POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

THE TELEGRAPH'S PULPIT.

Lessons Drawn from the Life of Asa, by Rev. B. N. Nobles, for Our Readers - Let No One Despair of Being Useful.

II Chron., 14—2: "And Ass did that which was right and good in the eyes of the Lord his God."

Saul, David and Solomon, the early kings of Israel, had died in the midst of the years. With the death of the latter the kingdom of Israel was rent in twain, only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin remaining loyal to the house of David. Over these Rehoboam, Solomon's son, bore rule. After a reign, fraught with considerable misfortune to the people, Reholicam died and was succeeded by Abijah, his son, who in turn was succeeded by his son Asa—the young king whose life and character we have for this morning's study.

First will you mark Asa's wisdom, which he showed in removing the

First will you mark Asa's wisdom, which he showed in removing the occasions of stumbling from before his people. During the reigns of Solomon, Rehoboam and Abijah, the people had greviously sinned against the Lord in going after strange gods. In the groves on many a hilltop throughout the land of Judah, as also inconvenient places in and about the cities, idols had been set up and alters reared for worship upon which at appointed times sacrifices were offered to heathen deities. When, however, Asa succeeded to the throne of Judah, he determined if possible to replain his needle from these arrows and supportitions byinging them reclaim his people from these errors and superstitions, bringing them again to the simple worship of the true and living God. Accordingly he "commanded Judah to seek the Lord God of their fathers and to do the law and the commandments." This royal mandate, however, was not sufficient in his judgment in order to gain the end sought, so he destroyed all the images and altars found in these arbor temples on the hilltops. And not only so, but he cut down the groves wherein the people had been accustomed to sacrifice unto idols and devastated all the high places in and around the cities where heathen rites had been performed. Thus, by removing as far as possible all trace of the idolatrous worship which had been the curse of his people, did he put away from before them the things which might have tempted them to return to their former practices. Herein you see his wisdom, and herein he sets an example worthy of

Your son, you have reason to believe, will tell you falsehood in order to escape punishment or to hide from you the facts of his life? Well, instruct him in every way regarding the necessity and value of truthfulness, but so far as possible remove temptation to falsehood and deceit. Pray and teach, but until he is established don't tempt him by undue and close questioning. Get at the facts some other way. Your daughter is quick tempered? Exemplify self-control and by judicious words impress her with the fact that ability to rule one's spirit is a sure mark of a strong character, but so far as possible remove temptation to anyon. of a strong character, but so far as possible remove temptation to anger. Provoke not to wrath, put the occasion out of the way. Bribery and corruption are practiced in civic, municipal and national politics. Condemn the practice; entreat men not to sell self for coin; invoke the help of God, but cease not until clubs and rings and parties—the men and institutions which foster such infamy are put away. Remove the things which tempt, after the manner of Asa, the king. The liquor traffic exists. Temperate men and Christians would save the youth of our land from the curse of strong drink and would promote reform in the intemperate. Pray, set good example, entreat, encourage, but we must seek to remove the temptation. Depend upon it, whose would institute reforms in himself or others should not cease from labor until the occasions of temptation to relapse have been removed from such as may be tempted. Be mindful of King Asa's wisdom.

Next observe his forethought. When he came to the throne peace was within the borders of his kingdom, and so it continued for some years. Nevertheless As set himself to fortify the land. He built cities, rearing about them strong walls and high towers and closing the entrances with the massive gates. Furthermore he chose from among the people, strong, able bodied men, whom he trained in the use of spear and bow and other implements of war. Why all this in time of peace? Because he did not know when warlike nations round about might find some pretence for war and make a raid upon his kingdom. So, seeing his circumstances and surroundings were what they were, he in his fore-thought prepared himself and his people for possible emergencies. Now I wish to commend unto you this forethought of the king. There is a vast difference between anxious thought and forethought. Anxious thought is condemned by Scripture and our better judgment, because it is unnecessary, unavailing and unbecoming, springs from unbelief and augments the ills of life. But forethought is commended both directly and indirectly by our Lord Himself, the Scriptures at large and the necessities of life. Let us then, in all matters of industrial, social and business life, as well as in matters of religion, exercise forethought. Let

business life, as well as in matters of religion, exercise forethought. Let us judge, as best we can, of the possible emergencies of his life and then provide for them, but in doing so let us be careful not to rob God of His due or injure ourselves or others by any wrong doing whatsoever.

