

The Inaugural Lecture

Sir Henri Joly Last Evening Thoroughly Explained the Metrical System.

A Practical Illustration of the Method—Lecturer Forcibly Recommended It.

Those who attended the inaugural lecture, under the auspices of the Federated Societies, in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening, enjoyed a treat of rare intellectual excellence. The subject was "The Metrical System," and it was dealt with by one who by right of experience and studious investigation was entitled to speak authoritatively on it—Lieut.-Governor Sir Henri Joly.

As explained by so well known an authority, the system is simplicity itself, and the clear, comprehensive manner in which it was placed before the audience commanded their interest and admiration. The lecturer has the charming faculty of reasoning with his audience, and not at them, and that accounted for the rapid attention with which those present listened to the discourse.

It could easily be seen that the speaker was an enthusiast on his subject, but it was also quite palpable that his enthusiasm was the result of innermost conviction that the metric system was an absolute essentiality in the progress of nations.

When the curtain arose, besides the lecturer and the chairman, H. D. Helmcken, M. P., there were present on the platform Mayor Hayward, Hewitt Bostock, R. E. Powell, W. H. Price, Phil. R. Smith, and other prominent representatives of the Federated Societies.

In introducing the distinguished lecturer, the chairman delivered a brief but exceedingly felicitous address, expressing his great pleasure in presiding at the inaugural lecture, incidentally congratulating the Federated Societies in commencing their series under such an auspicious circumstance as the presence of so distinguished a lecturer as the Lieut.-Governor of the province. The chairman further referred to the splendid work carried on by the various societies, and advised all those who have not associated themselves with them to lose no time in doing so. He then introduced the lecturer of the evening, who was received with applause.

Sir Henri Joly prefaced his address by a jocular reference to his intention to establish a tinware shop in the city, pointing by way of explanation to the tables on which stood a number of receptacles with which he intended to illustrate his lecture. But at the same time he hoped that the class of tinware establishment he referred to would be ultimately patronized by the entire city.

He then dealt forcibly with the great value of the metric system in the computation of weights and measures. He read an extract from one of the local papers which stated that in order to compete with foreign manufacturers the promoters of the great manufacturing industries of Great Britain had decided upon a substantial reduction in their prices. The speaker contended that this was not sufficient, and the fact that the present time the manufacturers of Great Britain now had no competition with foreign manufacturers, whereas at one time they had almost none, may be attributed to negligence in adopting the metric system. The only three civilized countries which did not adopt this system as the standard of computation of weights and measures were Great Britain, United States and Russia. All the others, even Turkey, had done so, and their progress could be traced to this fact.

But he was gratified to know that great efforts were being made in these three countries to secure the introduction of the system. He read from the consular reports in the Board of Trade Journal of December, 1898, in which the urgency and necessity of the method was clearly pointed out. The present system of measurement and weight was too complicated.

He also read resolutions passed by the chambers of commerce of Liverpool, Leeds and Chesterfield, recommending the adoption of the system, and he incidentally pointed out that the board of Wales had decided to introduce it into the schools.

The Imperial House of Commons had become interested in this question, and a special committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate it. Their report was most favorable to the introduction of the system, and the lecturer read from an order-in-council promulgated in 1893, containing a series of instructions on the subject to the inspector of weights and measures.

He then quoted the recommendation of Sir Charles Douglas Fox, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in his presidential address, who said: "The question of the adoption of the metric system has been dealt with by others. I therefore only desire to record my opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the engineers and traders of this Empire that this simple and effective mode of measurement, already in force in almost every other civilized nation, should be introduced here. Having had occasion for many years to work under both systems, I can bear testimony to the great saving of time and labor effected by the metric weights and measures, and to the ease with which the system is acquired, even by those trained to use our antiquated and complicated standards. I am strongly of opinion that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and the United States, must fall into line with the rest of the world in this matter."

One great obstacle in the way of equal terms through the continent of Europe, and into the vast empire of China, Japan and elsewhere, would thus be removed, and engineers throughout the world would be thinking and designing upon a basis of like dimensions.

Turning to Canada, the lecturer stated that the Montreal and Vancouver boards of trade had passed resolutions favorable to the adoption of the system, and he was sorry that the local board had not done so. The board of trade of Toronto had also appointed a committee to inquire into the system, while Dr. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, has written: "In our Normal school all our pupil teachers have to take a course in woodwork, and one of the exercises is to make a set

of metrical standards, including a cubic decimeter box."

