

OTTAWA LETTER.

Pacific Coast Objects to Chinese and Japanese Immigration.

A Disposition in Canada to Give the Doukhobors a Trial—The Gallicians in Bad Odor.

Some of the Inconsistencies of the Redistribution Bill Exposed—Utter Falseness and Hypocrisy of Every Pretence Made on Its Behalf.

OTTAWA, July 7.—Unless Mr. Borden of Halifax is misinformed, there are two members at least of the house of commons whose elections were carried with the assistance of the same machine, worked in the same way, as the engine whose operations in the West Elgin local election have shocked the whole country. It is known that the same individuals from outside were operating in all the elections. Mr. Preston, who invented the apparatus and was its chief engineer, is now a government officer looking after prospective immigrants. At last accounts he was in Finland. But Mr. Holmes and Mr. Comstock, who sit in the house as alleged representatives for the people of West Huron and of Brockville, are, more properly speaking, the representatives of what Mr. Preston used to call the "threshing machine."

Mr. Borden, by way of illustration, read from the confession of Mr. McNish, the government candidate in West Elgin, who has retired from the legislature in shame and disgrace, some of the facts admitted in the West Elgin campaign.

Mr. Borden has evidence to show of the same results in the federal elections. He has in his possession statutory declarations from more than 50 persons who voted for the opposition candidate in one poll, while the returning officer there only found and counted 40 for this candidate. He had 43 such declarations from another polling place, while the returning officer only counted 30 votes. He has evidence to show that the votes were found on the floor at the Goderich poll marked for the conservative candidate, and which ballots it is supposed were honest votes that the returning officer should have put in the box. Mr. Borden produced another ballot picked up in the streets of Brockville. This was marked for the grit candidate, and is one of a large number so marked which have come to light. They are identical in form and even in respect to slight imperfections in printing with those that were used in the election, and it seems certain that they came from the same place. Everybody knows that in dominion elections no ballots are supposed to go outside of the booth and that a return is made of all that the sheriff receives. In this case a large number of extra ballots were obtained and Mr. Borden is able to show that they were offered to men who were instructed to take them into the polling place, hand them to the officer and bring out the ballot in the regular way by the officer. One man so approached refused to vote the substitute ballot, and also refused to return it, though offered a large sum of money to do so. That is the way the ballot happens to be in the possession of the conservative party.

Now these instances show exactly the same methods as are admitted to have occurred in West Elgin. It is not yet shown that in the federal election hustlers and bartenders were brought in from outside and substituted under false names for the deputy returning officer, as was done in West Elgin. That is a device of the machine which may or may not have been duplicated. But the "Cap Sullivan," the same Alexander Smith, organizer, and the same gang of operators were in the federal by-election as in West Elgin. It was the identical machinery which has been going around the country winning elections and enabling the government organs to boast that public opinion is on their side.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, the liberal organizer, inventor and operator of the machine, is at present supposed to be in Finland, drawing a large salary from the contract as a reward for his share of the public opinion. Here is the full text of the famous despatch sent by this government officer to Donald McNish, in whose behalf the West Elgin seat was stolen in the way that is now confessed.

"TORONTO, January 12, 1899.  
"Mr. Donald McNish, St. Thomas:  
"Heartfelt congratulations. Sorry to the bottom of my heart I cannot be with you tonight. To be supported by such a noble army of workers should make you the proudest man in Ontario. Shake hands with the boys for me, and hug the members of the much abused threshing machine, for auld lang syne."  
PRESTON.

