

The IDEAL HOME

IS FIRST OF ALL A COMFORTABLE HOME, WITH AN INVITING AIR OF RESTFULNESS ABOUT IT—COSY AND CHEERFUL. It is, of course, an Artistically Furnished Home, showing taste and judgment—each article pleasing in itself and in harmony with its surroundings. But it requires a knowledge of stores as well as of furniture in order to secure all these elements in the furnishing of one's home with out its calling for an extensive outlay of cash. It is for this reason that the

Popular Furniture Store

appeals particularly to that large portion of St. John's home-loving people who have excellent taste but are economical.

Let us make a cosy, comfortable and artistic Home for you—or make the Home you already have a little more cosy, a little more comfortable or a little more artistic.

Our Individual Credit Service is the most refined, genteel and helpful credit plan in St. John's to-day—none excepted. Let us talk with you in person about these matters. May we?

The Popular Furniture Store,
C. L. MARCH CO., Limited,
VAIL BUILDING,
Water, Springdale, George and Thomas Streets.

The Ferment in India.

1. As Seen by the "Times."
2. As Seen by the Indians.

II.—THE INDIANS' CASE—THE FACTS AND ARGUMENTS BEHIND THE INDIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

(Concluded.)

Fighting India's Cotton Trade.

It was the absolute duty of a Government, attentive and interested in the country, to prevent the ruin of the old industries, or to aid the birth of new ones, and, in short, to defend the country against the lust of foreign exploiters. But the Government of India does not take the requisite interest in the country, while the great manufacturers exercise a pressure without counterpoise in London. When in place of the hand-workers the spinning mills commenced to raise their heads in Bombay, threatening to compete with British products, the manufacturers began a campaign in London, sent a deputation to wait upon the late Lord Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India, and succeeded in getting abolished the slight tariff of 10 per cent. ad valorem on cotton piece goods.

"This was done in the name of free trade, for India is the country which has been applied to her, or rather against her, free-trade principles in all their rigour in *anima vili*. And when to balance the budget deficit they were obliged to reimpose an insignificant tax of 21 per cent. on all merchandise imported into the country, Lancashire obtained in 1896, in the name of free trade, the imposition of a similar tax of 3½ per cent. on all cotton piece goods manufactured and sold in the country itself.

Our Indian Education Policy.

"The same industrial policy which forced free trade on India had at the same time also given her secondary

and superior education. The Indian University is the work of Dalhousie, and it is from that institution beyond everything that the India of to-day is born. Macaulay decided to offer to the middle and the higher classes in India the classical English education of Oxford and Cambridge. To the Hindus, whose classical language is the Sanskrit, they teach English as the first language, and Latin, Greek, or the French of the Middle Ages as the second language; to the Indians smitten with metaphysics they explain the philosophy of Locke and Mill; submissive, respectful Indians learn by heart the passionate

Badly Hurt In Threshing

Blood poison set in—Great suffering
Cure effected by DR. A. W. CHASE'S OINTMENT
Mrs. C. Hopkins, St. George, Ont., writes:—"I feel like shouting the praises of Dr. Chase's Ointment. While threshing grain, my son got badly hurt. One of the men who was pitching sheaves, missed the sheaf and ran the prongs of the fork into my son's leg. He did not take much notice of it and in a day or two it got sore and very itchy and blood poison set in. We did everything for it but it would heal one place and break out at another and kept on this way for three months. "Finally I thought of Dr. Chase's Ointment and in a week's time we noticed a wonderful change. By the use of three boxes he was completely cured and the wounds healed up. There has not been a sign of a spot on him since." Wherever there is itching or irritation of the skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with every assurance that the results will be prompt and satisfactory. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Write for free copy Dr. Chase's Recipes.

harangues of Milton and Burke against despotism. "With that stupefaction did they not read the history of a nation which has beheaded a king, dethroned several, and imposed its terms on others! This education purely literary and theoretic, this disconcerting, dissolvent, and revolutionary education, they give them—don't forget, to those Asiatics, used, by the traditions of their country, their caste, and their family, to passive obedience, to respectful submission, and to religious adoration, and, most of all, to the Asiatics whom they wished to continue in their sentiments of total repose.

"Suppose that to young men trained and brought up in such principles, to young men who have received the education of a mandarin, and who are therefore fit to become only officials, and suppose that they refuse to admit these young men to high public offices to which they believe they have a right, and that they severely restrict them to subordinate offices? There you have all the conditions necessary to make the word of Lord Cromer become true—and there is every chance of the ruin of the soil and the industry, for the propaganda of the embittered journalists and the agitators in despair to echo in long reverberations among the populations of the country districts and the towns.

