

LORD SALISBURY, 68.

Statesman and Recluse.

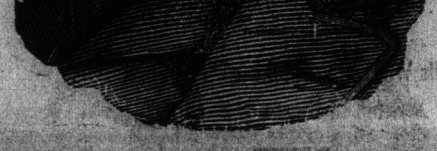
"At the Present Moment the Severest Critics of Lord Salisbury are to be Found on the Conservative Benches of the House of Commons, and Among the Unionist Organisms in the Press."—Edinburgh Review for July.

(London Mail, July 22.)

A lath painted to look like iron, a fatalist, a peasant, a patriot, a dictator, a strong man who knows his strong mind, a fink, a master of flout and gibes, are some of the terms of praise and dispraise that have been applied to Lord Salisbury by foe and friend.

It is true Mr. Gladstone, whose actions now to every one seem to "smell sweet and blossom in the dust" was at one time, not so very far back, judged by quite as divergent standards as those that have been applied to the Prime Minister, that was in days of bitter party strife—each of the three big parties in the House of Commons being, perhaps, too busy with various interesting domestic questions to devote itself much to outside matters—and yet Lord Salisbury has come in, of late for such a chorus of censure, especially, perhaps, Conservative censure, as has scarcely fallen to his lot during the stormiest of political times.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, chiefly confines his newspaper reading to the leading articles of the "Daily Telegraph" and to the space in the "Times" commonly set apart for the "intelligent anticipation of events" indulged in by "Our Pekin Correspondent."



In the latter he reads the "legends" which follow, he, who ever wonders how these quaint stories get into the papers; while in the former he must greatly enjoy the daily and ever-ingenuous excuse for British throw-backs in China. It is therefore quite likely that he has never even heard of the "Salisbury Legend," and, if he has by any chance happened to have done so, he has probably laughed good-naturedly, as he is said to laugh at the "Edinburgh Review" of that very funny fellow Mr. Chamberlain.

To drive to the foreign office in his little brougham from King's Cross regularly every Wednesday morning, whatever betrays, to have his chat and jest on the woolsack with that progressive and imaginative politician, the Lord Chancellor, and to move commonly at about 5 or 5.30 p. m.—that this House of Lords do now adjourn—this is necessary to do more than these things to keep oneself quite in the state of the public pulse from day to day, and this unceasing to sidle the daily press—as some of his colleagues do—are not the result of aristocratic haughtiness, or of a contempt for what Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M. P., in a recent pamphlet, called the middle-classes in politics. Rather regard it as the sign of a supreme absence of curiosity as to what people are saying of him and his. "They say? Who says? Let them say!" There is not very much of the "bloated aristocrat" in a man who will travel third in his own line, if there be any difficulty in finding a place in a first, who has been seen going into a penny barber's in a mean London street to get his beard trimmed.

A certain rude carelessness as to many things in which most of his class are sticklers is one of Lord Salisbury's characteristics. An 'artyde says of one of his heroes—"from, by the way, Lord Salisbury does not in other respects resemble—No hollow formalist he." How shocking to the stickler that sending of a secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to ask him to deliver up the seals of the War Office, or that proposal to give a gaudy Primrose League medal to a great continental ruler! Decidedly correctitude in form is not one of Lord Salisbury's strong points—or is not one of his "besting" faults.

They talk about his "blazing indiscretions," and his "Salisburyisms," but how genuine and utterly devoid of humbug the Prime Minister is! They say, too, that he has now been found out, and that, far from being a formidable man in foreign politics, he is a forceless one; but they cannot say that he has ever bragged of his personal success in politics, or that he has ever tried to boom or grandiose himself or his office; for he never tries to make things hum.

They say, sometimes, that his is not a very fascinating or lovable character, and that his taunts are bitter. But see him out of the House of Lords among his own political people, and you will find no trace of the cynic or the cold-blooded man then.

His stately, but very kindly manner with stranger and friend alike, his hearty hand of good-fellowship, his way of throwing himself into social and political festivities cannot but attract all who have witnessed them.