The United States congress is giving the matter careful consideration, and they realize that they are handicapped by their non-adoption of the system. The lecturer then read a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage and other prominent officials in the United States forcibly advocating its adoption.

In Russia they were endeavoring to introduce it into the schools, and other means were being instituted to secure its inauguration as a standard.

The speaker referred to the cordial manner in which the dollars and cents system was welcomed, as opposed to the more complicated pounds, shillings and pence, etc., and he pointed out that in measurement there was as much difference between the present standard and the metric system as there was between the former and present method of estimating currency. "In fact," the lecturer pungently remarked in this connection, "Canada will some day have to adopt the system whether she likes it or not." He advised that it be met half way, instead of the country being compelled to adopt it.

The lecturer then explained the system by practical experiments, and so ably was this accomplished that it recommended itself as extremely simple and fascinating to the audience. The unit of measurement was the metre, based on the 40th millionth part of the whole circumference of the earth—that is 3 feet 3 1/8 inches as a measure of length. This measure also could be utilized to give all degrees of weights and capacity, as he demonstrated by a few simple experiments.

An advantageous feature of the system was that there were only three words to comprehend—metre, from the Greek "metron," meaning a measure; litre, from the Greek "litron," meaning a measure of capacity; and gramme, from the Greek "gramma," meaning a measure used by physicians—equivalent to about one scruple. Multiples are expressed in Greek terms—"deka," "hecto," and "kilo"; and fractions in Latin terms—"deci," "centi," and "milli."

In concluding, Sir Henri expressed a desire to give the lecture in the public schools of the city, an offer that will undoubtedly be taken advantage of in the near future.

The termination of the lecture was the signal for enthusiastic applause, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by W. Marchant, seconded by Dr. Ernest Hall, and unanimously carried. A vote to the chairman was also moved by W. H. Price and carried with great enthusiasm, while the city band was likewise accorded a hearty vote in appreciation of its excellent services during the evening.

Dr. Hall announced that the proceeds of the series of lectures to be given throughout the winter were in aid of the Federated Societies' hospital fund.

EXCEPTIONALLY RICH.

Gleaner Mine Quartz Yields as High as \$1.80 Per Ounce.

In an interview appearing in the Bennett Sun on the 2nd inst., P. F. Scharschmidt, secretary of the Gleaner Mining and Milling Company, of Taku Arm, says that a week or two previously a vein or pay streak was struck which runs the entire length of the claim, the ore in which is literally loaded with gold in sheets and nuggets. One ounce of the quartz pounded up by a committee appointed for the purpose, yielded \$1.80, and it was not picked rock either.

Mr. Scharschmidt continued: "The owners of this immensely rich proposition have incorporated under the laws of British Columbia as the Gleaner Mining and Milling Company. There are 500,000 shares of stock at the par value of 50 cents a share. The owners of the five claims and fractions in the group are the incorporators and board of directors. David Stevens, collector of Canadian customs at the summit, is the president of the company, I am the secretary, and the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, treasurer. D. Von Cramer (who arrived on the Amur from the North yesterday), of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and H. Price and A. Briggs, of the steamer Gleaner, complete the directorate."

"Our company put 20,000 shares on the market at Bennett at ten cents a share, and it was sold at once. We propose to put 20,000 shares on the market at Skagway in a few days at 25 cents. The money to be derived to be expended solely in development of the property."

"There are 230,000 shares of treasury stock but we will only sell enough to put the mine on a paying basis. The balance will remain there for the benefit of the incorporators and others buying stock alike. We will work four or five men all winter, and next summer the latest improved machinery will be put in."

The Newfoundland general election being virtually over, much speculation is now indulged in regarding the next move. Mr. Bond's unqualified victory makes it certain that Mr. Reid, the contractor, will be unable to secure any government sanction for the transfer of his concessions to a limited liability company, unless he consents to abandon certain properties now included in his control.

That is a wonderful parrot at Newcastle. One day, as a venerable stranger was strolling along the street, the bird suddenly called out, "Coals, coals, coals." The stranger looked on and at length said: "When a boy I served as coalman here. While my master carried in the bags my duty was to cry 'Coals, coals, coals.' This parrot was here then; and is the only soft that has recognized me in Newcastle after sixty-one years' absence."

The national library of Paris has 1,400,000 bound books and 600,000 pamphlets.

Stop That Head Cold IN 10 MINUTES.

Or it will develop into Chronic Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in 10 minutes, and relieves most acute and deep seated Catarrh after any application. Cures quickly and permanently. I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it.—John E. Dell, Paulding, O. Sold by Dean & Hiccoks and Hall & Co.—



Autumn Medicine.

