS.

B.C., Nov. 27.-D. G. supposed to be one t young workers in Vancouver, Methodconded with a large rowed in small sums the congregation. ght to be one of the men in Vancouver, s desired him for a w transpires that sked for a Sunday years ago he had ghteen months' term

RES OF ROBERTS. KITCHENER, ERAL IDEN-POWELL. o New Subscribers

ured magnificent pors, of F. M. Lord eral Lord Kitchener, colors, and Majorwell in khaki, on paper suitable for tures are art gems. Canadian home, and y military men to be e portraits of British uth African caml on the market. e Cents Cash in adhese pictures, a warni-Weekly Sun for one led post free to any ia. A picture alone is

its are now on public: 's business offices.

FARM AND DAIRY. AN VALUE The Addresses Delivered at Hampton, Kings County.

By Capt. Elderkin, President of the Maritime Breeders Association and Prof. J. H Grisdale of Ottawa

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) HAMPTON, Nov. 24 .- An agricultural meeting under the auspices of the commissioner of agriculture was held in the hall at Hampton, Kings Co., this, Saturday evening, 24th inst. The attendance was only fair John Raymond, president of the Central Norton and Hampton Association, was called to the chair, and introduced the several speakers.

W. W. HUBBARD,

editor of the Co-Operative Farmer. said the object of the meeting was mainly to hear from Captain Elderkin, the president of the Maritime Breed ers' Association, and Professor J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa, who would more particularly refer to the best means to be used to improve the stock of the farmers in these previnces, and who had a wide experience in these matters. One of the main objects of the Maritime Breeders' Association was educational, and the great strides which had been made in the past few years by the government's coming to the aid of the farmers in all matters concerning their welfare was very gratifying. He referred to the advance made in the manufacture, export and sale of butter, cheese, poultry and other products of the farm, and the name they had gained in the markets of England for excellence in quality, color and flavor. This and other markets were open to our people as soon as they were able to produce the commodities named in sufficient quantities and of marketable value.

four year rotation will do under certain conditions and in certain localities. The object of ribbing up the soil is to secure as much humus as possible, and to bring the subsoil to the action of frost. To farm well there E. B. ELDERKIN. must be a large number of cattle. He president of the Maritime Stock Breedthen proceeded to speak of the beef animal as distinguished from dairy ers' Association, followed on the breeding and feeding of live stock, the stock. Dairy stock does not make foundation of all agricultural interests good beef stock. The stock must be Agriculture, said the speaker is yet well selected and continuously bred with a pure bred sire till the stock is with few exceptions, at a very low ebb Too many sections of labor which may brought to the highest perfection. He be regarded as side issues have taker gave statistics as to the relative value of scrub, dairy and beef fed and bred up the time and attention of the far stock. The best quality of beef is semer, with the result that the farm has largely come to be regarded as a fairly oured from stock matured young. The good place to rear a family, but a poor value of pig raising with beef stock was gone into with considerable deplace to make a profitable living. Yet tail, touching upon the value of skim these provinces can easily compet with Ontario, for we have more equ milk, pasturing and other points to able seasons, better facilities for reachstimulate rapid growth. He also gave ing the worlds' markets, and intellithe results in figures of the processes tried on the stock farm for feeding gence among the people capable of dairy and beef stock and pigs. The turning these things to the best ad-The reason conditions are feeding of pigs on grass and clover in summer and roots in winter, with rape, better in Ontario is that there they was insisted on to secure the best rehad to farm or starve, so they set to sults. Good breeding is absolutely neand devised ways and means by which the untoward conditions existing could cessary to secure good pork or bacon Pigs should be carefully housed and be overcome. They have succeeded, protected from the cold draughts of and like success or even greater may be ours if the farmers will only take our early spring, when as a rule they | come in. Good feeding to the litter and hold and work along lines which science and experience teach will bring to the sow was urged. Good sows to the benefits arising from provincial breed-frequently for 10 or 11 years. Get the best, breed well and keep as and local exhibitions, and was pleased long as profitable should be every to be able to state that hereafter there will be no clashing between the profarmer's motto. During the addresses many questions moters of provincial exhibitions. were asked by gentlemen in the audinterest was mutual and they had come to realize that fact. So in 1901 ience (which had materially increased the dates would be so arranged that during the evening), and were answer Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown ed by the speakers. These questions not only arose out of the discussion, would be equally open to the farmers but in some cases were evidently the of each province and markets will outcome of failures to secure satisfacopen on every hand. In addition to the home market were those markets tory results in experiments already undertaken. to the south-the West Indies, where, After a vote of thanks had been ten to name one product alone, butter of dered to Messrs. Elderkin and Griswhat can only be regarded as of fair quality, put up in tins of small size, dale, an opportunity was afforded for personal conversation, which was freefrom forty to sixty cents a ly indulged in till a somewhat late pound. Government would subsidize hour. Taken altogether, the farmers steamers for these markets, which natregard the meeting as one of great inurally belong to us. But to secure this terest and calculated to do much good. there must be a change by farming on a new and improved scale. Farms here are not as productive as they were