Next I ask you to notice Asa's dependence on God. After several years of peace, during which his people prospered, that occurred which he had been expecting—an invasion of the land by enemies. Up from the south came Zerah, the Ethiopian, with a great host to make war with the kingdom of Judah. Though Asa had trained soldiers, well equipped with sheld and spear and bow, and though he had fortified towns into which he might retreat in case of necessity, nevertheless he felt the need of Divine protection; so he prayed God for succor and obtained it. Listen to his prayer: "Lord with Thou it is nothing to help, whether with many or with them that have no power. Help us, oh Lord our God, for we rest in Thee, and in Thy name we go into battle Lord our God, for we rest in Thee, and in Thy name we go into battle against this multitude. Oh Lord Thou art our God; let not man prevail against this multitude. On Lord Thou are our God; let not than prevant against Thee." And later we read, "The Lord smote the Ethiopians before Asa and before Judah." My brothers, let me commend unto you the spirit of dependence on God which characterized this good king.

Never Jeave God out of the questions of life, but contrariwise seek His aid and depend upon it. Never allow yourselves to think in pride and self-sufficiency that you are equal apart from God's blessing and help for the various emergencies of life. Benhadah thought so, and his hosts were slain by the breath of the Lord. Belshazzar thought so, his hosts were slain by the breath of the Lord. Belshazzar thought so, and when in the zenith of his glory, he fell at the hand of the Lord. The rich man of the parable thought so, and left his poor neighbor to suffer in privation and pain while he fared sumptuously, but the Lord taught him. Lean not, my brother, on thine own understanding or think of yourself more highly than thou oughtest. By forethought and prudence prepare yourselves in the fear of the Lord for life's possible emergencies, and when you meet them, meet them bravely, but don't fail to seek the Divine favor. In the founding of a home in the estabfail to seek the Divine favor. In the founding of a home, in the establishment of a business and the conduct of it, in the choice of one's calling, in the pursuit of one's aims—in all things, as housekeeper, seamstress, tradesman, business man, professional man, student, farmer, porer or whatsoever, take God into account when you reckon and plan.

Once more I ask your attention to Asa's influence. As a result of all his efforts to exterminate idolatry, it seems his people were reclaimed. They returned unto the Lord, vowed life-long constancy, hartily united in a national sacrifice and confession unto the Lord against whom they had sinned, and so nearly as we can tell they kept their vows, not again during their life-time returning to observe heathen rites. Now all reformation was done under the blessing of God, to a wise and pious king, supported by such devout men and women as approved his measures of reform and helped to institute them. But it is not alone within the range of possibilities to royalty, to work good in way of reform in individuals, community or nation. Luther was a lone man, but through the forces he gathered about him he shook the Roman Catholic church to its foundation. John and Charles Wesley and George Whitfield were men from the common walks of life, but they instituted a religious movement which stirred the Episcopal Church of England to its centre. Francis Willard was a quiet young woman of latent talent, and she girdled the world with a great system of reforms. 'Adoriram Judson Gordon stood almost alone among New England preachers as the champion of the doctrine of the special gifts of the Holy Spirit to believers, and today his faith prevails. A father and mother were poor. They could not educate their only son and daughter. Early in life the children had to go to work. The parents said, "we cannot do much for John and Mary, but in the white limestone gives way to health is to make the mind to go the earth. The white limestone gives way to health is to make the mind the earth. The white limestone gives way to health is to make the mind the earth. The white limestone gives way to health is to make the mind the carth. The white limestone gives way to health is to make the mind the carth. The white limestone gives way

we will teach them good principles and leave them the legacy of a good name. They did so. In time Mary married well, because of her worth and the nobility of her character. John rose from low to high and from high to higher, in his master's employ, married a sensible, healthy, pure hearted woman, and their sons and daughters bless humanity today. And it all started with the good training given in the cottage of that

humble father and mother. Let no one despair of being useful. Immeasurably great may be the influence for good you may exert. Enter into friendly relations with the Heavenly Father and with His Son Jesus, open your eyes to the opportunities of your station and improve them, so may generations, present and future, be blest from your having lived, yourselves rewarded according to your works, and having been saved according to mercy and grace vouchsafed us in Christ Jesus, shall be brought unto the heavenly habitations, where are pleasures for evermore at His right hand.