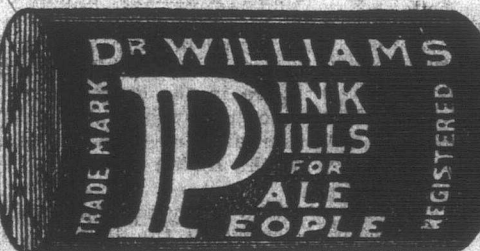
Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now.

GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Mr. E. Hutchings, a printer in the office of the News, St. John's, Nfld., writes: "I am greatly indebted to you for the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was in a greatly run down condition, and suffered from pains in the back and stomach. My appetite was very fickle and often I had a loathing for food. I was subject to severe headaches, and the least exertion would leave me tired and breathless. I tried several medicines, but with no benefit—rather I was growing worse. Then I consulted a doctor, and was under his treatment for three months, but did not get any better. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I finally decided to try them, and bought two boxes. Before these were all used I could see a marked improvement, and I purchased four boxes more. These completely restored my health, and I can now go about my work without an ache or pain of any kind. My recovery leaves no doubt as to the remarkable curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I must say their value has been further proved in the case of a friend to whom I recommended them."



Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People that are of any use. If the FULL NAME isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.

Sold by all dealers, or may be had postpaid direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

JAMES BAY METHODISTS.

Novel Entertainment in the Church Yesterday Evening.

The church presented a very attractive appearance last evening, supper being laid for 100 members and friends. The dainty viands and shining silverware with the exquisite floral decorations and becoming dresses of the ladies, were some of the important factors that lent brilliancy to the scene.

After supper a platform meeting was held, D. Spencer being in the chair. Rev. R. Whittington, M.A., and Rev. J. D. P. Knox were also present. The pastor, Rev. R. Hughes, was called upon to address the gathering in doing so he stated that one year ago on that very night the Twentieth Century Fund scheme was a theory, but it was now an accomplished fact.

Much merriment was caused by the pastor's disclosure of the secret that the pig that had been fattened was a china one—a money box in fact, which contained \$8.15 cents. George Powell then gave his report in a very novel and martial way, as follows:

"At this, the anniversary of our 20th century effort, a review of the past year is most opportune. Twelve months ago Kruger had declared war, Cronje's forces had crossed the border and invested Ladysmith. Buller was pressing forward to relieve the city, when Cronje, with a large force, occupied the passes north of the Modder river. I refer to these facts because they resemble our circumstances. At our Modder river we were faced with a debt which was a bore (Boer) to us. First a frontal attack was made upon the enemy's position by the noble Ladies Aid Brigade, who kept the enemy in his position by the liberal use of interest—hygiene. About this time our Bobs (presumably Rev. Robert Hughes) appeared on the scene, and organized a citizen army in the shape of 100,000 Canadian cents, at the same time pledging to raise 10,000 himself. Now a flank movement was commenced upon the enemy. The Epworth League flying squadron, under Lieut.-General Tegar, was ordered to relieve the situation by forced marches and at any cost; the Sunday school infantry were to follow under Col. Ballantyne and Capt. W. Spencer, and hold the positions captured by the flying squadron. Thus an attack along the whole line was commenced, and the foe began to waver, and in January, 1900, our Long Tom fired a \$500 red-hot shot into the enemy's

lager. Another similar shot was fired April 1st, completely smashing the foe, who now lost position after position. In July we came up with them again, when we offered them a \$100 hydric shell with excellent results. Our artillery now having possession of the hills, played dreadful havoc upon the foe. October 5th was the last engagement, when a \$200 shrapnel charge was sent into their ranks. Thus the enemy lost heavily throughout the year, the casualties being fully 1,500, while our forces are intact and ready again for the fray.

(Signed) "G. POWELL, War Correspondent."

"P.S.—Mention must be made of the gallant Richdale Scouts (Bible class), who several times saved the day."