forty years ago. They have been re-

duced in productive elements by the

nothing will do this like the mainten-

described the cow as a machine of the

utmost importance, and no machine is

of any good unless it will do its work

in the most efficient manner. The sev-

eral functions were given in detail-in

form wedge-shaped from shoulder to

rump, and from back to hoof, with full

barrel, deep flank, bright eye, large

mouth, and large udder. Never use a

grade sire. It pays ten times over to

get a pure bred bull. Then feed so

that it will grow without fattening-

feed from the cow through the calf,

and so on again, breeding from the

best through the best to that which is

always getting better. There is no bet-

ter machine than a good dairy cow,

and the milk converted into butter is

more profitable than selling the milk.

Good feed is found on every farm-

turnips form an expellent food, but

should oot be given till about the sec-

ond week in December, having lain in

the cellar to get them well sweated;

10 to 15 lbs of hay a day and a little

bran or feed will keep a good cow in

PROFESSOR GRISDALE

the soil and its capabilities of the

Experimental Farm, where they are

maintaining about 150 head of stock,

300 pigs and some sheep on 200 acres.

The farm is so divided as to give a

rotation of crops. One part is in pas-

ture, which after having is ploughed

lightly and ribbel up to bring the sub-

soil to the atmosphere. This is sowed

to peas, etc., and again ploughed and

sowed to roots, and so on to cats,

clover and timothy, thus giving a five

year rotation, so as to build up the

the very best condition.

These must be replaced, and

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DOINGS.

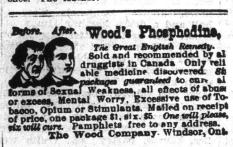
BERLIN. Nov. 27.-Emperor William, it is understood, during his recent visit to Kiel to swear in naval ance of a pure and good live stock. He recruits, inspected Kiel harbor in connection with the plans for its enlargement. It is reliably reported that he approved the plans, which involve an expenditure of 30,000,000 marks. The same sum will be expended in enlarging Wilhelmshaven harvor and developing the shipyards there.

While his majesty was at Kiel a score of newspaper men were in evidence, but all the information as to his speeches and doings there is doled out according to the pleasure of a certain court official entrusted with this duty. In consequence of the illness of King Oscar, the Kaiser abandoned his proposed trip to Sweden. Tomorrow he will receive the presiding officers of the Reichstag, and there will be no session of that body.

When travelling nowadays the Emperor usually takes with him a specially carved pulpit, elaborately ornamented with heraldic devices, from which he delivers his orations and ser-

AN AUTHOR IN TROUBLE.

the best condition. Cows should be warmly and cleanly kept. In summer Coulson Kernahan, an English author, they should be kept in the barn in the whose latest novel is appearing in serial day time and turned out at night. That form, is the most recent victim of the long will keep them free from flies, and if arm or coincidence. The opening scenes of green fodder is fed they will keep in the story took place at a house in a certain square at Dalston, the number and name of which the author regarded as fictitious; but the editor of the paper in which the story is appearing has received an indignant let-ter from a solicitor, writing on behalf of a client who resides at that identical address, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm followed, complimenting the people upon enent who resides at that identical address, and objects to having it assocated with murder and other crimes. Novelists should include a directory in their works of reference.—The Author. the character of the country and Its capabilities if properly developed. With the properly developed cow and pig our future is assured. He described



Wood's Phosphodine is sold in St. John farm to the best advantage. Three or by all wholecale and retail druggists.