CAVE OF GIANTS

IN CALIFORNIA.

Remarkable Cavern Found in Providence, Whose Beauty is Beyond Description.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 2.-A mammo ave has been discovered in the heart of he Providence Mountains. Southeastern

George L. Berg, who discovered the cave

George L. Berg, who discovered the cave and explored its recesses, has taken up his residence in Seattle. It was Mr. Berg's love for scenic beauty which took him into the Providence Mountains.

Looking across the Fo Shea pass from Goldstone camp every evening at sunset there are outlined on the face of the immense limestone cliffs that form the northern wall of the pass two giant masks, formed by the contour of the rocks and the evening shades. One face has the pose of a hearded giant, with his head pillowed on the brow of the mountains and eyes closed in slumber. The other face is that of a low browed, sallow checked and sullen Moor, with seragely chin beard and mustache, gazing vacantly into space. The great limestone cave which has just been explored is underneath and back of these sentiaels.

The existence of the cave was revealed

they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer and cooker-to Mr. Berg by an aborigine known as "Indian Joe," who lived on the west slope of the Providence range. By markings on the ground he vividly described the entrance leading to great depths, where winged monsters lived. Describing his exploration of the cave with Charles Stantin, Mr. Berg said:—

"We found the cave as Indian Joe had described it. Great spire-like peaks stand above the entrance, casting long dark shedows down the precipitous sides of the

above the entrance, casting long dark shadows down the precipitous sides of the canons. It was a long, hard climb to the large balcony at the entrance to the cave, which overhangs a deep canon.

"Out first trip was stopped by dedivities we dared not attempt to descend without ropes and grapping hooks, but we saw enough to prompt a second expedition.

"The Sunday following our first visit Stanbin and I accommand by my wife.

"The Sunday following our first visit Staubin and I, accompanied by my wife, who is an expert mountain climber, returned to the cave, prepared to see more of it. This time we were equipped with hooks and ropes and an abundance of candles and a flash light camera.

"We wound our way through one of the several corridors, a distance of hundreds of feet, coming on a main half of grotto that leads due south. The description of daylight were soon left behind, and with miners' candles in our hands we went down a gradual slope. The floor was rough and sharp edged crystals of hime ground beneath our feet and cut our shoes. The roof soon disappeared from view and the walls, too, but they reappeared again further down to the width and height of an ordinary door, bringing us out on what appeared to be a small balcony. Our dim lights seemed like a mockery in the gloom

lights seemed like a mockery in the glood that hung about us like a pall. "But we were not the only living thing "But we were not the only living things Attracted by our lights, shadowy forms circled around our heads. We felt the flar of their wings before we discerned the dim outlines of the bats. These were the evil spirts' that had scared 'Indian Joe' and drove him from the cave. The squeals of the startled creatures reverbrated through the grotto. The echo of our own voices sounded like the clang of broken bells and gave us more of a start than the screams of the bats.

We took soundings of the place by dropping pebbles to see how far we would fall if we should step into the dark depths below. We ascertained by this method that the next floor was nearly 100 feet below us. We then threw stones in every direction, and came to the conclusion that the cavern had the proportions of a vast cathedral.

"We retraced our steps and found we retraced our steps and found a winding stairway that took as down to the floor of the great grotto which we had just left. No cathedral ever had richer carvings or more beautifully tinted walls than this dark cave. Strange serpentine forms of petrified snakes and lizards of divers kinds were encrusted in the walls of what resembled beds of delicately tintal mosts.

"Rich mosaics of design and pattern as regular as if fashioned by man after some geometrical plan covered walls and pillars. Above us hung great stalactives of snowy whiteness, resembling icices. "We next passed into a statuary hall. We thought of the museum of the ruler of Siam. The statues take many and grotesque forms. We found many strange shapes, carved, as it were, by the hand of nature out of translucent stone. A candle thrust into a small chamber of the vast grotto revealed a frost-like tracery of crystals on the walls so delicate that it crumbles at the touch of the fingers. or crystans on the walls so delicate that it crumbles at the touch of the fingers. At the narrow entrance to the south grotto is a huge human face outlined on the wall.

