

THE DEATH OF JOHN DRYDEN.

Former Minister of Agriculture Had Long Been Sick.

Tributes From Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Sir James Whitney.

Was Father of the Wife of Rev. J.C. Sycamore.

Toronto, July 30.—The Hon. John Dryden, Provincial Minister of Agriculture from 1890 to 1905, died at his residence, 9 Prince Arthur avenue, yesterday evening, after an illness extending nearly fifteen months. He was 69 years of age. His demise was not unexpected by the family and relatives, who in their bereavement will have the sympathy of the many hundreds who knew Mr. Dryden personally, and the thousands who had general knowledge of his untiring and zealous efforts for the advancement of agriculture in the Province, a matter which he always had so closely at heart. This feeling will be shared by many who during his lifetime were opposed to Mr. Dryden politically, for to know "John Dryden" was to like him.

Mr. Dryden is survived by his widow, one son, and five daughters. The son, Mr. W. A. Dryden, lives on the old homestead, "Maple Shade Farm," Brooklin, near Whitby. The daughters are Mrs. (Dr.) C. L. Starr, of Bloor street west; Mrs. (Rev.) W. W. McMaster, St. John's, B. C.; Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Sycamore, Hamilton; Mrs. Rev. W. E. Matthews, Chatham; the last three being wives of Baptist ministers, and Mrs. E. J. Zavitz, wife of Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The funeral will take place at Brooklin on Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be a private service for the family at the residence, 9 Prince Arthur avenue, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and the remains will leave for Brooklin by the Grand Trunk train at 5 o'clock that evening.

To those who closely followed his political career and particularly those who sat with him in the Legislature or assisted in recording for the press the work of that body, his devotion to the duties of the department of which for many years he was head was a matter for constant commendation. Himself a successful farmer and a noted breeder of sheep and cattle, he brought to bear on the multifarious branches of the work of the Department of Agriculture the wisdom and experience gained by practical knowledge.

Hon. Mr. Dryden was in constant demand all over Ontario and in many other parts of Canada as well as the United States at gatherings for the discussion of matters pertaining to agriculture and sheep and cattle raising. Whenever he appeared in such assemblages he was listened to as only those who are who, talking to men themselves practical, know whereof they speak, and he could always give advice and suggestions worthy of unquestioned acceptance. The Guelph Winter Fair might be instanced as one of the many institutions of a like nature where addresses from Mr. Dryden were accounted amongst the most valuable features of the programmes. A notable tribute to his standing as an agriculturist was his selection by the British Government a few years ago as a member of the commission to investigate and report upon the agricultural conditions and possibilities of Ireland. This was the first occasion on which a colonial was selected to act upon a commission whose work was solely confined to an investigation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His work in this connection was such as to call for the praise of his British colleagues.

A CONVINCING SPEAKER. A man of fine personal appearance, quiet in manner, without "piety" and possessed in a rare degree of patience and tact, Mr. Dryden was always able to command the attention of his hearers in the Legislature and out of it, even when many were in a critical mood. He maintained his own views with firmness and dignity, and his explanations of items of expenditures and proposed expenditures for the ever-increasing work of the department were weighed over with models of lucidity and conciseness. Thus, without ever even making pretence to be an orator, in the usually accepted meaning of that word, he gained a reputation as a speaker of clearness and ability, who knew what he meant and said it in a way worth listening to. Apart from his political career and his activities as a farmer, Mr. Dryden was also a successful man of business. Throughout his life he held strong views as a temperance man, and practised what he uttered in this respect. Mr. Dryden's death is the first to lessen the number of the late Liberal administration in this province.

The death of Mr. Dryden will be keenly felt by the Baptist community, of which he and his family were faithful members. He took an active and intelligent and keen interest in all the work of the Church, but he was especially interested in its educational affairs, a fact widely recognized and appreciated by the Church. He was for years and at the time of his death closely associated with McMaster University. He was always ready to aid in every moral and social reform movement, and was a staunch advocate of temperance, steadily practising what he professed.

OUTLINE OF HIS CAREER. Hon. John Dryden was the son of the late James Dryden, who came from Sunderland, England, to settle in Whitby Township in 1820. He was born at Maple Shade Farm in 1840, educated at the local schools, and took up farming as a vocation. He was successful from the start, and added to farming in a general way the breeding of high-class sheep and cattle, his farm and herds ranking among the finest in Canada.