Were the Ballots Printed on Official Paper?

This, Point was Raised by the Counsel for Col. Domville.

And Judge Wedderburn Consenting. a Decision on this Question Will be Obtained from a Justice of the Supreme Court.

No one needs to be told to try to cure

a cough. But any one will be glad to be told of a means of cure which will

be thorough and lasting. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medi-cine which can be confidently relied

on to cure diseases of the organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis and bleeding of the lungs. It cures when nothing else will cure, and the local physician

says: "There is nothing more that we

There is no alcohol in "Golden Med-

ical Discovery," and it is absolutely free

from opium, cocaine and all other nar-

The dealer, tempted by the little more

profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will sometimes try and sell a substitute when the "Discovery" is asked for. No substitute medicine will satisfy the sick like "Golden Medical Discovery." It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Two years ago a severe cough started on me and I was also bothered with catarrh," writes Mr. F. Skjod, of Danewood, Chisago Co., Minn. "I could not sleep nights, as the cough was worse at night. I tried several cough medicines, but to no avail, until a year ago, when I got so bad I could not breathe through my nose at times. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Saze's Catarrh Remedy.

or Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, I am a well man. I can thank Dr. Pierce for my good health, and will recommend his medicines to any one suffering from the same trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure con-

HAMPTON, Kings Co., Nov. 27.-The adjourned electoral court for a recount of ballots cast in the election of Nov. 7th was opened by Judge Wedderburn this morning shortly after 9 o'clock. In addition to the candidates, their legal representatives and the returning officer, there were number of electors present. The judge at once proceeded to read his decision on the objections raised by the respondents to the recount, as detailed some days ago, overruling all of them and deciding to go on with

Afterthis announcement of the disallowance of the objections raised, the judge read from the statute the sections defining his duties as an electoral court of recount, viz.: 1st, To ocunt the used and counted ballots upon which the return of the deputy returning officer was founded; 2nd, to count the rejected ballots; 3rd, to ount the spoiled ballots.

Mr. Milligan upon the opening of the first envelope, which contained the ballots cast in polling district No. 15, Kingston, showing 103 votes for Domville and 86 for Fowler-total ballots 189-called for the polling book in order that the record of votes cast might be compared with the number of ballots returned. This he claimed was absolutely necessary to establish the fact whether or not more ballots had been cast than recorded. He also asked that the list of voters be submitted, so as to show whether or not more ballots were cast than there were voters in a given polling district.

This caused quite a long discussion, in which the legality of cutting up the list of voters by the returning officer was freely gone into, the judge taking the ground that the original list had to be preserved as a whole in case of reference to the supreme court at Ottawa under the Contested Elections act. He further decided that the points raised by Mr. Milligan were not such as could be considered in regard to a recount, but were such as properly would come before an election court. He should therefore enter upon the recount without reference to either polling lists or polling book.

The envelope containing ballots cast for Fowler was then opened, one ballot removed and handed to the counsel for examination.

After a careful inspection Mr. Skinner objected to its being counted on the following grounds: Under section 48, sub-section 4, of the Dominion Elecshould be kept as long as they will tions act the clerk of the crown in chancery is empowered to provide ballot paper of certain weight and texture, and by the instructions of this officer to the printer the latter is requested to see that the water mark on the paper runs across the face of each ballot near the centre, so that its validity may be proved by holding up to the light. This ballot is without the water mark, and therefore could not have been issued under the statute. The instructions to the returning officer directs him to issue only such ballots to his deputies as have been printed in accordance with the instructions given to the printer, and it would be recessary to examine each of these parties to show whether a fraud had been perpetrated in the issue and use

> Mr. Currey replied that no such objection could now be taken, as it was clear the ballot had not been objected to by the deputy returning officer on the day of election, as required by sub-section 2 of section 81 of the Dominion Elections act: 2nd that the cbjection, if available, does not enter into the duties of a judge of recount to consider whether the statute was observed by the printer of the ballots, but simply to count the papers submitted by the deputy returning officer; and 3rd, that witnesses cannot be called and evidence adduced in a court

of recount. Mr. Skinner responded that the act clearly looks to the calling of witnesses, as by section 9, sub-section 3, it is provided that affidavits may be used before a supreme court judge to whom an appeal had been taken, and section 90, sub-section 8, provides for the calling of witneses to prove matters referred to in the section. Further, all papers necessary to a recount are not before the court, not having been supplied by the returning officer. The judge has the power to review the decision of the deputy returning officer under section 81, and nothing material to the proof of the validity or otherwise of a ballot should be with