"I threw a rope up a steep declivity and "I threw a rope up a steep declivity and it was caught on a short, stout post, set on the edge of a terrace, / At the top of this terrace is another marvel of nature's handiwork. Before us stretched a gallery with an exquisitely delicate pattern of lime crystals that sparkled in the light of the candles like frost in the sunlight. The floor was as smooth as a billiard table. From the roof hung stalactites, some long, some about others flat, and still others as

some short, others flat, and still others as thin as a shingle.

Still we passed on from alcove to chamber, noting traces of a mysterious beauty now done in brackets and again in scroll

to blackened walls and the passage has the appearance of having been used as the flue of a great furnece. Masses of rock of different kinds appear fused as by heat. A faint smell of sulphur is noticeable. "We reached the edge of a deep pit and lowered lighted candles attached to one

"It took us several hours to retrace our way from the caverns."

SOME PRACTICAL ADVICE

Ottawa, July 30—The following practical poultry advice is given by Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the poultry division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

It is most profitable to dispose of old hens before the moulting period. There is then a ready market for fowls on ac-count of the scarcity of chickens: At the present time six cents a pound live weight pany in Toronto; eight cents a pour plucked weight is paid in Montreal. several months live chickens can be bought the produce merchants for the aborates, or for a small increase in them. the hens are held until fall they will a state of the small increase in them. in moulting. Hens should be sold when they are two years old. All male birds should be sold in the summer and cooker-

winter laying may be encouraged, and later on placed in comfortable winter quarlater on placed in comtortable will ters. Transferring mature pullets strange pen defers egg production,

Utility-type fowl.

For poultry farming the utility type of breeding fowl should be selected. This type of fowl can be had in the proper breeds—Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Utility-type fowls should be broad, blocky, and of medium size and weight (nature weight—cock, seven to eight and one-half pounds; hen, five and a half to seven pounds). The breast should be full, broad and carried well forward. The legs should be set well apart, short, white or yellow in color and without leg or foot feathering. The utility-type fowl corresponds to the shorthorn type in cattle—a square and broad-bodied low-set fowl.

Sale of Chickens.

From eleven cents to twelve cents pe pound live weight is offened in Toronto and Montreal for chickens weighing over one and a half pounds each. The prince one and a half pounds each. The prices correspond approximately to fourteen cents and fifteen cents per pound plucked weight, and twenty cents and twenty-two cents per pound drawn weight. It is evident that an increased profit will be realized by selling the earlier and heavier cockerels of the flock at once. This profit corresponds to the increased recovery description. cockerels of the nock at once. This promise corresponds to the increased revenue derived by market gardeners and fruit growers who place staple articles on the market before the regular supply is available.

The increased consumption of chickens in Canada is due to the improved quality and appearance of the chickens that are offered for sale. This improvement has been established through the business of crate-fattening chickens, introduced by this department of agriculture, and to the methods of killing, plucking and shaping the chickens before they are marketed. Every farmer in Canada should be in possession of the details of the crate-fattening business. It is a business that can be managed by any member of the household; the required number of crates are easily constructed; the chickens will gain from one and a half pounds to three pounds each during 24 days' fattening, and the cost during 24 days' fattening, and the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight will average from five cents to six and a half cents.

Fowls that are to be exhibited at the fall fairs should be shaded from the sun during moulting. This will prevent the new feathers having a faded or mottled appearance. Breeders of fancy fowls are very particular in this respect and cover the tops of the yards used by the moulting birds with old carpets, lumber, etc. The birds with old carpets, lumber, etc. The fowls are given liberty during the late afternoon and evening only. Animal food and vegetables are necessary for moultin fowls. The animal food, such as wast meat or raw bones will increase the supply of protein or albumen for the growth of feathers; the vegetables are useful in regu lating the system.

Wireless Along Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfid., Aug. 4—A member of Marconi's staff has arrived here to instal a series of wireless telegraph stations along the coast at the instance of the Newfound land government. He expects to have the system established next winter in readiness for the fishing season, covering the sea-board from Belle Isle strait to Hudson

BUSY TIMES AT BELL ISLAND,

Over 1,000 Men Are Employed at the Iron Mines.