When twenty-three years old Mr. Dryden was elected to the municipal Council of Whitby Township, where as Deputy Reeve and Reeve he served for seven years, retiring voluntarily at the end of that period. He was elected to the Ontario Legislature for South Ontario in 1879, and remained in the Legislature until the advent of the Whitney Administration in 1905.

In September, 1890, Mr. Dryden was appointed Minister of Agriculture. His practical farming experience stood him in good stead, and he was enabled to accomplish many things which

were of great advantage to the farmers of the Province. During his administration the Agricultural College at Guelph was enlarged and a dairy school established in connection with it. Like institutions were also built at Stratford and Kingston. He also organized twelve fruit experimental stations throughout the Province.

Baptist in religion, Mr. Dryden was for years one of the Governors of McMaster University, and among other official positions was Chairman of the board. He married in 1867 Mary Lydia, daughter of Mr. Thomas Holman, at that time a publisher in New York.

TRIBUTE FROM HON. G. W. ROSS.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, when informed of Hon. Mr. Dryden's death, said that "Mr. Dryden was one of the most valuable Ministers of the Ontario Government. He served first under Sir Oliver Mowat, and afterwards under my Premiership. Mr. Dryden always favored advanced methods in agriculture. He believed that scientific farming would produce the best results. To this end he extended and improved the courses of study at the Agricultural College, and always sought to impress the students with the dignity and independence of the farmer's life. It may safely be said that he added millions to the agricultural wealth of Ontario. His death will be very much regretted not only by his old colleagues, but also by all who knew him as an honest and progressive citizen."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

Sir James Whitney expressed keen regret at the news of Mr. Dryden's death. "Although I knew of Mr. Dryden's illness," he said to a reporter, "the announcement of his death is a shock to one who enjoyed his acquaintance as I did for many years. Mr. Dryden was a first-class all-round specimen of Canadian citizenship. He was a very valuable member of the Legislature before he entered the Cabinet, and rendered good service in many respects, as Minister of Agriculture. The Province must always be the gainer by having such men as Mr. Dryden in public life, and I have no doubt that his loss will be sincerely mourned by the people of Ontario as a whole."

MARKSTAY MYSTERY

Suspicion That C.P.R. Brakeman Met With Foul Play.

North Bay, July 29.—The finding of the body of G. A. Ardell, a C. P. R. brakeman, near Markstay, on the morning of July 1st, and the circumstances surrounding the tragedy, occasioned considerable suspicion at the time that his death was not the result of an accident. It was learned that C. P. R. authorities were investigating the affair, but seemingly nothing has resulted to any light upon this mysterious death. No inquest was held, and the body was buried without examination. The facts as known are that Ardell's train was held up by a wreck ahead, and he took advantage of the wait to visit a farm house about one mile away, where a dance was in progress. But inmates deny that he ever reached there. In any event his body was found next morning near the railway tracks in a mangled condition. In Markstay the impression is general that Ardell met with foul play, and that his body was placed upon the railway tracks to hide a crime.

A rumor in circulation that a bullet wound was found in the head of the dead man has no basis in fact, as the undertaker who laid out the body states that the mangled condition of the remains would preclude identification of any such wound except from a post-mortem.

GENERAL STAFF.

Discussed at the Defence Conference in London.

London, July 29.—The second sitting of the Imperial Defence Conference, held at the War Office to-day, lasted two and a half hours. The Earl of Crewe presided. Mr. Haldane explained the War Office memorandum on the military defence of the empire. There was a general discussion on the question of an Imperial General Staff and other matters of importance. No resolutions were put to the conference. A committee of experts was nominated to discuss certain technical details and will meet at the War Office to-morrow. The conference adjourned until Tuesday, when it is expected the Admiralty memorandum on naval defence will be brought forward.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the members of the Imperial Defence Conference would be asked to sit on the Imperial Defence Committee before returning. Mr. Balfour hoped the invaluable assistance of the representatives of the self-governing dominions would grow. The right path was being followed in these matters. Sir Charles Dilke suggested that the best method of over-sea assistance to Imperial defence would be the provision of a squadron of fast cruisers for the Pacific.

KILLED BY A CRUCIFIX.

Fall Caused Point to Penetrate Bricklayer's Heart.

