

WHO'S WHO?

The Militia Gazette dissented from the policy of the Ottawa Government with reference to Lord Dundonald. At once a letter was directed to it by the Militia Department announcing that the advertisements published in the paper for the militia service would be withdrawn. This was an obvious exercise of despotic power. The Ottawa Government expects public money to purchase for it newspaper approval. If the approval be not given the public money is withdrawn. But here is a curious phase of the case. Col. Sam Hughes brought the matter up in Parliament on Friday, and Sir Frederick Borden said "he had never heard of the letter." Yet the letter, which is signed by Col. Pinault, begins thus: "Sir, I am directed by the hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence to inform you," etc.

Now, one of two things is certain. Either Sir Frederick is telling an untruth when he pretends that he was not privy to the sending of this letter, or Col. Pinault told an untruth when he wrote in the letter that he was directed by Sir Frederick to send it. If Sir Frederick has told the truth Col. Pinault ought to be dismissed.

WORK AND PLAY.

In a brief sketch in the English "Who's Who" of the late Wilson Barrett, the actor, whose death was announced the other day, the Woodstock Express finds this statement: "Recreation: Working." The editor of "Who's Who" recognizes that a man's recreation is an important part of his life, and perhaps to some extent an indication of his taste and character; hence the brief outlines given of the men considered worthy of a place in the volume the chief form of recreation is mentioned—yachting, horseracing, billiards, photography, or whatever it may be. Wilson Barrett's recreation, as we have seen, was working.

This is a feature of Wilson Barrett's biography which will probably not receive the attention it merits. At first sight the statement may appear to be something in the nature of a joke; but with mature consideration the joke is apt to disappear. Barrett was an actor, and for him to work meant literally to play, and to play was to work. What, then, is work, and what is play? Probably everybody believes he knows; yet who will frame a definition that will stand the test? For the actor, to play on the stage is to work. For the professional ball player, to play ball is to work; for the professional entertainer, to amuse his audience is to work. John Ruskin draws the distinction between work and play in these words: "Now, roughly, not with vain subtlety of definition, but for plain use of words, play is an exertion of body or mind made to please ourselves, and with no determined end; and work is a thing done because it ought to be done, and with a determined end." And he illustrates: "You play, as you call it, at cricket, for instance. That is as hard work as anything else; but it amuses you, and it has no result but the amusement. If it were done as an ordered form of exercise, for health's sake, it would become work directly."

Accepting this definition—and it will probably do as well as any other—it is obvious that the distinction between work and play exists in the mind of the performer. It is all a question of the point of view. To the man who enjoys his work it is play; to the man who does not enjoy his play it is work. All work, then, may become play, and all play work. All depends upon the point of view. It is the mind that makes a hell of heaven, a heaven of hell, as one of the immortals has put it. To the laborer who digs in a ditch and sings as he digs, digging is more of recreation than an exhausting round of amusements is to the surfeited man of leisure who is put to his wits' end to find some new sensation. Digging is a ditch may bring contentment, appetite, digestion, sleep and bodily health. The pursuit of pleasure may destroy all these.

That there are some forms of work there are of necessity, drudgery may be admitted; but there is no honest labor that is vile in itself. The man who works in a sewer or who cleans cesspools may be considered—too often is considered—to be employed in degrading work; yet in what respect does his work differ in character from that of the learned and skilled doctor and the refined and cultured nurse who devote their lives to the treatment of loathsome diseases?

Both are doing a great and useful work for humanity. One seldom hears of a man volunteering to work in a sewer; he is usually driven there by the necessity of earning his bread; yet men of means and learning and position devote their lives to the study of revolting diseases, and women of gentle birth and manners volunteer as Sisters of Charity, missionaries to heathens and to lepers, as nurses in the great hospitals where poor humanity is seen in all its squalid nakedness, or to the service of the Red Cross on the field of battle where scenes of barbarism and destruction become the commonplace of life.

Those who are crying out against the drudgery of labor overlook the fact that there may be a worse drudgery still—the drudgery of pleasure. It may be hard to work all day in a sewer, at an anvil, before a furnace or behind a counter; but at the end of the day or the end of the week there is something accomplished, something gained. It is possible to work year in and year out pursuing with weary feet and rebellious heart the phantom of pleasure from one resort to another, and never have anything to show for the time and effort expended.