Great Forest Wealth of Newfoundland -- Exports of Lumber This Year Will Be 50,-

St. John's, Nfld., July 29.—The summer work is now at its height at Bell Island, St. John's, Nfid., July 29.—The summer work is now at its height at Bell Island, where over 1,000 men are employed, 600 at the "Nova Scotia" mine and 450 at the "Dominion." The enlarged force engaged at the former deposit is due to the fact that this concern sells its ore at Philadelphia and Rotterdam, besides using it at New Glasgow and Sydney employs a fleet of ore-carriers to transport it. Since the season opened the two concerns have maintained, between them, the average of a loaded steamer daily, and hope to continue this until next Christmas. The steamers carry from 4,000 to 5,000 tons and the facilities are so great that they can load 500 to 1,000 tons an hour, enabling a ship to berth, load and leave within the day. The companies hope to send away as much ore this year as last, when 750,000 tons was despatched. From May 1st to date they have shipped 260,000 and as they have nearly five months yet it is likely they will exceed that quantity though the difficulty of mining the ore has been increased of late through underground work being necessitated. Shafts, tunnels and cross-cuts have been driven and one mainstatt extends inward 1,000 feet, the rails cross-cuts have been driven and one main-shaft extends inward 1,000 feet, the rails for the ore-cars following the excavations promptly. The workmen are paid at the rate of 11 cents an hour for surface and 12 for underground work, and it is possible to secure 14 hours labor daily, which many

The export of sawn lumber this year is expected to reach 50,000,000, for the several concerns interested. The Timber Estates But our people are not lumbermen, but fishermen, primarily, and they turn to this when fishing is not good or after the sea-son is over. They adapt themselves read-ily to the work of logging, but are only in-different teamsters, thanks to the lack of horses in our outports, so that it has become necessary to secure outsiders for this branch of the business. The development of our pulp areas is now to be undertaken by the Harmsworths and by the Timber Estates, the former planning to erect a \$5,000,000 plant, and the latter to establish \$5,000,000 plant, and the latter to establish a mill of sufficient capacity to assimilate the product of some very promising areas they possess, with the prospect of enlarging the equipment later. The figures above quoted are a conclusive answer to the assertions of those who, in the past, contended that the Island held no forest wealth and that it lacked timber enough to build anything bigger than a fishing smack. Today, however, five vessels of local construction are engaged in the foreign fish carrying trade and justifying the strength of our material and the efficiency of our shipwrights.—Halifax Chronicle.

BODY OF HALIFAX MAN

Yarmouth, Aug. 3.-The body of th nan found floating in Boston harbor Friday has been identified as that of William day has been recentled as that of William Fitzgerald, a Haligonian, and son of Conductor Fitzgerald, of the Halifax and Yarmouth Railway. His wife, with her two children, one four years, the other five months, is visiting relatives in Yarmouth, and has been prostrated by the news. Mr. ment will take place. Conductor and Mrs. Fitzgerald were in Halifax four months ago with the body of their beloved daughter and have the sympathy of all in the community in their present bereavement.

Canadian and American Apple Crops Good Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The National Apple Shippers' Association opened its minth annual meeting here today with a large attendance. Although the statisa large attendance. Arthough the statis-tics have not been fully prepared, it is raid the apple crops in the United States and Canada will be good. In no state will the crop be a failure, though it will be light



10c., 15c., 25c., 50c. At all Grocers.

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CHAMBERLAIN EXPECTS DEFEAT AT FIRST, BUT **VICTORY SOON AFTER**

Two Elections Within Eighteen Months, Says One in a Position to Speak for Colonial Secretary's Party—Further Special Inquiry Into the Situation in England.

Telegraph and Montreal Herald.)
London, July 20—Mr. Chamberlain habeen muzzled for some time past, and those of his supporters who are in the ministry also consider themselves under bonds to keep the peace. There is something sublime about the way the people hereabouts continue to wear long faces in presence of the most ludicrous situations. Just before I sailed from Montreal, Mr. Chamberlain It sailed from Montreal, Mr. Chamberlain had made arrangements to address some beaten at the first election; so, without 6,000 of his constituents on his own lawn. 6,000 of his constituents on his own lawn. After what had gone before, many of us half expected to hear that as a result of the garden party the "pushful" secretary's resignation had been asked for, and a general election precipitated. It turned out, however, that the party did not come off, that the grass was too long, or something of the sort. There were a few smiles over this, but very few, for our friends here know it means that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to keep off the thin ice, and they see no humor in that. And now that he has sent word to his friends that he will not be able to attend his own postponed garden party, they do not smile either. garden party, they do not smile either.