Causes of Revolt.

"For fortifying and propagating the National movement, the viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, and the long echoes, in all Asia, of the Japanese victories in Manchuria, these two causes, I say, have done more than the efforts of the agitators. At all events, the above two events have seconded the efforts of the agitators in the nick of time.

"The maladroit division of Bengal into two provinces on Oct. 16, 1905, let loose the tempest. The date of the partition of Bengal will ever remain a memorable one in the history of modern India. It was a deep, penetrating wound to the patriotic sentiment, which they had never believed to be so much alive; and a unique occasion was soon seized to group together and organise all the rencours which ran, all the distrusts which spied, and all the discontents which slept in the popular heart. Before, parliamentary agitation touched only the Europeanised elite; now old-fashioned Hindus, privileged Brahmans, merchants, landlords, villagers, and coolies, and even rajahs protested almost unanimously.

The Swadeshi Protest.

"The boycott of British merchandise and the preference given to indigenous products is what they call Swadeshim. One hundred and sixty-seven meetings, held in less than fifteen days and at which assisted from 600,000 to 700,000 persons, proclaimed the boycott. In most parts of India people followed the lead of Bengal. And they even saw a Hindu merchant in a paroxysm of enthusiasm, himself apply the fire to his stock of merchandise valued at more than 100,000 rupees.

"If the clerks, the employees of the Post Office and of the railways, the domestic servants, and the police, if all crossed their arms with a complete accord, what would become of the British bureaucracy?

Lord Morley's Reforms.

"One does not carry defiance of the most profound sentiments of the people one governs without punishment for a long time. The Radical John Morley, Secretary of State for India, now become a viscount and a peer, has so well understood this that he has decided to conciliate loyal and moderate opinion by the grant of large constitutional reforms. "Stupid contumely is no form of government. India will not yet have the parliament which her National Congress demands, but she has forced her admission to the Legislative and Executive Councils, and the bureaucracy must henceforth loosen its mouth to answer embarrassing questions."

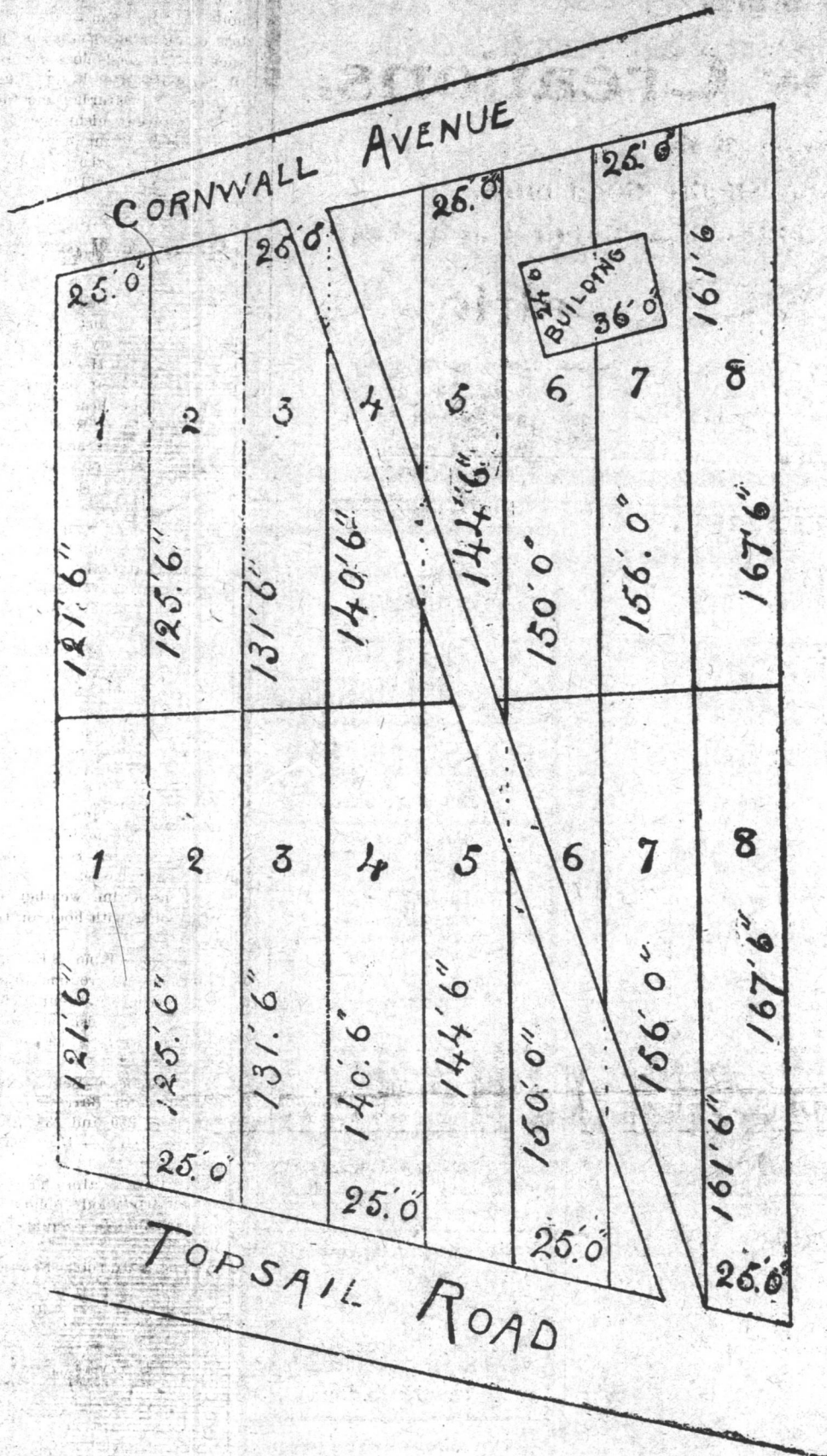
A Grave Crisis.