It must be remembered, too, that much of the drudgery of work is unnecessary. For one thing some people make a drudgery of what they might make a recreation; for another thing the people themselves make hard work necessary by deliberately squandering its fruits. Consider the countless millions expended on wars of destruction, not to speak of the waste of human lives. This money is the fruit of labor. It is made in the sewer, in the field, at the anvil, before the furnace. It is not made on the stock exchange; it simply changes hands there; it represents human sweat, human skill, human labor. Who is responsible for the squandering of this money, for the wilful destruction of the fruits of labor? In free countries, at least, the very men who do the hard work. They allow men to beguile them in giving their sweat and their blood. And for what? Yes, for what? Consider the awful waste of the fruits of labor involved in what is called politics. We are told that in less than thirty months the Tweed Ring of New York defrauded the city of thirty millions of dollars, and added fifty millions to the public debt. Where did this money come from? It did not grow or trees, nor was it picked up in the streets. It represented the toil and the sweat of the very men and women who not only permitted the robbery but encouraged the robbers to persevere in their achievements. And what was true of New York in the seventies is true, in some measure, of many other centres of population, not only in the United States, but elsewhere in this day.

But the man who works in the ditch or at the anvil and allows the fruits of his labor to be squandered before his eyes, so that he may always be compelled to work is not the only one whose drudgery is vain. Consider the man who has acquired the money-making habit. He has already accumulated all the money he can possibly need. Does he stop? No; he must make some more. What does he want with more money? To put it to some good use? No, just to make it. He has acquired the habit, and he cannot shake it off. Why is it that Russell Sage can find no time for a holiday, and scarcely time for a square meal? Because he needs the money or will make some good use of it? No; he has allowed himself to become the slave of a habit; that is all. Is Russell Sage, with more money than he could spend rationally in several lives, yet compelled to work as he did not know where the next meal was coming from, to be envied above the man who digs in a ditch and sings as he digs?

By what standard then is work to be judged? The man who earns a dollar or at most a dollar and a half a day working in a sewer or cleaning cesspools helps to promote the health and the convenience of the community. He ought to be considered a public benefactor. Why is he not? Why is he ignored, while the man who provokes a war and turns some fair portion of the world for the time being into a hell is acclaimed a hero? But the work of the man in the sewer is vile. In what respect is it more vile than that of the great scientist who studies the very beginning of diseases, or the skilled physician who heals the loathsome sore, or the trained nurse who performs all the disagreeable duties that fall to her lot? Is it not all a question of the point of view? It is said that a single financial institution plundered the people of the United States to the extent of over one hundred millions of dollars in five years. Why are the people who organized that institution to-day respected "Napoleons of Finance," while the man who steals an overcoat or a two-dollar watch is branded a thief?

Evidently it all depends upon the point of view. And so we come back to where we started: Labor is play if you think so; play is labor, if you think so. Wilson Barrett's recreation was work.

Of the New York papers which supported McKinley in 1900, The Herald, Sun, Times, Staats-Zeitung, World, Post and The Brooklyn Eagle are now opposing Roosevelt.

The appointment by the Laurier Government of Mr. J. B. Jackson, of Ingersoll, to a position in Great Britain formed the subject of discussion, and of an amendment to supply, in the House of Commons yesterday. So far as the appointment in question is concerned, The Expositor has always considered it to have been a most objectionable one, and it is not surprising that many apologies have since been put up for it.—Brantford Expositor, Liberal.

IN MEMORIAM

John V. Shaw, born in the year 1830, Oct. 15th, died July 4th, 1904. His native land was Nova Scotia, where he lived until fourteen years of age, and from there he made his first trip sailing on the salt water and many were the hardships endured. But this failed to discourage him as his object was to help his father. He met with two shipwrecks while sailing; one on the rock called "The Graves," and another in the fresh water near Pelee Island. He had by this time sailed seven years and in 1851 with his wife and four people, came to the township of Chatham, County of Kent, and settled on a farm on the Lindsay Road, five miles south of Dresden, which he cleared up, although he came in contact with many hard struggles and built himself a log house, which he often remarked his happiest hours were spent in there. In the course of a few years he had great success and succeeded in erecting a new frame house and barn and all through life his courage and ability brought him success. He was a kind husband and good father, always pleasant to all who knew him. His widow and five children are left to mourn his loss. John, in California; Bowman, in Michigan; Mrs. Israel Chute, Sombra; Mrs. Wm. Wells, Sarnia; and Mrs. Isaac Andrews, at home.

He was a member of an earnest worker of the Baptist Church for the last forty years, and his loss is keenly felt by all.

Shall we meet in that blest harbor When the voyage of life is o'er, Shall we meet and cast the anchor On the fair celestial shore.

