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ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 23, 1908.

AN IDOL SHATTERED.

The Toronto Globe, one of the most moderate newspapers in Canada, and one which always displays marked consideration and regard for its worthy political opponents, has lost confidence in Mr. R. L. Borden. The Globe has consistently bestowed upon Mr. Borden that measure of respect to which, as leader of the opposition in Parliament, he has been entitled. He has been believed worthy of that esteem and even the most injudicious attacks have been but mildly criticized by the Globe, because of the feeling that a course somewhat similar to what he has pursued may be viewed as a safe one and to be expected from the leader of the opposition party. But the Globe finds now that Mr. Borden has not been worthy of the confidence reposed in him. In a lengthy editorial article the debate in the Commons of Friday evening of last week is reviewed. The subject under discussion was Canada's financial standing as it is viewed in Britain. Mr. Borden, in the course of his address, referred, at five or six different times, to an article in the London Economist, recognized as the greatest financial journal of the Empire. He read extracts from this article, introducing them repeatedly as the opinion expressed by the editor of the Economist. The Globe refers to this and expresses the belief, which certainly is supported by facts, that Mr. Borden intended Parliament to believe, and intended the people of Canada to believe, that the paragraph which he was reading contained the opinion of the editor of the Economist, thus representing the ideas of the leading financiers of England. When challenged by a member of the Government, Mr. Borden admitted that the extracts read by him were not editorial opinions, but were merely paragraphs from an article by the Ottawa correspondent of the Economist, a writer, who, it was afterwards alleged, receives a regular salary from the Canadian Pacific Railway. And opinions expressed by this or any other correspondent are certainly not the opinions of the paper publishing them. Such articles are given to the public for what they are worth. The opinion of the paper editorially expressed is a very different matter. Mr. Borden knew this perfectly well, and the Globe charges him with a deliberate attempt to deceive his fellow legislators and the people of Canada. The Globe makes no violent attack on the leader of the opposition, but expresses regret that he has permitted himself to fall to such an act, and that he has shown himself to be not wholly worthy of the confidence placed in him. Such a course, it is suggested, may have been due to the influence of Mr. Foster and the Globe is sorry to see that Mr. Borden is gradually losing his grasp on the leadership of the opposition and sinking to the level of Mr. Foster, who is succeeding him as head of the Conservative party.

TO PREVENT STRIKES.

The New Zealand legislature which in past years has had troubles of its own, is now struggling with an amendment to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It is intended to do away with strikes. The bill provides that every worker who is a party to a strike is liable to a fine of £10, and also of £1 for every week the strike continues. The penalty for lock-outs is £200 for each offence, and £50 weekly during the continuance of the lock-out. Every individual who incites, aids, or abets strikes or lock-outs, or assists any person to become a party to them, is liable to a fine of £10. If it be an industrial union, trade union, employer, or any person other than a worker, the penalty will be £200. The section of the Amendment Act of 1906, which enabled strikers to be imprisoned in the last resort, is repealed. Workers in industries the stoppage of which would affect dangerously the health or safety of the public, or cause injury to, or the destruction of, the property of employers, who strike without having given at least twenty-one days' notice in writing, are liable to a fine of £10 or three months' imprisonment. Any union convicted of aiding, inciting, or instigating a strike by any of its members is to have its registration suspended for any period not exceeding three years. The penalty for a breach of award is £100 in the case of a union, association, or employer, and £10 in the case of a worker. A Conciliation Council is created, to consist of one magistrate and two assessors. The latter must be appointed by both parties to the dispute, and must be actually bona-fide workers or employers of the industry in respect of which the dispute has arisen.

WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

(The Plains of Abraham, 1759.) They die forever dear to me. The very brothers of my soul, Two foemen brave as brave could be—The first on either battle roll.

On the high Plains—In Morning's eye, Each fell in onset, or defence? Each held back death while the cry "They run!" aroused his fading sense.

Each held back death to ask "Who runs?" And unto each his death was sweet: To this, because his flag had won: To that, because of sheer defeat.

Immortal each in word and deed—Not yet can I their story read. Not yet can I their story read. On every hateful army's roll: Shame, shame, on causes all that slay Through War the brothers of my soul!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Mabel.—How do you like my new gown, Grandmamma? "Yes, my dear, it is very nice. But you girls wear one button gloves and gowns buttoned up to the neck. Now they wear one button gloves and gloves buttoned up to the neck."