"The present crisis is the gravest that India has experienced since the sepy rising of 1857. The Sikhs have not budged this time. The unrest has remained exclusively civilian. The revolt of 1857 was only a rising of soldiers, without any echo in the country, while to-day Indian opinion asserts itself and makes a stand, united, conscious, solid, and all the regions of the vast peninsula, all the classes of society, Brahmans, low castes, rich zemindars, sayasias, and even ladies—all the races hold their hands and contend, shoulder to shoulder, against the British foreigner encamped in their dear old Hindustan.

"If the British power does not succeed in bringing together the rulers and the ruled in cordial co-operation; if it continues to drain the miserable savings of the rayat for the benefit of British stockholders and manufacturers, if it does not give the Indian primary education, and above all practical, professional, and technical education, which the people need for exploring and exploiting the resources of their country; and lastly, if they are persuaded that the 'native' is resolved to be no longer a beast of bur-

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT!

FOR SALE: That property known as Howley's, situated on Topsail Road and Cornwall Avenue. The property will be sold in Building Lots as per the accompanying plan, fronting on Topsail Road and Cornwall Avenue.



For Price, Terms and other particulars apply to
sepg,tf **JAMES B. SCLATER, 5 Queen Street.**

den, or a tool which they can use and then throw away, then the British domination will be very fragile. The tall oak does not see the anthill whose denizens slowly nibble away at its roots.

Renewals of Humanity in Asia.

"Others will say: But are these remedies tardy? India and Asia have much advanced and in too good a road to think of stopping. The vast movement of nationalities could not extend itself to the course of the century. I do not know, but I think that one who lives may see in the transformed Asia curious spectacles, and, in fact, renewals of humanity."

"The Editor of the Hindustan Review contends that Lord Morley's reforms are a recognition that India has not been merely crying for the moon.

WHO RULES INDIA?

"Serious controversy has been excited in the Indian Press, by Lord Morley's claim, more and more asserted in fact and form, to exercise an unprecedented authority over Indian affairs," says the Observer. "The Pioneer argues with its usual ability that the Viceroy is not and cannot be merely the subordinate of the Secretary of State at home. More light will doubtless be thrown upon the legal position when Parliament meets. The practical position is plain enough. Recent tendencies, in our unhesitating judgment, are disastrous.

"Lord Morley does not know, and cannot know, India. Whitehall is hopelessly removed from the atmosphere of India, and the past experience of even the most expert of the Indian Secretary's advisers must always be a little behind the present facts. The authorities at home, instead of yielding to the very human temptation to magnify their office, should be vigilantly anxious to keep their interference at a minimum. They should act more in the spirit of a Board of Directors. It is the undoubted interest, both of this country and of India, that the authority and prestige of the Viceroy and his Council—recently overshadowed—should be exalted to the utmost." So far the Observer.

Mr. Montague, the Under-Secretary, who started this controversy, spoke in the Commons of "Lord Morley and his Council, working through the agency of Lord Minto, having accomplished much."

"The issue seems to be this—Is the Viceroy to have a free hand or to be responsible to Parliament?"

Send your mail orders to LARACY'S, opposite the Post Office. You are sure to get satisfaction; they supply everything in Dry Goods, Crockery and Glassware; their Goods and prices are always right.—aug10,tf.