BROADBENT—TOLE

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, July 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Tole, on a communication Road, South Harwich, when their second daughter, Miss Maud, was married to Enoch Broadbent, merchant of South Buxton. The ceremony was performed on the lawn under an arch of evergreens by Rev. W. E. Keen, of Blenheim. Miss Lulu, sister of the bride, played the wedding march.

The bride was given away by her father. She wore a picturesque hat and was becomingly attired in a cream gown of French lace, trimmed with a beautiful embroidery, sheer chiffon and lace, carrying a shawl of bridal roses.

Miss Katie Rouse, of Oshawa, cousin of the bride, was her maid. She wore a cream voile and carried pink carnations. The groom, Enoch Broadbent, of the groom, was a pretty flower girl. Rev. Mr. Campbell, of Buxton, acted as best man.

The presents were beautiful and costly. The groom presented the bride with a gold chain and locket set with diamonds. To the bridesmaid he gave a gold crescent set with pearls.

About seventy sat down to supper, after which the young people departed for their future home.

USING THE GRIDDLE.

How to Have Delicious Cakes Without a Trace of Grease.

Not owning a soapstone griddle and wishing to avoid the disagreeable odor of frying cakes in grease, the following method has been found satisfactory. If the griddle is not new, rub it well with a clean, dry cloth. When well warmed, not hot, put a teaspoon of lard in a dry cotton cloth, so that one thickness of the cloth may be between the griddle and the lard. Rub this well over the surface of the griddle, and as soon as it shows signs of smoking the batter may be dropped on the griddle. Used in this way, a cloth with a single spoon of lard will answer for several bakings. With a little practice one can thus have delicious cakes without a trace of grease so distasteful to a delicate palate and without filling one's rooms with smoke or the odor of burning fat.

Even a piece of pork rind an inch thick and two or three inches square, used on the tines of a fork, is less objectionable than the habit of some cooks covering a griddle with a coating of butter or fat.

A smooth steel griddle is almost as desirable as soapstone if kept immaculately clean and free from grease by an occasional rub with sandpaper. Such a griddle must be very hot before the baking begins. Whoever will give the method recommended above a careful trial will not wish to return to any other. A little judgment and patience will soon prove its merits.—Table Talk.

Mignard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The Northway Co., Ltd.

The Busy Cash Store

The Northway Co., Ltd.

Our Specials for Wednesday

BIG DRIVES IN TABLE LINENS.

54 IN. HEAVY CREAM TABLE LINEN—

In choice patterns, special per yd 23c

62 INCH HEAVY UNION TABLE DAMASK—

Half bleached finish, regular 40c value, special a yard 33c

68 INCH PURE LINEN TABLE—

Fine heavy quality, soft finish, choice designs, special per yard 46c

SUPERIOR QUALITY PURE TABLE LINEN—

68 in. wide, fine finish, extra weight, new patterns, regular 65c, special at 56c

PURE BLEACHED ALL LINEN TABLE DAMASK—

70 in wide, choice designs, regular value 45c yd, special at 36c

HEAVY PURE BLEACHED TABLE LINEN—

64 in wide, good range of patterns, special a yd 46c

4 PATTERNS HEAVY DOUBLE DAMASK—

Warranted pure linen, full 2 yds wide, rich satin finish, pretty designs, good value at 85c, special at 69c

3 CHOICE PATTERNS FINE SATIN DAMASK—

2 yds wide, real grass bleached, extra good value, at \$1.00, special at 88c

SUPERIOR QUALITY PURE IRISH DOUBLE DAMASK—

Full two yards wide, rich heavy satin finish, grass bleached, worth \$1.25 a yard, special at \$1.00.

EXTRA QUALITY SATIN DAMASK—

Pure heavy linen, rich satin finish, two yards wide, good value at \$1.40 a yard, special at \$1.25.

16 ONLY TABLE CLOTHS—

Rich heavy satin finish, pure linen, pure dew bleach, sizes 72 x 72 inches, regular \$2.00 to \$2.50 each, special at \$1.48.

BATH TOWEL SPECIALS—

15 dozen fine heavy Turkish towels, size 19 x 40 inches, fancy stripe patterns, fringed ends, special each 12-1-2c

8 dozen heavy Turkish towels, excellent quality, in fancy stripe patterns, size 19 x 40 inches, fringed ends, special each 15c.

Turkish towels, in great variety of styles and qualities, pretty patterns, fringed or plain ends, large sizes, at each 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c.