If you had held all your life that Lord Salisbury was fretting you would have ceased to have held that view after hearing and seeing him in the debate on Mr. Gladstone in the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone had many a tribute, but surely no nobler or more feeling one than that of the "Old Chief" who can wonder that he inspires the affection of all who serve him and enjoy his intimacy? As for his taunts, there is no malice about them—they leave sting.

There is nothing mean or little about the Prime Minister any more than there was about Peel or Pitt. Much regard for power Lord Salisbury certainly has, a regard which overcomes the instincts which draw him when out of office towards the pursuit of the farmer on the one hand and the scientist on the other. Here is a pleasant story, the truth of which perhaps Lord Salisbury would not question, that helps to show his power of detachment. When the Conservative Government, Lord Salisbury was making some experiments at his laboratory at Hatfield in which a certain bit of wire played a part. He gave the wire to his factotum, who put it by. Six years later, immediately upon quitting office, Lord Salisbury asked for the wire, and the factotum instantly produced it.

Against the old theory, that when Lord Salisbury and the Tories are in, there will be strong foreign policy, and that when Liberals are in there will be nothing but scuttles, there has been a rather strong reaction of late. People who bawled this out very loud once are inclined to be quiet now. The "legends" and books about Port Arthur, and so forth, stare them in the face and they grow silent; and these things indeed are very awkward for the old theory. West Africa is likewise troublesome. On the other hand, it is idle for Lord Salisbury's critics to shut their eyes to Venezuela, to the European Concert, to Egypt—which is the apple of his eye, the darling of his heart—and to the present happy relations between England and the United States. Now we begin to reap the harvest of his patience over Venezuela, his patience over the aggravating European Concert—which has saved Greece despite her folly and her rash friends—his brilliant policy in North-West Africa, his refusal to bind himself to a sort of a "Holy Alliance" against America. "The aggravation was great," admits the "Edinburgh Review" of this month in regard to Venezuela; and so is the good result of Lord Salisbury's resisting that aggravation.

Lord Salisbury may not be strong enough to-day to fill the two posts which he labors at without respite, even if he was strong enough to have done so fifteen or twenty years ago, but were he to retire from office tomorrow what other man on his side is there who could adequately take his place? To ask such a question is not to unduly disparage the abilities of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, or the Duke of Devonshire.

FROM IRLAND'S CAPITAL.

An Irish Canadian Orator Re-visits His Native Land. (Montreal Star.) The most worshipful grand master and sovereign, Hon. Clarke Wallace, M. P., has received the following letter from R. W. Bro. Rev. R. R. Kane, D. D., grand master of Belfast, respecting the recent visit of R. W. Bro. William Galbraith of Montreal to the Green Isle. It will be noticed that Bro. Galbraith fully maintained his reputation as an orator when addressing the Belfast audience.

CHRIST CHURCH RECTORY, Belfast, July 21st, 1893. Dear Brother Wallace—I have to thank you for your note introducing to me Bro. William Galbraith, grand master of Quebec, Bro. R. R. Kane, D. D., grand master of Belfast, and with us on the 12th, and favored us with a speech, which was most effective, as much so as any speech I have heard for a long time. We are always very delighted when Canadian Orators in well represented, and you will oblige me by letting the brethren of Quebec know that their grand master did honor to them and to the institution at large on the 12th of July, 1893, in Belfast.

I am, yours fraternally, R. R. KANE.

SALMON CREEK.

Presbyterians and Baptists to Erect Churches at Chipman.

SALMON CREEK, Queens Co., Aug. 8.—The Women's F. M. Society held their annual meeting in the manse. Two new life members were added to the roll, Mrs. D. McD. Clark and Mrs. John Ward.

A meeting was held at Chipman on the 6th to take steps towards erecting a Presbyterian church, work to begin at once. The Baptist congregation has upwards of a thousand dollars contributed towards their new church. These two new churches will be a great improvement to the village. A large number of Bostonians are visiting friends and relatives here. The Misses Miles of Gibson are guests of Mr. Blair.