Montreal, July 29.—Amedee Lamerre, a bricklayer, fell from a scaffold in the east end yesterday, just as he was knocking off work for the day. Falling 25 feet, he landed squarely on his feet and would probably have escaped with but slight injuries had it not been for the fact that he was wearing a long crucifix next to his body. By the force of the fall the point of the crucifix was forced into his heart, killing him instantly.

SEAL OF CONFEDERACY.

Only Man Who Knows Its Hiding Is Dying.

Washington, July 29.—Jas. H. Jones, a colored employee of the Senate stationery room, is ill at his home and his friends fear he will die. Jones was Jefferson Davis' colored bodyguard and valet. He is the only living being who knows where the great seal of the confederacy is hidden. He declares that he will die with the secret.

Jones hid the seal himself under instructions from Davis at the time Richmond was evacuated and promised Davis never to divulge the hiding place.

Literary Notes.

"You write too much," said the critic to the author.

"But, my friend," replied the author, "I've got to live."

"How about your readers?"

"Ah, well, they are all born to die!"—Atlanta Constitution.



NEAT HOUSE DRESSES.

GOOD SHORT STORIES

THE WRONG SPIRIT.

F. W. Ayer, the well-known advertising agent, at the dinner in Philadelphia in anniversary of his firm's fortieth anniversary, said that to succeed in advertising required hard work.

"The successes in this business are stupendous," he said, "but some folks think they come easily. Some folks think that, working as Roebottom of Camden worked, a man can build up a great advertising fortune."

"Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle street house. One day, as he was lurching, he was heard to give a yell of pain.

"What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"I got a nail in my foot," the roofer answered.

"Well, why don't you pull it out?" said the carpenter.

"What! In my dinner hour?" yelled Roebottom reproachfully.

A LONG DIVER.

"A circus came to a little town in Tennessee," said Colonel Robert M. Gates, to the Saturday Post, "and one of the attractions was a high diver, a chap who dove from the top of the tent into a shallow tank, which is a feat common enough, but which created a deal of talk in that locality."

"The wisecracks were talking about it at the store. Many of them thought it could not be done without killing the diver, but on old man insisted that it was perfectly feasible.

"What do you know about diving?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "nothing in particular about that kind of diving, but I used to have a cousin who was the longest diver yet ever seen."

"Longest diver?" scoffed the other sitters.

"Onct," replied the old man, "he bet a thousand dollars he could dive from Liverpool to New York."

"(Did he do it?"

"No, not that time. Y'see, he kinder miscalculated an' come up in Denver, Colorado."

A FRENCH CRITICISM. Sir Charles Wyndham, at a dinner, discussed the leanness of actresses.

"It is odd," said he, "but the thinner an actress is the greater she is likely to become. To be thin, somehow, is to be artistic. Look at Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore and divine Sara."

Sir Charles laughed.

"Once, at a reception that Mme. Sara Bernhardt gave in Paris," he said, "she led us all up to admire a new portrait of herself. It was a beautiful work. Very thin—she hardly weighed five stone in those days—the actress in a gold-colored gown, posed sinuously, a huge white dog beside her.

"A French critic startled us all, as we were grouped about the picture by exclaiming with a loud, rude laugh: "Ah! A dog and a bone!"

A TARKINGTON EPICURE.

"Booth Tarkington, at a theatrical supper, spoke rather well," said a playwright, "on marriage."

"One remark in his speech struck me particularly by its epigrammatic truth. It was this:

"Before she marries him, a girl's opinion of a young man is the same as his mother's; after marriage she comes round rather to his father's view."

Young Sister—What, you can't ride a bicycle yet, and Jack has been teaching you for three weeks? Elder Sister—Yes, but he hasn't proposed yet.—Chips.

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION (in connection with the Association of Stationary Engineers) elected officers this morning as follows: President, W. R. Stavert, Montreal; First Vice-President, Mr. George E. Fisher; Second Vice-President, E. H. Hetherington; Secretary, W. Goff; Treasurer, H. C. Austin; Assistant Secretary, Mr. G. C. Keith.

He—And am I really the first man you ever were in love with? She—Yes, dear; and you are the last man I ever expected to be in love with.—Boston Transcript.

THIRD DEGREE.

POLICE OFFICERS PROTEST AGAINST CRITICISM OF IT.