To this Judge Wedderburn said: deputy returning officer final. It also provides that the returning officer shall supply him with ballots stamped with the stamp supplied him by the clerk of the crown in chancery. All this the ballot shows has been done. The instructions to be issued are also defined by the statute, and are given in form L. Provision is also made that if any other paper, matter, or thing, be placed inside the sealed envelope by the deputy returning officer other than the ballots supplied he shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars. Under such circumstances, and knowing the penalty, is it conceivable that the returning officer or his deputy would use other than the ballots supplied him by the crown officer? He could not think so, and would therefore go on and count the ballot. His decision was that the objections now taken should have been made before the leputy returning officer under sections 80 and 81 of the Dominion Elections act at the counting of the ballots on the day of election, and that such objection cannot years.

A case of Catarrii of Twelve Years' Standing Permanently Cured by Catarrhozone.

Miss Lizzle Sanford of 353 N. Market street, Chicago, lil., whites: "I have been a constant sunerer from catairh for 12 years and was much bothered by droppings in the throat and severe headache. I used a great number of Catairh saufis and powders, but received no benefit from them, some being worse than useless. A trial size of Catairhozone helped me more than anything else I ever tried, and I wish to say it is the best remedy I ever used. It has cured me, and I shall recommend it at every opportunity to my friends."

Catairhozone, the new medicated air treatment, is a guaranteed cure for diseases of the nasal and respiratory passages caused or mantained by microbic life.

It cures you while you breathe and can-

ed or maintained by microbic life.

It cures you while you breathe and cannot fail to reach the seat of the disease; it goes wherever air can go, and no matter how deep seated the disease may be in the lungs or bronchial tubes it always succumbs to the use of Catarrhozone.

Singers and public speakers universally use Catarrhozone for the alieviation of sore throat and hacking coughs, and it has saved thousands of precious lives from consumption. What it has done for others it will do for you. Don't delay longer. Catarrh is such a gradual thing—so painless at first, but so cruelly releutless, that at the end of years we awaken to its horrors. Catarrh—Consumption—Death. That is the the end of years we awaken to its horrora. Catarrh—Consumption—Death. That is the story. Be advised, discard those worthless snuffs and powders, they never did help anyone, and never will. Use the latest and most approved treatment, Catarrhozone. It is warranted to cure the most chronic

Complete outfit, six weeks' treatment, \$1; extra bottles of inhalant 50c. At druggists, or by mail. Twenty-five cent trial size for 10c in stamps, from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, On2,

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor for corns

now be raised in this court. He would therefore allow the ballot to be cast. Some consultation was now had as to an adjournment to allow of an anpeal from the decision of Judge Wedderburn to a judge of the supreme court, and finally by the consent of all parties the court adjourned till Wednesday, Dec. 5th, when the recount will be resumed.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS' GRIT.

Stories Told by an English Surgeon of His Experience in South Africa.

(London Express.)

Innumerable instances, Frederick Treves the surgeon, declares came under his notice of the unselfishness of the soldier, and, of his solicitude for his friends in distress, and many of these he recounts.

An orderly was bringing some water to wounded man lying on the ground. He was shot through the abdomen and he could hardly speak owing to the dryness of his mouth, but he said: "Take it to my pal first; he is worse hit than me."

This generous lad died next morning, but his friend got through, and is doing well.

Another poor fellow, who was much troubled with vomiting, and who was, indeed dying, said as he was being hoisted into the hospital train: "Put me in the lower berth, because I keep throwing up."

How many people troubled merely with seasickness would be as thoughtful as he was and yet he died not long after they

An article of faith with the soldier, it seems, takes the form of a grim soicism under pain. Thus one enormous Irishman, with a shattered thigh, yelled out in agony as he was being lifted upon the operating table to be examined.