Joseph Withrow and wife of Ontario celebrated their golden wedding by a visit to the land of their birth. It is forty-eight years since they left here. They were the guests of Mrs. Withrow of this place. The bride and groom looked well and were heartily welcomed by their old friends.

Miss Lizzie Harper and Miss Nellie Porter have gone as delegates to the C. E. convention at Chatham. St. Castle Eden comes here to load dead for the Clyde at 45c.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Goschen Receives a Deputation from British Empire League.

Urging Desirability of Colonial Seamen Being Enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Lord Brassey Says that Canadian Seamen are Among the Hardest in the World—Mr. Goschen's Practical Reply to the Delegates—The Colonies Must Share the Expense.

(London Times.) Mr. Goschen on Wednesday received at the admiralty a deputation from the British Empire League to urge the desirability of colonial seamen being enrolled in the royal naval reserve. Mr. Goschen was accompanied by Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Balfour, Captain Fairfax and W. G. Greene. The deputation included Lord Brassey, Lord Loch, Sir Robert Herbert, the Hon. W. Mulock (postmaster general of Canada), Dr. Cockburn (agent general for South Australia), Lieutenant General Laurie (Canada), Sir J. Brampton, Sir James Blyth, Edward Boyd, M. P., Becket Hill and Henry Norman. Letters regretting absence were announced from Sir John Lubbock, the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Crowe, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Kinross, Lord Charles Bessborough, Lord Wenlock and others.

Sir Robert Herbert said that the British Empire League had obtained from the colonial governments the numbers of the seafaring population of the colonies and the nature of their work, which they had forwarded to all agreed that the enrolment of a special reserve for the royal navy. The political difficulties, if any formerly existing, in the way of enrolling the naval reserve in Canada, had, he hoped, altogether disappeared, or, at any rate, they were tending to disappear. They all agreed that the enrolment of a special reserve for the royal navy would be another link to bind the mother country to the colonies. With regard to Australia he felt assured that they would be able to supply a body of men who would be in time of war available for the royal navy in those distant waters, and a proposal of that nature would be favorably received in that part of the empire.

Lord Loch said that from his experience of Australia and South Africa he could see no difficulty in carrying out the scheme. Mr. Goschen said he would like to hear something practical in the way of carrying out the details of the scheme. Lord Brassey replied that it could not be carried out without some expenditure of imperial money. For instance, in Australia they had the type of what was desired, only they wanted the force to be more numerous and Lord Loch should be more fully drilled and liable to serve in any of her majesty's ships when required.

Mr. Goschen said that he would like to hear something practical in the way of carrying out the details of the scheme. Lord Brassey replied that it could not be carried out without some expenditure of imperial money. For instance, in Australia they had the type of what was desired, only they wanted the force to be more numerous and Lord Loch should be more fully drilled and liable to serve in any of her majesty's ships when required.

Lord Loch thought that the colonial governments would be prepared to take the matter of increased expenditure into consideration, and we will see what the colonies have to say to it, and what is more important, what the seafaring population say to it—whether they will accept the same conditions as those which are now readily accepted in this country. The great change to the reserve of six months at sea is a condition which has been accepted with the greatest approval by the house of commons and by all who are interested in the naval reserve. We could not make easier conditions for men in the colonies when we can easily get reserve men in this country to accept the conditions. I cannot pledge myself to anything definite with regard to the matter, except that the commanders-in-chief will put themselves in communication with the various governments to see how far they are willing to go. We are not in such need of reserve men, and the supply is not so limited but what we could largely increase it, and I could see no objection to our supplying the various colonies with apparatus for training at the expense of this country—that is, to build batteries and to supply the instructors and the houses where the instructors might live, which were all matters of very considerable expense. Our organization is now such that we should be able to train a very much larger number of reserve men than we have at the present moment. We have twenty-seven thousand men, but there are numerous applications from men and we shall increase the number of our reserves at home. Therefore it is not the paucity of our numbers that would induce us to go to any great expense. But I acknowledge the value of the colonies if they would contribute men efficiently trained as an