Convention at Niagara Falls Passed Resolution Declaring That No Case of Improper Conduct Has Been Proved—Election of Office-bearers.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 29.—The election of officers, drafting and passing of a resolution protesting against criticism of the so-called sweat-box and third-degree methods, and the reading of some very able papers, occupied to-day's session of the Police Constables' convention. The following officers were elected: President, Captain Emil Trudel, Chief of Police, Quebec; Secretary, William Stark, Deputy Chief of Police, Toronto; Treasurer, Inspector McClelland, of Toronto; Executive Committee, Colonel A. P. Sherwood, Dominion Police, of Ottawa; Chief Detective Silas M. Carpenter, Montreal; Chief R. G. Chamberlain, Vancouver; Chief W. T. Williams, London, and Chief John Kimmins, of this city.

The resolution of the Executive Committee dealing with the question of sweat-box methods was in part as follows: "Whereas, when a crime has been committed it is the duty of the police to use to the utmost limit the privileges and powers vested in them by law, and whereas those rights and privileges in the matter of prisoners' statements or confessions are well defined by law and established by repeated rulings of the highest judicial authorities, and whereas, notwithstanding gravely unfair attempts made by sensational newspapers and in jury courts to discredit the police by references to the so-called sweat-box and third-degree methods, your committee have been unable to discover any justification for such references, inasmuch as no case is to be found in which a responsible police officer has been found guilty of improper conduct in respect of prisoners' confessions; resolved, that this Association protest against such needless attack on the integrity of the police and appeal to the Judiciary, the Bar and the press of Canada to unite in discouraging a practice so unfair to the police, and one which is calculated to destroy confidence in them."

M. Stephens, staff inspector, Toronto, delivered, an address on "The Conservator of Peace," which was well received.

Vancouver was chosen for the convention next year. To-night the visiting officers were tendered a banquet at the Lafayette Hotel.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

THE ENGINEERS

To Petition Government in Reference to Graded Certificates.

London, Ont., July 29.—The convention of Stationary Engineers by a unanimous vote decided to adopt the recommendation asking the Government to provide for graded certificates for the engineers of the country. Bro. Charles Mosely, of Toronto, chief engineer of the Toronto Electric Light system, gave an interesting address on "Steam Turbines."

Bro. Grandbois, of Chatham, stated in a paper on "Gas Engines" that, provided everything worked satisfactorily, gas power was much more economical than steam.

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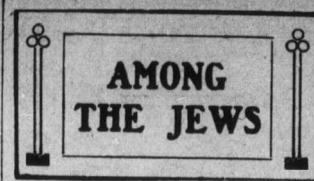
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English Jewry has again distinguished itself at Cambridge University, and three young Jews were gazetted in the list of wranglers. The first of the three, and third in the roll of honor, was Mr. J. L. Mordell, born in 1888, in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Cambridge University Zionist Society.

In reply to a question addressed to him by "Ottoman Lloyd," Chief Rabbi Nahum replied that the Jews were ready to enter the Turkish army. But the Jews desired certain assurances respecting religious observances, dietary laws, the exemption of the rabbis and other matters.

Miss Florence Menckmeyer, the successful Jewish pianiste and singer, has appeared at the principal centres of Europe.

Toronto now has a Yiddish theatre, at which Mr. Joseph Gilbert intends to render "all the Jewish classical plays." The local minister objects to performances being given on Friday nights and Saturday afternoons.

In Buda-Pest there are two independent Jewish communities, one orthodox and the other reform. A marriage recently took place in the reform synagogue, but the brother of the bridegroom, an orthodox rabbi, declared the marriage to be invalid, according to Jewish law, and insisted the parties again.

The council of the University of Paris has accepted a donation of half a million francs (\$20,000) and an annual subvention of 15,000 francs from M. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe for the founding of an Aero Technical Institute.

Mr. Falk Cohen, of Wellington, New Zealand, was again successful at the council election. He polled 6,446 votes.

M. Cavallion, Sub-Intendant (first class), has been promoted Intendant-in-Chief of the Tenth Army Corps, of France, a position which corresponds in rank with that of general of brigade. Another Jew, M. Lemant, commandant of dragons, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel.

Recently the British nation became richer by a magnificent collection of Wedgwood, which Mr. Isaac Falkie presented to the British Museum.

Dr. Brody, a Jewess, was French colonial physician in Constantinople. Before this she was ship surgeon on a Mediterranean steamer, being the first woman ship surgeon on record. Another Jewish woman occupied the same position in Tunis.

Perhaps the most striking proof of the downfall of the Black organizations has been their defeat at the Kishineff municipal elections. Their rout in the home of the first Jewish mayors of recent years has been complete.