The pain was evidently terrible, and ex-But he apologized quantity and profusely for the noise he had made, urging as an excuse that "he had never been in a hospital before." Another instance of pluck also deserves special notice. A private in the King's Royal Rifles, of the name of Goodman, was

brought from Spion Kop to No. 4 Field Hospital with many others. He had been lying on the hill all night. He had not had his clothes off for six days. Rations had been scanty, and he had been sleeping in the open since he left the camp He had been struck, it appeared, in the face by a fragment of shell, which had carried away his right eye, the right upper jaw, and the corresponding part of the mouth and cheek, and had left a hideous cavage.

ity, at the bottom of which his tongue was extosed. He was unable to speak, but as soon as he was settled in a tent he made signs that he wanted to write. A little memorandum book and a pencil were handed to him, and it was supposed that his enquiry would be as to whether he would die—what chance he had? Could he have something to drink? Could anything be done for his pain?

be done for his pain?

After going through the form of wetting his pencil at what had once been a mouth, he simply wrote, "Did we win?"

No one had the heart to tell him the truth. Some weeks after Colenso, Mr. Treves was at Pietermaritzburg, and was looking up in the hospital ward certain cases. Among them was a paralyzed man, to whom one of the nurses had been very kind at Chieveley. the nurses had been very kind at Chieveley.

He found him comfortably bestowed, but he was possessed of a handkerchief the extreme dirtiness of which led the surgeon to suggest that, as he was now in a centre of luxury, he should ask for a clean one.

To which he replied: "I am not going to give this up; I am afraid of losing it. The sister who looked after me at Chieveley gave

sister who looked after me at Chieveley gave it to me, and here is her name in the cor-One more extract, and then we must finish. Among the wounded brought in one day, from Potgieter's Drift, was a man of scanly clothing, who held something in his closed hand. He had kept this treasure in his hand

for some eight hours. He showed it to the sister. It was a ring. In explanation he said: "My girl gave me this ring, and when I was hit I made up my mind that the Boers should never get it, so I have kept it in my fist, ready to swallow lieve is nobility of haracter combined it if I was taken before our stretchers could

THE POLLY WAS IN HALIFAX IN 1213.

(Recorder.)

On Nov. 21st the Recorder had a paragraph that the schr. Polly, 95 years old, had been wrecked on the Maine The law makes the decision of the coast; that she was a "two-master, 61 feet long. Her career was full of interesting chapters. During the war of 1812 the Polly was a privateer and was instrumental in capturing a British gunboat in the war of 1812 off the coast of Maine."

It appears from the Recorder file of 1813 that the schr. Polly was here in that year. Here is the record: "Polly, British schooner, from Liver-

pool, N. S., to West Indies, Mr. Bass owner, recaptured by H. M. S. Statira, Hazard Stackpole, Esq., captain, on 15th August, 1813, arrived at Halifax 17th; restored to owners and their agents, Moody & Co., on paying salvage. Valued by appraisement made by J. W. Morris on the part of the captors, Moody on the part of claimants' vessel and cargo."

The salvage was £73 3s. 4d., which v.as duly paid, and the proceeds no doubt duly invested in this city, while the old schooner went on her way rejoicing, and has continued sailing round the ccean the past eighty-seven

IN ENGLAND.

From an American Woman's Point of View.

By Rebecza A. Insley, in the London Daily Mail.

The English women seem to have caught the "convention fever" from which the Americans are just recover ing. The English "delegate lady" is to be encountered in almost any drawingroom, and the village would be small that did not centain two or three of her kind

Having an English friend who is a present "enjoying conventions." I have followed her flying footsteps to five of them in as many months.

In June she attended two at the same time in London, studying politics at the annual session of the Women's Liberal Federation, and then rushing to discussions at the World's Temperance Conference. Scarcely were these over before she hastened by fast express up to Edinburgh to the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union In the midst of this her presence was demanded in Paris for discussions on internationalism at congresses connected with the exhibition. She travelled all night and all the following day, scarcely stopping for her meals and arrived in Paris exhausted but no discouraged.

Lately she spent a week at Brighton studying and discussing various phases of philanthropy at the convention of the National Union of Women Work-

QUITE NEW WOMEN

It is greatly to be feared that the American woman at the Brighton convention gave but feeble attention to the papers read. The readers them selves were so much more worthy of study. They were quite new women in one thing. Men were rigidly excluded from their halls, except two poor dears who sat on the platform one evening and looked very distressed and out of place.