its defenders. Now comes the question of how to carry it out, and it is very glad if we could have a considerable addition to our reserves supplied by the colonies, upon one condition—that those reserves should be as good as the reserves that we have. But, certainly, I would not be inclined to accept from the colonies a less well-trained and a less satisfactory number of reserve men to the exclusion of an equal number of better-trained men in the United Kingdom. What you desire is to have in the colonies men equally trained with those we have at home. I should say one word first as to the expenditure. I think I am not now addressing a body of colonial gentlemen so much as the British Empire League, and I think it is their duty, while they impress upon us to do what we can for the colonies, also to impress upon the colonies that they must bear their share—at least some share—of the defence of the empire. We cannot go on constantly increasing the enormous naval expenditure and at the same time take special measures for the colonies unless we see some disposition to meet us half way and to share of the expense of the expenditure that we incur. Thousands of men of principle with which, I think, you will agree.

Now, as to the question of training, I fancy that nearly all the difficulties which have arisen have been with reference to the difficulty of training seafaring men in the colonies. Unless that training is satisfactory of course we could not accept the men. Now, what is the training we have? We train them at the batteries or on board of our twenty-eight day ships. We are anxious that we should not have men who are unaccustomed to men-of-war, and in enrolling fishermen in the colonies for the first time we thought it essential that they should have some experience of men-of-war. The present conditions are: The training for twenty-eight days at a battery and afterwards enrolling in men-of-war for a period of six months. That is an essential part of the training of the reserve. I saw the other day a representative from Newfoundland and we discussed this matter together in some detail; and I told him the first thing we had got to ascertain was whether the fishermen of Newfoundland would be willing to accept this condition. He told me that he would go to sea for six months in a man-of-war, and he would be found that they were willing to accept this condition then we should proceed in the matter. With reference to Australia, Canada, and the other colonies, the first thing is to ascertain whether the men will be prepared to accept the condition of men-of-war, as we consider that necessary matter to make them efficient as a reserve. I do not wish you to make definitely any offer, but the deputation will see that these two things will have to be arranged: the first place the training at sea for three months for twenty-eight days, and then going to sea for six months. In this country we have batteries all round the coast, and there may be some difficulty in the establishment of batteries for the necessary number of batteries. I have spoken of expenditure, and I may say that if the colonies will bear the expense of training the men we would bear the expense of the retaining fees. At any rate, I am prepared to entertain the question of the expense of training the men, if I see that there is some evidence forthcoming that our colonial subjects, the seafaring population, will comply with the same conditions which we consider necessary for efficient reserve men. I will not underrate the difficulty of training the men, but going, not going to sea, but we should endeavor to find room and ships at various stations, and afterwards, possibly, assist them in embarking for a spell of real sea service. The difficulty of having the men at sea is very great. The gentleman from Canada spoke of our sending ships, officers, and men as if we had got an unlimited number, but as Lord Brassey and others know, our supply is not so great as to send ships to all parts of the world for the training of reserve men. And what we did for one colony we should have to do for all. There is, therefore, very considerable difficulty as regards training. The great thing to be done here is to see how far this difficulty would be met. I will send out our rules applied to the reserves to the commanders-in-chief on the different stations, who will then confer with the various ministers and governors, and we will see what the colonies have to say to it, and what is more important, what the seafaring population say to it—whether they will accept the same conditions as those which are now readily accepted in this country. The great change to the reserve of six months at sea is a condition which has been accepted with the greatest approval by the house of commons and by all who are interested in the naval reserve. We could not make easier conditions for men in the colonies when we can easily get reserve men in this country to accept the conditions. I cannot pledge myself to anything definite with regard to the matter, except that the commanders-in-chief will put themselves in communication with the various governments to see how far they are willing to go. We are not in such need of reserve men, and the supply is not so limited but what we could largely increase it, and I could see no objection to our supplying the various colonies with apparatus for training at the expense of this country—that is, to build batteries and to supply the instructors and the houses where the instructors might live, which were all matters of very considerable expense. Our organization is now such that we should be able to train a very much larger number of reserve men than we have at the present moment. We have twenty-seven thousand men, but there are numerous applications from men and we shall increase the number of our reserves at home. Therefore it is not the paucity of our numbers that would induce us to go to any great expense. But I acknowledge the value of the colonies if they would contribute men efficiently trained as an

imperial consideration from many points of view; and, therefore, so far as the organization is concerned, we will do our best to see whether the development of the reserve under the conditions I have mentioned is possible. I do not disguise from you that there are considerable difficulties in the matter which have hitherto arrested any progress at all, but I think I have made a fair offer and an offer which will test the real sincerity of the governments of the colonies, because I believe that it is sincere, but the reality of the possibility that we should be able to increase to any extent our reserve.