At a private conference now being held in Koenigsberg, Germany, plans for a large Jewish emigration from Russia to Palestine and Mesopotamia are being considered.

A state charter has been granted to the Nashville, Tenn., Council of Jewish Women.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Ill., announces that he will donate ten thousand dollars to add an enlargement of the Chicago Hebrew Institute's present building if the membership is increased to a thousand and ten thousand dollars more if the institution raises fifteen thousand dollars.

Lord Swaythling has retired from the position of President and Treasurer of the London Russo-Jewish Committee.

THE FARM

ONTARIO'S AGRICULTURAL GREAT-NESS.

Mr. C. C. James, the Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been presenting the Toronto Board of Trade with some interesting information relative to the importance, from an agricultural point of view, on the Province of Ontario.

The settled area of Ontario includes 25,000,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 acres are cleared, 5,500,000 acres woodland, 2,000,000 acres slashland, and 3,000,000 acres swamp, marsh or waste land. Of the 25,000,000 acres, 23,000,000 acres lie in what is known as Old Ontario, and were settled between 1783 and 1860. There are besides in the north country scattered tracts of land aggregating 1,500,000 acres in extent and settled within the last few years. For agricultural purposes we have to add another area of 16,000,000 acres unoccupied and only partly explored as yet. It is known as the clay belt, and is being opened up by the National Transcontinental Railway.

In 1900 Ontario produced \$12,000,000 worth of beef, \$10,000,000 in bacon and pork, and \$9,000,000 in cheese. In 1900 the corresponding figures were \$27,200,000, \$22,500,000 and \$15,000,000. In ten years the aggregate value of these commodities rose from \$31,000,000 to \$64,700,000.

The number of horses on Ontario farms increased from 611,241 in 1896 to 726,421 in 1908, the number of milch cows from 956,000 in 1896 to 1,113,374 in 1908, swine from 1,640,787 in 1896 to 1,816,763 in 1908. In the same decade poultry increased from 9,084,273 to 12,285,613. Live stock to the value of \$29,750,000 was sold or slaughtered in 1908. In 1906 the figures had risen to \$61,500,000. The total value of live stock on the farms increased from \$104,000,000 in 1896 to \$189,500,000 in 1907, and the value of farm lands, buildings and implements from \$923,000,000 to \$1,222,000,000.

These figures are wonderfully eloquent of the agricultural progress of Ontario. There should be still further expansion, through a discouraging note comes recently in the estimate of the director of colonization that the rural population has decreased 114,000. The great clay belt of 16,000,000 acres in Northern Ontario, for the discovery of

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Clarence R. Griffin, Sheridan, Ind.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c. Per Box. Get the Cascarets in the tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

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Factory 1666

When you can buy good bread, why should you go to the trouble of baking.

When the Quality of

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This is the Genuine
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has been proved to be the best, why should you not try it.

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which credit is due the Ross Government, is capable of supporting a population nearly equal to that of older Ontario. When the National Transcontinental Railway is built, and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario extended to connect with it a settlement of that vast area may reasonably be hoped for, and a great addition to the agricultural wealth of the province. There is room for growth in the older portion yet by more intense farming. A difficulty, of course, presents itself at present in the scarcity of farm laborers.

PLAGUE OF GRASSHOPPERS. Pests Play Havoc in Many Parts of North Bruce.

Warton, July 29.—Reports from the surrounding territory would indicate that very few sections in North Bruce have been overlooked by the grasshopper during the past week or so. Correspondents invariably state that the plague has visited their locality and played havoc with everything green. In the Township of Keppel they are perhaps worse than on this side of the county line. In town on Tuesday the streets were literally covered, but the pests have moved along to other parts.

Values in Toilet Paper.

At Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north. Packages of 500 sheets good paper 5c, and of 1,000 sheets excellent paper 10c, or 3 for 25c. Rolls of 800 sheets of good paper 8c, or 4 for 25c, and of 1,000 sheets excellent paper 10c, or 3 for 25c.

Trawlers a Menace.

London, July 28.—The Canadian and Newfoundland Cabinet Ministers who are now here have called the attention of the Imperial Government to the damage steam trawlers are causing to North American fisheries. It is expected that an international conference will be called.

Servant—A pound of tea for the mistress. Grocer—Green or black? Servant—Shure, either will do. She's as blind as a bat.—Judge.