Then it seemed a trifle odd to see the little old lady in the gallery who sat day after day with her knitting in her hands. And, to an American girl, it seemed a bit sad that no masculine eye could appreciate the fascinating steward in brown who plied her dainty embroidery needle between periods of showing people to their seats. It was an immense relief to see so many becoming gowns. The American thinks she sees few of them in England, and that no woman in the world knows how to dress as well as her own egotistical self. It was an aesthetic delight to enjoy the exclusiveness, entirely im possible with such a gathering at home, where a shilling fee for each meeting could never be carried

through But the American woman had, after all, little time for any of these things. In the first meeting she caught the spirit of the English methods of doing charity, of English ideas in philanthropic schemes. It astonished her, it made her think. At luncheon and dinner she put endless questions to her Brighton hostess. Between papers she sought the philanthropists, the aristocratic doers of good deeds. She wanted answers to two questions:

"Why are the charity workers all of the upper classes? And, pray, what do the poor ever do for themselves?"

THE PLATFORM PEERESS. "Reforms in England must always begin at the top," a peeress said to me at Brighton, frankly and without the slightest touch of arrogance. And I. knowing the England of the present, could not say it was entirely false.

"Yes, but you women of charity, you whose whole lives are given to philanthropy, you work and pray to hasten with your reforms from the top to the bottom? You try to lose no time to leaven the whole lump with the spirit of right living and right thinking? Your primary object is to make the bottom stand independent in the power of the only true character which is strong enough to stand alone?"

"No," she said, sadly, "it would be no use to try. It would be impos-

sable." "The societies to improve the laundry women, the clubs to reform the drunkard workmen, the reading circles to educate the factory girls-do they ever develop into the laundry unions of America, into total abstinence soci-The eties which 'run themselves,' into literary clubs that need no teacher? Do you ever leave off superintending? Her answer was the same as before-"At present it would be impossible." It would be a great injustice to say that the leaders of the women workers were aristocratic without claim to true aristocracy, which Americans be-

> with refinement of nature and gentleness of manners. It is a fundamental principle with these leaders-one which they readily acknowledge, which any observer could discover for himself-that no meeting will be successful without a peeress on the platform. It is a principle founded on sound English interpretation of English ideas. And the peeress is usually a woman of more than ordinary ability. She is excellently wellinformed on the questions at hand. She has devoted much of her life to solving the problems involved. In an organization where each had to stand on personal merit, she would still be the leader. She does not usurp a place that could be filled by a working woman. The working vomen have no leader. Saddest of all, they want none. The English workmen clamor for a lord to lead them. The English workwomen scorn being taught by one of

their kind. ENGLISH SERVANTS.

It would also be a great injustice to the peeresses to say they bring their aristocracy into benevolence with motives selfish, bigoted, or insincere. If they are found in control, it is generally after they have been importuned, implored, hesieged to lend name and prestige to the cause. If they spell out all their titles on a programme, it is because the people like it, nay, demand it before giving homage to the cause.

On the next to the last day there was a sensation. A paper on domestic

service was read by a servant, one ork and knew whereof she spoke. It s as democratic as anything in Amat first thought. On second though the reason would be apparent.

True, at American servant would never be a sen on such a platform. She would not, being ashamed of her servantship. And she generally could not, having been educated in the slums of the world. Such is the only creature over there who will enter domestic service, it being a lated in mind to slavery and its true Worth a thing un-

known. The servant who read the paper had the refined, sensitive face Americans notice so frequently among English servants. In America these faces would be fluminated with ambition; they would belong to the a ruggling ones, young men and women fighting for an education, doggedly determined to rise in the world.

AND TWO ENGLISH WORDS. A strange ambition gleamed from this servant's eyes when she said sha had gone from service into hospital nursing, and a dignity of achievement came into her manner. It won its instant recognition on the platform and in the audience. The peeresses, several of them, beamed upon her with the spirit of genuine respect, in which no condescension was shown. There were some who said audibly and very plainly, "I think it is simply shocking." but they were few and far between.