General Laurie said that he could speak with better knowledge of Canadian fishermen than any other person, as having represented them in the Canadian parliament, and he could say that there would be no difficulty in getting the men to go to sea for six months. The Canadian fishermen were largely deep-sea fishermen, who would be at sea for three months at a time, and they would be perfectly free between October and March, and they would be glad to take up a six months' training as required.

Mr. Goschen said he was glad to hear it. The deputation then withdrew. STARTLING STORY. Bismarck's Memoirs May Cause Many Unpleasant Scenes. NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Speaking of the prospective publication of the Bismarck memoirs, Harold Frederic says in his London cable to the New York Times: "Very soon, I am given to understand from a publisher and friend in Leipzig, there will be precipitated upon Germany, springing, as it were, from the grave, to which Bismarck takes all his nurtured hate and malice, a sensation compared to which the scandal over Geffken and Frederic's diad is not worth mentioning. Bismarck could not bring himself to trust his sons to deal after his death the terrible blow he has been so long preparing for the Kaiser. Herbert is ambitious; Billy is a simoniac. The Kaiser might conceivably, even probably, get round them both. The old prince's memoirs, therefore, are safe in his publisher's hands at Stuttgart, and his intimate circle of biographical and journalistic parasites like Moritz, Busch, Horst and Kohl, have been busy from the hour of his death in preparing the press for the tremendous uproar they will create. There are even statements that the publication will begin as soon as a month hence.

"What William will do about this is naturally the question uppermost in everybody's mind. The ordinary processes of stamping out these maledictions by confiscation and imprisonment would be ridiculously out of place here. Multiplying editions printed outside of the empire, and circulated speedily, leave the Kaiser in the posture of an ostrich with its head buried in the sand. Still less possible would it be to seize the manuscript before printing, for there are still judges in Prussia, who, if it were England, France or even Germany, would declare that the wisest as well as the legal course in such a case would be absolute non-interference. Conceivably it would be the wisest in Germany too, but the risk is great. It is impossible to tell how far the Germans will permit their emperor to be insulted and vilified by the dead mouth of Friedrichshagen before there comes a revulsion of feeling in his favor. That problem must be giving him more trouble in the anxiety than any other in his ten years' reign.

Lawyer (to client)—"Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?" Client—"Why, yes, certainly." Lawyer (to client), John, add \$1 to Mr. Blunt's bill for further advice."

Children Ory for CASTORIA.

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A MINER'S LOVE.



The country woman is usually healthy and robust, but she is generally because of her own ignorance or neglect of the rules of health and hygiene. She is usually a hard working woman, but her work is often in a way that is not healthy for her. She is usually a hard working woman, but her work is often in a way that is not healthy for her. She is usually a hard working woman, but her work is often in a way that is not healthy for her.

She could not have told herself how she had gotten up courage to go alone that night to the theatre, even though the theatre was only the Sandersville "Opera House" and Sandersville only a very booming mining camp. The "play" was not taking, so she turned from it to look at the strange audience. It was only two months since she had left her New England home with her father, whose sudden death left her friendless in a strange land? Surely it was longer since she began teaching in that dreary school.

A furious hand-clapping brought her back to the "play," which had reached its climax of a "hold-up." In the full that followed angry voices arose. "Take him out; we'll teach him to talk about strikers." Louder and louder sounded the noise. Eleanor turned to escape, but the whole mass of struggling men suddenly bore down upon her, and it would have gone hard with her had not a big miner quickly put out his arm.