But while he is kept busy holding his tongue, and artfully slipping out of the house just when awkward questions are about to be asked, Mr. Chamberlain seems to be fairly active in other ways. He has an organization whose telegraph address is "Consistent, Birmingham" (which realconcerns interested. The Timber Estates Company, alone, hope to account for 25, 900,000 of this and the other mills will contribute the remainder. The former company is having 20 steamers load with the product at Lewisport before the close of navigation, and the other shipments will be transported by means of schooners and barques. There are said to be over 2,000 men getting a permanent living in this olony now through lumbering and many more could secure employment if disposed. But four people are not lumbermen, but the second product of the second product at the states of the second product at Lewisport before the close of navigation, and the other shipments will be transported by means of schooners and barques. There are said to be over 2,000 men getting a permanent living in this literature to the party backers of all the Unionist members, including, naturally, the fifty-odd who have pronounced openly against Mr. Chamberlain.

I am informed, for example, that Sir Mr. Lee admitted that there were various elections in that time. No member of particular what we would call protectionist literature in quantities worthy of a Canadian political organizer. What is more serious, they are ganizer. What is to say, upon a weak ere that is to say, upon a weak ere them."

"You count, that is to say, upon a weak find appearances we must have them."

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"You count, that is to say, upon a weak find appearan The friends of Mr. Gibson Bowles, King's Lynn, obligingly send him all latest Birmingham pamphlets, and the same kindness has evidently been shown Lord Hugh Cecil by his friends at Green wich. Mr. Balfour meanwhile pretends every day to be cross with some over-in quisitive Liberal member. Nobody really pulsitive Laberal member. INODOGY real, believes that he really is out of temper but as he simulates so well, and since h has no other recourse, people really admir him for the completeness of it.

To crown all, a set of election literature has just been issued from the Conserva-tive party headquarters in London, which strongly reminds a Canadian of the Cor servative literature of last election, part of in Quebec, and the other part for consumption anywhere except Quebec. This is a little better than ours, however, for it consists of a set of leaflets marked A, consisting of speeches favoring the Chamberlain proposals, and another set marked B, being selections from speeches opposed to those proposals. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is given the very great, if unusual, distinction of being quoted on both sides of the controversy, one speech going with the A leaflets, another with the B leaflets.

Where nobody outside the cabinet knows how to explain this unprecedented situa-

how to explain this unprecedented situation, the theory that obtains most credition that all members of the cabinet have been induced to suppress their differences until after his majesty's Irish visit is over The king left London with the land bill, as coincidence undoubtedly lends color to theory just mentioned, and strengthens the belief that his majesty has much to dwith the initiation of this great conciliatory measure. There has been, by the way, a disquieting but happily indefinite renewal of ill reports about the state. renewal of ill reports about the state the king's health.

In these circumstances I have found i pretty difficult to get what one might cal an authorized statement of the Chamber lain side of the controversy. Mr. Bonat Law, an ardent disciple, is a member of the controversy. Law, an ardent disciple, is a member of the government, and therefore, much as he might like to, forbidden to talk. A number of others, whose names need not be given, were standing by Mr. Chamberlain, and were quite content to leave the argumentative side to him. Mr. Parker Smith, one of the younger stalwarts, was in the delicate position of being Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary. It was no use bothering Mr. Chamberlain, for if he bothering Mr. Chamberlain, for if I could not speak to England, he could no be expected to address the Canadian readers of The Telegraph.

The Chamberlain Side.

Eventually, Mr. Parker Smith recon mended Captain Arthur Lee as being the private member best qualified to expount the Chamberlain view. Mr. Lee (he pr fers to drop the military title) will be membered as having been in Canada abo 1893, and as having been present in Cub during the war there. After that he cam during the war there. After that he came back to England, was provided with a seat in parliament, and has ever since attracted a good deal of notice in a house where young men are quietly given to understand that they are to be seen and not heard. He was, as a matter of fact, recommended to me as about the best informed of Mr. Chamberlain's young men by members on Chamberlain's young men by members both sides.