The following is a complete list of subscriptions received, the whole amount, save \$52, will go toward the church debt:

Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne	\$100 00
Mr. W. Broderick	25 00
Mr. and Mrs. Brechley	50 00
Mrs. Boorman	15 00
Mrs. Blackett	10 00
Mrs. R. Brown	20 00
Mr. and Mrs. Dawe	100 00
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan	25 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. Grant	25 00
Mrs. Gawley	5 00
Mrs. J. Gilbert	5 00
Capt. and Mrs. J. Gosse	20 00
Rev. R. Hughes	100 00
Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys	10 00
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jones	50 00
Mr. A. Lindsay	5 00
Capt. and Mrs. McCulloch	100 00
George McCulloch	5 00
Mrs. Murray	13 10
Mrs. McNeil	5 00
Mr. E. Onkes	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Powell	100 00
Mrs. J. Richdale (Bible class)	50 00
Deans Spencer	100 00
William Spencer	100 00
Christopher Spencer	100 00
Mrs. Sprinkling	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. Stenson	10 00
Miss C. Spencer	11 00
Mr. and Mrs. Tronace	100 00
Mrs. J. Teague	5 00
Mrs. H. Ware	10 00
Capt. and Mrs. J. Warren	25 00
Miss Withers	8 15
Miss Wills	5 00
Mrs. Winkie	10 00
Sunday School	50 00
Epworth League	150 00
Small amounts	6 50

The papers will not be formally added and sent to Toronto before the end of the year, as there is still more money promised.

Provincial News.

NANAIMO.

Ralph Smith yesterday resigned his position as a member of the Chinese Commission. Fred. Crewe and Miss Annie Calverty, daughter of H. D. Calverty, a well known farmer, were married on Thursday night.

NELSON.

Daniel Grant and Miss Cassie Sinclair, both of Nelson, were married on Tuesday night at the rectory by Rev. Robert Frey, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church.

A meeting to organize a young men's club was held at the club rooms of the Congregational church on Monday evening and a good number was in attendance. Officers were elected and the name chosen for the society was "The Young Men's Social Club." The officers are as follows: Honorary president, Mr. Bellamy; president, Dr. Forin; vice-president, Rev. William Munroe; secretary, treasurer, Mr. W. Clayton.

VANCOUVER.

Colonel Worsnop has received a letter from Corporal A. O. Lohman, one of New Westminster's volunteers with the Transvaal contingent, dated on board H.M. transport Assaye, 60 miles off Capetown, on October 10th. Lohman was, at the time of writing, en route to rejoin the forces at the front, having volunteered again after recovering from the severe wounds he received on February 18th at Paardeberg. On that now historic field, when the Canadian regiment so distinguished itself, Lohman was struck by a bullet which, grazing his forehead, passed through his nose, cut both his lips, split his chin and then buried itself in his chest. He was invalided home to England, and underwent two operations and a long term in the army hospitals. Directly he was pronounced fit and well Lohman, instead of accepting his discharge, volunteered for the front again, was accepted, and at the date of writing his letter, was in sight of Table Mountain.

ROSSLAND.

While workmen were excavating under the Clarendon hotel last summer, they struck what appeared to be a fine ledge

of ore. Some of the find was assayed at the time and gave good values. The property is included in the Alice claim which lies south of the Nickel Plate, has the Golden Chariot and Durby claims on the east and west and the well known Paris Belle to the south. The Alice is practically a full sized claim 1,500 by 1,500 feet, and is owned by Miss Rugh, a sister of W. S. Rugh, of the Rossland Club. When the find was made last summer, Mr. Rugh sank a shaft under the Exchange hotel, next to the Clarendon, and spent it is said between \$500 and \$800 in trying to find the ledge, but without success. On Monday while excavating under the Queen's hotel, still further east from the original find, the workmen again struck the ledge, and as far as the work has proceeded, a well defined body of ore has been uncovered.—Record.

CANCER CURED PERMANENTLY.

Cases Cured Five, Six and Nine Ago by the New Method of Treatment and the Disease Shows No Sign of Returning.

People who have been operated on and have had the cancer come back on them again with increased severity; those who have had the cancerous lump drawn out by plaster or eaten away by a paste, and who find themselves worse than before; cancer sufferers who have spent hundreds of dollars on all sorts of remedies, seeking a permanent cure in vain, very properly are anxious to know if the constitutional treatment of cancer and tumors will cure so that the cure will be a permanent one. We answer yes, and so there may be no doubt about it, we give cases in our new book, "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," where the persons were cured many years ago, and up to the present time the disease shows no signs of returning. One lady was cured of cancer of the breast six years ago and is perfectly well to-day. Another lady was cured of an obstinate tumor in 1892 and has never had any return of it since. A case of cancer of the nose that was cured in 1891, shows no signs of coming back. Thus we might go on multiplying instances of permanent cures. Those who desire further information about this permanent and painless treatment for cancers and tumors should send 2 stamps to Messrs. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.