SEVEN STORES The NORTHWAY CO'Y, Limited TWO FACTORIES

TELEGRAPH BRIEFS

France has broken off relations with the Vatican.

Rev. Prof. John Campbell died suddenly in Muskoka.

Thomas Mussel was found dead in a hotel stable at Merrickville.

Prince Edward County Old Boys were warmly welcomed at Picton.

Patrick Murtagh, aged 23, was drowned while bathing at Ironsides.

Mrs. Harry Gorman, wife of the proprietor of the Sarnia Observer, is dead.

Several more prominent Finns have been exiled by the Russian authorities.

Dr. Sheard, Medical Health Officer, Toronto, advised citizens to boil the city water.

Robert Lee was fatally injured while firing a shot in Michael Mine near Fernie.

The Ogilvie Milling Company have announced an advance of 20 cents a barrel on all grades of flour.

Privates Fletcher and Wallbridge, of Stanley Barracks, Toronto, rescued three men from drowning.

Germany's trade for the past six months shows a great increase over the same period of last year.

The five-year-old son of Harold May fell from a water cart at Strathclair, Man., and was fatally crushed.

An investigation has been ordered into the conduct of the fire brigade at the Eby, Blain Company's fire, Toronto.

Arnold E. Stonehouse, of Dresden, G. T. R. fireman, was struck by a train at Burlington and received fatal injuries.

Count Ignatieff may be appointed Russian Minister of the Interior in succession to M. Von Plehwe, who was assassinated.

The Temiskaming & Northern Railway Commission appointed Mr. A. W. Campbell its representative on the commission to select the land grant.

The appeal of Wallaceburg manufacturers against discriminatory freight rates has resulted in an order by the Railway Commission materially reducing the rates.

The report comes from Hamilton that the wholesale druggists of Canada are negotiating an agreement with the retailers to prevent cutting prices, and to handle only the goods authorized by the association.

The receipts at a bull fight in a Spanish town were given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It is reported that Germany has demanded of Venezuela immediate payment of interest on the award of last year.

EVERY PHYSICIAN KNOWS

About the great merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butter-nut which cleanse the system, cure constipation and piles. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

During disturbances arising out of strike troubles at St. Louis, Ill., one man was shot dead and two were seriously wounded.

\$30.00 TO COLORADO AND RETURN.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Lines. Chicago to Denver, throughout the summer. Correspondingly low rates from all points east. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. B. E. Bennett, 2 East King St., Toronto, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, daily. Out.

BRAMA.

If the red slayer thinks he slays, Or if the slain thinks he is slain, They know not well the subtle ways I keep, and pause, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near; Shadow and sunlight are the same; The vanished gods to me appear, And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out; When me they fly, I am the wings; I am the doubter and the doubt, And I the hymn the Brahman sings.

The strong gods plus for my abode, And plus in vain the sacred seven; But thou, meek lover of the good, Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

STIPEND FOR M.P.'S.

Motion in British Commons Takes One Back to Edward II.'s Time.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's motion in the House of Commons to the effect "that all members of the House should receive £200 a year as a reasonable stipend during their Parliamentary life," takes us back to the days of Edward II., says The Westminster Gazette, when Knights of the shire were allowed by statute 4s. a day, but burgesses only half that sum. In 1377 the two members for Lancashire received £26 8s. for a session of sixty-six days. Members also used to enter into arrangements with their constituents either to take their wages in kind or compound them in some other way. In 1463, it appears, John Stratham, the member for Dunwich, agreed to take his wages in red herrings. "The said John Strathorne granted no more to be taken for his wages than a cadell of heryng and half a barrel full of heryng. This is to be delivered by Christmase next coming." Southampton Corporation's register, for 1482 contains this entry: "Item. Paid the iii. day of April to my master the mayre (M.P. that year), in part payment of his Parliament wages, xls." It seems that wages became uncertain and irregular, and fluctuated according to an assessment, for in Henry VIII.'s reign another law was passed assigning a fixed sum at the rate ordered by that of Edward II.

Members absenting themselves from the House without adequate or reasonable excuse were rigorously punished. A law in Richard II.'s reign declared that "if any person summoned to Parliament do absent himself and come not at the said summons, unless he may reasonably and honestly excuse himself to our Lord the King, he shall be amerced or otherwise punished according as of old times hath been used to be done within the same realm in the said law." Committal to prison, fines, or the forfeiture of their wages were some of the means used to keep members to their duties, but hunting with the King was another matter, and in Henry VIII.'s reign another law was passed assigning a fixed sum at the rate ordered by that of Edward II.

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