"No," said the tiresome man. "I never knew a woman who could tell a story well. Most women appreciate that fact and don't try."

"Yes," interrupted the bored one, "and most of the men appreciate it too."

Patience.—Don't you think that a merciful man is merciful to his dog? "Yes, I do. Why papa, always puts the dog out of the room when he starts the phonograph."

Little Willie.—People talk of the "milk" in the coconut. "Mr. Clitman—Well? "Little Willie.—Why do they say "milk"? It doesn't look like anything but water."

Mr. Clitman—Well? "My good man, why don't you do something?"

"Why should I?" demanded Tired Tiffins. "I ain't got no constituents to kick about my inactivity."

Elderly Bore.—Your face awakes a memory. When I look at you my thoughts are taken far, far away! She—How I long to follow him!

Martin Littleton of the New York delegation is one of a family of nineteen children, so they say, born to a heritage of poverty and pluck. When he was a small lad down in Texas he fell into the creek one day and Michael, the next younger brother, ran whistling to Lyttleton, the teacher, and said: "Dad Martin is drowning!"

"Martin! Martin!" repeated the father of the nineteen. Then he turned dubiously to his wife and said: "Norm, he inquired anxiously, 'have we a Martin?'"

METHODIST CHURCH IN OPEN REVOLT. Refused to Accept Pastor Assigned Them and Ask Leave to Withdraw from Methodist Communion.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 23.—The Methodist church here is in open revolt against the constituted authorities of the denomination and are daily refusing to receive Rev. Redmond, the pastor recently assigned to them by the appointive powers of the London Conference. Mr. Redmond preached last Sunday for the first time in Amherstburg but the official members have locked him out of the sanctuary and he is forced to sleep at the Amherst Hotel, because no one appears to be possessed of sufficient Christian Charity to give him entertainment. Those who have bitterly opposed to Mr. Redmond's incumbency admit that they have no personal feeling against him, nevertheless they then accept his leadership for twelve months they intend actually to ask the conference president to allow their withdrawal from the Methodist Communion for one year that they may call a man of their own selection.

Do NOT BE HUMBUGGED. More than ever, (disreputable and disreputable pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Some of these are even labelled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," etc., in the hope that the public may be deceived and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine Dr. Fowler's. Are you willing to risk your health—perhaps your life, to those no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so called Strawberry Extracts. For sixty-three years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been used in thousands of families for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all Bowel Complaints. Do not let the dishonest or unscrupulous dealer humbug you into accepting one of these cheap substitutes, to the detriment of your health and gain to his pocket. Ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on being supplied with it. See that the name The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., is on the wrapper. Price 35 cents.

65,000 ELEPHANTS KILLED IN AFRICA LAST YEAR

(Frank G. Carpenter.) Sixty-five thousand elephants were killed in Africa last year, and more than a million and a half pounds of ivory were taken from them and shipped out to Europe. Of this tally one-third came from Zanzibar, another third was from Portuguese East and West Africa, and a large part of the balance was from the Valley of the Congo. Cape Colony furnished a hundred thousand pounds, and a large part of the balance was from the Valley of the Congo. During the past six months I have been travelling through the lands of ivory and elephants. I saw tusks for sale in the Egyptian Sudan. At Mont-hassa I was shown \$10,000 worth of ivory in one pile, and during my travels through Uganda and German East Africa I passed many long lines of porters carrying elephants' tusks on their heads or tied to long poles, which rested on their shoulders.

GREAT IVORY MARKET. Zanzibar has for years been one of the chief ivory markets of the world. These are companies in Zanzibar which have their buyers and traders scouring German and British East Africa, as well as the Portuguese possessions, farther south. These men take beads, cottons and other merchandise to trade with the natives, and when they have accumulated a cargo they send it on the heads of porters down to the coast. "There are herds of elephants about the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, and the hunting goes on in the forests of the Great Rift Valley. In British East Africa, it costs \$20 for the right to shoot elephants and a hunter does not kill more than two during a season. It is against the law to kill the baby elephants or cow elephants there, and the same regulations prevail in Uganda. In the British Sudan a license to hunt elephants costs \$100. 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