The members whom Mr. McNish was invited to hug were the peajured persons who were made returning officers in order that they might stuff the ballot box with McNish votes and throw out votes for his opponent. They were Cap Sullivan, the low blackguard who operated in barracks in the interest of the machine and the whole organization, which is supported by the government party at Ottawa and Toronto, and whose chief man is rewarded with a salary paid by the people of Canada. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Comstock, whose election to the house is as valid as a magnificent triumph of liberal principles, have no business to be in the house at all. The ovation to the patent medicine man from Brockville, who entered the chamber between the postmaster general and Preston's Gynoborough, and was cheered for five minutes by the members behind the premier, while the galleries were filled with a Brockville retinue bearing Comstock badges, had no right to all

this applause. He is a modest man and had very little to do with his own election. The cheers belong properly to the gang of convicts and outlaws who have been going around the country stealing constituencies and earning for themselves and their employers the contempt of the country. The applause belongs to the Immigration Inspector, whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier is paying for his services out of the public treasury. Whether Mr. Borden is able to establish in the committee all the facts that are alleged, remains to be seen. But it is not doubted not even denied that Mr. Preston's threshing machine was in full blast in Huron and Brockville in the by-elections.

The government appears to be much disappointed because no one on the opposition side will take any part in the amendment of the gerrymander bill. The bill is in committee and some of its vagaries have been shown. It has been proved that while its chief mission is to restore county boundaries, it leaves more boundaries broken than it restores. It has been shown that while it professes to correct injustice done by other measures, it attacks seats never disturbed before. While it establishes single member seats in Toronto, by breaking up a double riding, it leaves double ridings untouched in half a dozen other places, and changes single ridings to double ones in Prince Edward Island. It establishes constituencies of less than 10,000 with one member and others of 50,000 with only one member. It goes into places where there was no pretence of inequality or injustice and where county boundaries were not broken and disturbs everything. The bill has all the elements of the gerrymander without even the excuse that a redistribution of some kind is demanded. It is a gratuitous measure, without principle, without excuse, made worse by the nauseating hypocrisy with which the whole scheme is surrounded.

If the opposition members could have been beguiled into suggesting amendments, or even asking for changes, they might have been charged with some slight responsibility in the matter. But they refused to be inveigled. They showed the proper character of the scheme, exposed its hypocrisy, its inconsistency and its stupidity. Its falseness and its motives that were under the pretence of holiness and virtue were exposed, but that is as far as the opposition will go. They will not recognize the bill to the extent of trying to amend it. Sir Charles Dupper, who has had no propositions to make with regard to it and he hoped that no member on the opposition side would venture to change the measure. He and they believed that this is not the time to change the representation, and that the whole proceeding is unconstitutional and vicious in principle. They voted against it as a whole and in detail, and refused to be responsible for any part of it.

Mr. Paterson roared and thundered at the opposition, and declared that their refusal to make suggestions proved that the bill was so good that it could not be amended. They met him by showing that the bill was bad in general and in detail, and utterly refused to do anything to improve it. Mr. Mulock himself offered the amendment increasing the representation of Toronto at the expense of Kent. He could get nobody on the opposition side except to commend his amendment. The measure remained before the house for a week he could not get a member on the other side to say a good word for it. The result was that supporters of the government almost obstructed the measure by talking about great part of the evening of the subject, while the opposition members were quite willing to have it voted through without more ceremony. Perhaps the most ridiculous exhibition was that of Mr. Paterson, who described how in 1882 the late Sir John A. Macdonald hung his head and could not venture to look Mr. Paterson in the eyes while the latter denounced the measure then before the house. The spectacle of Sir John Macdonald cowed by Mr. Paterson was too much for the members on either side of the house. But Mr. Paterson himself was quite serious about it. Yet one cannot believe that Sir John was physically oppressed by Mr. Paterson. It is probable that he was trying to protect the drum of his ears when Mr. Paterson

passed a Japanese exclusion bill. The British Columbia government has an anti-Japanese clause in all its public contracts and in all legislation involving contracts. The anti-Japanese bill, which is also an anti-Chinese bill, has been disallowed by the Law Officers of the Crown, and the minister of justice is considering the various matters involved in the contract legislation. It is in this state of affairs that Col. Prior brought the matter up yesterday.