"Pretty rough place for you to be in, miss," he said; "better let me see you out of it." She was grateful enough for her protection, and reaching her dismal room again, thought that even its loneliness would not soon drive her to face such chances.

Those were stirring days in the mining camp, and when one night sounds of firing were heard, nobody need be told that the strikers were making their threatened attack on the Golden Fleece, the richest property in the camp. Finerty's "Palace Hotel" was turned into a hospital, and the few women in the town became nurses. Weston and his aids had successfully defended the mine, but their bravery cost them weeks of suffering, during which the women watched and hoped. Eleanor's untiring aid was always at the service of some hard-working man or mother. The men, among them Weston, came to expect her eagerly, and she wondered to find how little she had really understood these men before.

It was several weeks after Finerty's had gone back to the boarding-house that Weston was going to show the mine to Mr. Bennett, at whose house Eleanor lived, and he asked her to go also. They had gone some distance on their way up through the silent blockades of the shaft when there came an ominous rumble, then an explosion, and the car fell to the ground. Had they been farther up a horrible death would have been their lot.

As it was, Mr. Bennett lay as if dead on the ground. The walls of the passages were fallen in, the shaft was choked, and the experienced eyes of Weston escape seemed impossible. "The old man is fearfully stunned," he murmured, as he examined him. "If somebody does not reach us in twelve hours he will die."

"In twelve hours," faltered Eleanor. "Tell me, is the danger so great?" "I should rather know," he said. "Then, Miss Brenton, I will tell you the truth, and it is awful; there has been a cave-in, we are a thousand feet down in the mine, and there is no way for anyone to get here in time to save us from the lingering death that starvation brings."

Weston began caring for the injured man; at that fearful time words seemed mere sounds. Eleanor sat silent; the idea of this doom was slowly forcing itself upon her unwilling mind, but another thought came to her, for as she watched the miner all that she knew of his life rashed through her mind, and she saw that what began as mere interest was now love.

Weston, meanwhile, had been looking to see if by chance any passage were yet open. He now came back with despondency in his whole bearing. "Miss Brenton, there is no chance. If any effort would avail, if I could give my life for your safety, I would gladly, but it is no use. Now that death is near I may tell you, Miss Brenton, what otherwise I should not have said. I love you, and if you could have been my wife I should have asked it, but I know the prejudices you could not overcome. A man gives a love like mine but once; it may seem to you a tribute to know that it is more than I deserve, for I have struggled long against my love for you, but now I long for it more than my life.

Subj

A special Council was held Monday night by Mayor See there were members. Ex-Mayor following review. To His Wagon Count. Gentlemen Comrades Hall, in the day of April was presented a list of names which the British merchants whom he matters a vanement etc. It was a quest his a visit to the on the 2 missioner R. M. S. I line, for I ant passed dately present a the premi high comm whose kin at a later interview. You him very port of St. development especially importance in the need to meet the steamship and the more modern in of Canada through a winter sea be used as and its d accommod mercantile. The rig receiving stated the admir office, and cona, who see the R the chief desired. I us again. Subsequ chief lord ratur, you ed an intial genl gem was lilly actor. plant for ance, etc. admiralty notificatio placed before and in. In your report duty (that suit with engineers visionally for him with the site, dra and com and info. ish admir. It is to the city steps, if council is Equippan dock and important tory and John. Your question steamship without all expect favor of that he equipped, or two g ports—G Glasgow-docks, w sider a commere tion that both loe not be report. ple used different fore a ell. It is p valuable ring at to no had you to a promise made then," said Weston. "The same always," said Eleanor. A man meeting a friend in a New York club said: "Have you seen Ward Russell since he came back with his bride? Ows the Golden Fleece, you know. Well, he was out there as a miner, and one day when he was down in the mine somebody with a grudge to revenge tried to blow up the whole concern. Russell just hid and escape, and Mrs. Russell had some thing to do with it, too. I believe." Anna M. Lister, in Boston Post.

"Pa," said little Willie, propounding his sixteenth question, "Well, my son?" "Pa, how'd the man who named the first bicycle know it was a bicycle?"

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