I began by asking Mr. Lee if the divi-

sions in the party were real, and if it was actually the case that Mr. Chamberlain was going into a fight which he apparently vas going into a fight which he apparently appeted to win without those elements of personal support which count for so much in political struggles; if Sir Michael and his following were really breaking away; if, in short, the great Conservative party ture among the working classes, and the was in process of breaking up. His answer was definite enough. He considers that Mr. Chamberlain, by launching his new industry.

Unionists who have taken their stand against him now are to be reckoned for the future as cut off from him, and from his side, that the general election will see a complete set of candidates favorable to the new ideas put in the field; that many of the bolting Unionists may, if they get Liberal help, come back to the house, but that the "wobblers," 200-odd, will in most cases disappear; that members of the house will go down in the general election in numbers so great that history provides in numbers so great that history provides no parallel; and that by the time the smoke has been blown away, British political parties will have eliminated many. present and recent controverses from the discussion, and have set out upon a new era of political division.

Two Elections in 18 Months.

"And the immediate outcome?"
"I myself look for two general elections within eighteen months."

This, of course, could only mean that

"Don't you think that a rather danger ous calculation?"
"Oh, mind, I don't say we want two elections in that time. No member of par-liament ever wants an election. But from

power, at an early day, at the head of a strong and devoted party.

"At the head of it? And where, if the question is not irrelevant, is Mr. Balfour to be in those days?" "I rather think he will be over there," and Mr. Lee pointed along the corridor towards the door of the House of Lords.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lee assured me, has
the greatest admiration, almost, indeed,
an affection for Mr. Chamberlain, is with an affection for Mr. Chamberlain, is with him heartily in his latest development, does not enjoy the position of power as some men might, and would probably interpose no serious obstacle to the return of Mr. Chamberlain at the head of a united party. I find those who dissent very strongly from this view, but that is another story.

We now come to the trade question, and, starting at the Canadian end, I asked Mr. Lee what he expected would be given us, and what was were expected to give

and what we were expected to give.
"For Canada," he said, "we have already committed ourselves to the remission of a tax on grain which we think should be

imposed as against the rest of the world. But that remission we should not give, of course, without getting some concessions in return.

"By the way of further reductions of our duties on your goods?"

Looks for 50 Per Cent. Preference. "Certainly. Otherwise we would not get very far. Speaking for myself, what I look for is an increase of the present prefer-ence, so as to make it fifty per cent." er. "You are aware, no doubt, that some as of our manufacturers think the duties on It British and a classification." British goods already too low, and that there might be difficulty about further re-

ducing them?"
"There is always that element of doubt, "There is always that element of doubt, but I am assured by many correspondents in Canada that it would be done."

"Do you understand that such a trade arrangement would be expected to lead, in the end, to a reorganization of the empire in respect of other matters, of imperial defence, say, and imperial federation?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And you choose to enter by this door

"Because we have been assured by your "Because we have been assured by your statesmen it is the only door that is open. "But after all," went on Mr. Lee, "the colonial part of this controversy can very well wait. There is no great burry about that. We might make an arrangement with Canada, say, or with South Africa, very soon, and if Austra'ia or New Zealand did not want to come in, they might remain out until such time as they saw their way. What really presses, what makes the real dividing issue in British politics since Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, is the necessity for safeguarding British industrial interests against uning British industrial interests against un-fair competition from outside. That is what we shall have to preach, and are now preaching, in the constituencies."
"We would call it advocating protect tion." I suggested. "Perhaps. Here we prefer to describe

CARNEGIE REMEMBERS HIS BIRTHPLACE.

London, Aug. 5-Andrew Carnegie has fr. made known his intention to donate \$2,-on 500,000 in United States Steel Corporation bonds to Dunfermline, Scotland, his birth-place. He stipulates that the gift shall be employed in keeping up the estate of Pit-tenerieff, which contains the tower in which Malcolm Canmore married Princess Margaret, and which he recently purchased as a pleasure ground. The gift is also to be used for the maintenance of a theatre, the encouragement of horticul-