Col. Prior said that he employed Chinese cooks in his house and that Chinese domestic service was generally employed in the country, but in general he was glad to have the immigration stopped altogether, and that was the view of the British Columbia people. The Japanese are, in his opinion, a better class of laborer from Japan, and that the country is of a very low class. They are under contracts which virtually make slaves of them and their competition, like that of the Chinaman, is a matter of life and death. Col. Prior also objects to Gallicians and Doukhobor immigrants, and in general to foreign immigration from Europe and Asia, such as makes a price day laborers around our cities.

Sir Wilfrid has not much to say for the Chinese. As he has said, he has little information. One thing he does know, and that is learned from Downing street, which is that Great Britain wants to maintain good relations with Japan, and that the Columbia anti-Japanese bill would interfere with that policy. Mr. Chamberlain asked for the disallowance of the anti-Japanese bill, and his request was granted. It was in this connection that Sir Wilfrid, after pointing out that Canadians were sharers in the greatness and glory of the British Empire, demanded that they should also be free to share its responsibilities and to make some sacrifice for its maintenance and advancement. This sentiment was cordially endorsed, not less on the opposition side than by the government. Some discussion followed as to the Mongolian immigration, and Sir Wilfrid intimated that if the bill had only provided for the exclusion of Chinese he would not have felt it his duty to disallow it.

Sir Henri Joly was not present. If he had been he might have recalled the pathetic parting with his friend and fellow traveller, Li Hong Chang, and the solemn assurance given by Sir Henri with the last affectionate embrace, "I will never desert you." Li has fallen on evil days since then, and Sir Henri, whose chivalry has its limits, finds his memory incapable of the excessive strain he imposed upon it on that solemn occasion.

son thought he was undergoing moral chastisement.

Mr. Ferguson made yesterday one of the strongest speeches yet delivered at the Drummond and Grand Trunk deal. He went very fully into the revenue and expenditure returns of the Intercolonial, and contended that the Montreal extension had not consumed a large part of the earnings of the remainder of the line. He attacked strongly the traffic arrangement now under discussion, and showed conclusively that it would be impossible to allow the part of the measure to become law even if the rest of it were accepted.

While the senators are attacking the measure, they are still in doubt whether to reject it altogether or procure amendments. The government has made one offer of an amendment which falls far below the intercolonial 99 years certificate that Mr. Blair was willing to impose upon it. This is so much accomplished, but it is not all that is necessary to procure the passage of the measure. The bill is the senators who originally opposed the measure have met in caucus, and on each occasion the irreconcilables, as they are called, prevailed against the more moderate members. For some hours last night a sub-committee, of which Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Ferguson are members, were struggling to frame amendments which would be acceptable. This morning the result of their labors was submitted to the larger body, and the struggle will be renewed. The results will probably be known by the country before this letter is printed. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, July 8.—It is not long since Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had no title then, was going to the aid of the subordination of Canada to imperial interests. He was loyal, he said, but when it came to a conflict between British and Canadian interests he would take the American dollar in preference to the English shilling every time. This was in the days of unrestricted reciprocity.

The times have changed, and yesterday Sir Wilfrid was applauded by both sides of the house when he called for a vote on the subject of his motives that were under the pretence of holiness and virtue were exposed, but that is as far as the opposition will go. They will not recognize the bill to the extent of trying to amend it. Sir Charles Dupper, who has had no propositions to make with regard to it and he hoped that no member on the opposition side would venture to change the measure. He and they believed that this is not the time to change the representation, and that the whole proceeding is unconstitutional and vicious in principle. They voted against it as a whole and in detail, and refused to be responsible for any part of it.

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This country. He considers that the peculiar tenor of the present legislation is the result of their dissent from the Russian national church. There is nothing here to dissent from, and Mr. Ellis appears to think that the Doukhobors will gradually abandon their peculiar modes of life and fall in with the customs of the country.