"Shaun Rhue" To-Night

Those who would wish to see a good old Irish performance excellently staged and presented in capital style, should attend the production of Shaun Rhue, in the T. A. Hall to-night. Our best amateurs will perform; the play will be given for the benefit of Mr. James McFarlane, who is very ill, and we believe such a worthy object apart from the merits of the play, will appeal to all, and will pack the house.

New Road Projected.

The work of building a new road in Placentia Bay extending from Fox Harbor to Ville Marie, will soon be commenced, and while in Placentia Bay last week Mr. W. R. Howley traversed the line with some surveyors. No less than eight new telegraph stations are also to be opened in the Bay.

Arrived From Baateau.

The schr. Minnie Strong, Jones master, arrived here from Baateau this morning with John Wilcox and Thomas Drover's crew; the former's catch for 5 men and 2 traps being 6 qtls.; and the latter's catch for 2 traps and 4 men being 9 qtls.

NINE PRISONERS JAILED.—The police were kept busy for a while on Saturday night, and jailed nine prisoners. All were ordinary drunks except two charged with disorderly conduct. Three of the drunks were released yesterday on making the usual deposit.

"Historicus" Gives Credit

TO SIR ROBERT BOND AND J. M. KENT, K.C.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The telegram from Hon. D. Morison in to-day's Daily News giving a summary of the award assures us that the Colony has gained a great victory.

Under it we have won on essential points, and as a result the many complex questions that have arisen out of the claims of the Americans to fish in our great bays inside the headlands and within three miles of the shore is settled in our favour forever.

I notice that the Daily News congratulates only Sir Edward Morris, Mr. Morison and Sir Jas. Winter, and ignores the brilliant services of Sir Robert Bond and Mr. Kent. I have no desire to lessen any credit that is due the present Government or the counsel engaged by them in this case, but I submit that the common instincts of British fair play should prompt giving credit where credit is due.

A perusal of the correspondence published by the British Government will show that the Bond Ministry made a magnificent fight for the Colony's rights on this question. It was a heroic struggle for a small Colony like Newfoundland to fight against indifference in England, the treachery of the Tory section of the Newfoundland Press, and the arrogant claims of the Gloucester fishery interests. The name of Sir Robert Bond will forever be associated with this historic struggle. He fought the case inch by inch with the Colonial Office, and through his persistent energy and heroic determination we have compelled the leading jurists of the world to award that the little Colony had justice and right on her side.

The settlement of the French Shore question is also in a large measure due to his able despatches and the magnificent fight that he put up in England for his native land.

I do not mean to say that other men of all political parties cannot share some of the glories of these two great struggles, but I do contend that no man living to-day has done as much to force from England, France and America an honorable settlement of these problems as Sir Robert Bond, and when impartial men write the future history of this critical period there will be a high pedestal for the great fighter, whose energies and ability were always used in the defence of our fisheries and the maritime rights of his countrymen; and while not taking any credit from others I feel that to Mr. Kent is due a large measure of praise. He directed the legal case for the Colony in its earlier stages; he framed the terms of submission; he laid the foundations on which others built, and to his foresight and legal ability we owe a great deal of the success that has been gained at the Hague.

I thought, Mr. Editor, that these few thoughts may serve to direct public attention to the services of Sir R. Bond, Mr. Kent and the late Liberal Ministry. Yours faithfully,
HISTORICUS.

A Record Salmon.

For several years I have been predicting that very large salmon would be taken in our rivers. My expectations were founded on reports from the River Wardens. Late every season they told of seeing monster fish ascending the streams. Sir Bryan and Lady Leighton rather poo-pooed my views, but before he left Sir Bryan wrote me: "I take back all I said. I am now of your opinion. I have seen tremendously big fish going up; quite forty pounders." The forty-one pounder taken at Little Codroy by Mr. Walker on the fly is so far the biggest fish yet caught. There have been others of 36, and one, I believe, of 38 lbs. In my Guide Book there is a picture of one taken in a net, 50 lbs. Salmon run to five feet in length and have been caught in Norway and Scotland up to a very heavy weight. A forty pounder is, however, a record, and I will do my best to publish it abroad and boom our splendid sporting rivers.
Sept. 12, '10. D. W. PROWSE.

Created a Disturbance

Consts. Pitcher and Bussey on Saturday night brought a man to order on Water Street for shouting and singing, and after they left him he hollered with greater force and drew a crowd. The officers then bundled him into a cab and drove him to the foot of Market House Hill. On taking him from the cab he viciously attacked the police who had to handcuff him before they could get him up over the hill to the cells.