They did not voice the spirit of the convention. That spirit was one quick to know character, to give right ambition its true reward. It was the spirit that makes the American of today love the English. It meets him as soon as he has landed on its shores, it gives him a kinsman's welcome he gets no-

where else. "England is really becoming very democratic," I said to my English

delegate friend. Since then I have been wondering if there is anything in the special significance English people put into the words "lady" and "gentleman." American girl who is carefully educated hears more frequently "You must be 'lady-like'" than she hears "You are a lady." The last is taken for granted, if the conditions of the first are fulfilled, and then only. As the daughter of a physician, I would never have been allowed to say, "I am a lady, the grocer's daughter is not." Daughters of professional men who made such statements would be told instantly. "The grocer's daughter is as much a lady as you are if she is as

HENRY LAWSON,

Of Australia, Makes His Appearance in the Crowded World of Song.

[A new English poet has just made his appearance in the crowded world of song, in the person of Henry Lawson, not in literary and cultured London, but in colonial Australia, the feelings and the vigor of which breathes through his first collection of verse and justifies its title, "In the Days When the World Was Wide.' The "Athenaeum" declares of the poems in the collection that "they are not the pale eidolon of traditional utterances, but genuinely meant." They have been, what poetry should be, the outgrowth and solace of a life strepuously employed in other paths than those of literature. Much of Mr. Lawson's work is by no means ambitiously conceived; It consists of narrative, such as the camp fire and shanty might yield-"yarns of the day out back," the success and failure and pent emotions of a shearer and gravedigger. They are told with "go" and sympathy, and if the sentiment sometimes threatens to strike the sophisticated ear as obvious, it will be remembered that the setting is that of the great emptiness, and hat the primal human instincts acquire new meaning and value in the years of solitude and exile. But without criticism let us quote one of Mr. Lawson's lyrics. which speaks for itself beter than any comment of ours could do.]

THE SLIPRANLS AND THE SPUR The colors of the setting sun
Withdrew across the Wetsern land—
He raised the silprails, one by one,
And shot them home with trembling hand;
Her brown hands clung—her face grew pale—
Ahl quivering chin and eyes that brim!—
One quick, fierce kiss across the rail,
And, "Good-by, Mary!" "Good-by, Jim!"

Oh! he rides hard to race the pain Who rides from love, who rides from home: But he rides slowly home again, Whose heart has learnt to love and roam

A hand upon the horse's mane, And one foot in the stirrup set, And, stooping back to kiss again, And, stooping back to kiss again,
With "Good-by, Mary! don't you fret!
When I come back"—he laughed at her"We do not know how soon 'twill be;
I'll whistle as I round the spur—
You but the singuish down for me." You let the sliprails down for me."

She gasped for sudden loss of hope, As, with a backward wave to her,
He cantered down the grassy slope
And swiftly round the dark-ning spur. Black-penciled panels standing high, And darkness fading into stars, And blurring fast against the sky, A faint white form beside the bars.

And often at the set of sun,
In winter bleak and summer brown,
She'd steal across the little run,
And shyly let the sliprails down,
And listen there when darkness shut
The nearer spur in silence deep;
And when they called her from the hut,
Steal home and cry herself to sleep.

WHENCE CAME DRINK INFECTION?

That in a country like Scotland, famous for its religious, intellectual and academic superiority, the people, without distinction of church or class, should consume alcohol, chieny in the strong form of whiskey, at all times and on all occasions, has long been times and on all occasions, has long been an inexplicable fact. When elders and professors have been involved in the habit of drinking a poisonous quantity of alcohol daily, how could a high standard of national sobriety be expected? The use of whiskey by the Scotch has proved infectious, and it has extended to England on a scale which deserves, and is now receiving, the grave study of the medical profession, whose authority is too often quoted in its support.—London Lancet.

TWO LITTLE NOTES.

(From London Tit-Bits.) The remarkable unanimity that is so pleasant to observe between man and wife is nicely illustrated by the following two letters of the same date:

"Ocuntry, August 20.—Deer John: I am going to stay another week, Am having a splendid time. Affectionately, JULIA." \*City, August 20.—Dear Julia: You can stay another week. Am having a splendid time. Affectionately, JOHN."

For some reason or other she concludes to pack up and start for home immediately, to see about his "splendid time,"

ng Co., St. John.