The member for St. John takes a hopeful view of the whole immigration matter. He thinks that the civilization with European immigration of any kind, if not, our civilization is no good. This is optimistic enough, but appears to be rather specious. A strong man may be able to live down a certain amount of poison, but that is no reason why he should run after poison and consume it. If, for instance, the Gallician immigration brings in a large number of criminals, paupers and vagrants, there is no doubt that the country is strong enough to cope with the criminals, to hang the worst of them, and restrain the rest. No doubt it is rich enough to support the paupers, and to provide for themselves. But it would be better without people of this class, and Mr. Ellis' argument does not seem to afford a reason why our institutions should be put to this unnecessary strain. The whole question is whether the country can survive such an intrusion of alien elements, and whether it is better without them. As to the Doukhobors there appears to be no doubt that they will be given a trial, at least he has behaved in the most satisfactory manner. This much cannot be said of a great number of the Gallicians. They are heartily disliked by their neighbors. They have contributed far more than their share to the criminal class. According to the member for Alberta their presence has depreciated the value of farm land in their vicinity and driven back the movement of English speaking people.

In listening to the discussion one is made to feel that our representatives in parliament generally are exceedingly anxious that the country should be filled up. The first thought seems to be to settle up the country, afterwards there is discussion as to the character of the settlers. In a few years it may strike our rulers and leaders that this thing can be carried too far. The country with the land fit for settlement has an advantage in the long run. Soon or later it will be the best of people that are most needed. In the end the people will seek the land more than the land will seek the people. Cannot Canada better afford to wait than to be filled up with a class of settlers who are not the best? The ministers tell us that we cannot get English, Irish, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants as fast as we want them, and we must take what we can get. There is another alternative, which is to take the best when we can get them, to wait until they come, and in the meantime to be satisfied with the smaller increase and keep our Canadian people in our own country so far as that may be done. The increasing desire for population, this hysterical anxiety to get the country filled up with anything and everything is one of the signs of the times which future generations may regard with curiosity and wonder.

The redistribution bill stands for the third reading and has not been altered in any particular by motion from the opposition side. In spite of all temptations, in spite of sneers and rebukes the opposition members have refused to recognize the measure by a change. They opposed the bill the second reading and voted against it. They have denounced it at every stage. They have proved the utter absence of principle, the falseness and hypocrisy of every argument that has been made on its behalf and have allowed it to go through exactly as it stood except so far as the ministers themselves have changed it.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy did not appear on the scene to carry out his promise. He was to move in committee the constituencies of Cardwell and Bothwell should be restored. He did nothing of the kind. Mr. McCarthy is not going to give the government that much trouble. It is cheaper and easier for him to stand out and talk about "my late lamented father" than to imitate Dalton McCarthy's custom of fighting his battles in the cemetery to which Mr. McCarthy so often refers.

Mr. Mulock, who has charge of the gerrymander, protested and protested. He could not very well explain why he should give one member to 16,000 people in one place and only one to 40,000 in another. He said he should give five members in one place and five in another to the same population. The only reason he could give was that it was more important to preserve county boundaries than to equalize the representation.

When confronted with the fact that he still left more county boundaries broken than he rectified he defended the government by saying that no changes were made except where an injustice had been done. This hardly explains the change in St. John, N. B., and in answer to Mr. McNeill he was obliged to admit that in the county of Bruce there was not the slightest wrong to be righted. Sir Wilfrid Bruce in order, it is supposed, to destroy Mr. McNeill, Mr. McNeill assailed the measure, but refused to ask for concessions. "I do not ask the postmaster general for the slightest favor," said Mr. McNeill, "let him deal with Bruce as he likes." Mr. Mulock thereupon insisted that Mr. McNeill admitted that he had nothing to complain of. "I admit nothing of the kind," said Mr. McNeill, "I say that the measure is for North Bruce, and that the measure is for the villainous one so far as my county is concerned."

Mr. Martin and Mr. Macdonald of P. E. I. are of the opinion. Mr. Martin explains that Prince Edward Island is now divided into nearly equal constituencies and divided fairly. This bill, which cut up a double member constituency in Toronto, cre-

ates a double member constituency in P. E. I. The promoters of the measure profess to desire to restore political boundaries to the municipal districts, but Prince Edward Island had no municipalities. County councils were unknown there, there were no county organizations creating a community of interest and sentiment. The P. E. I. gerrymander was purely for political purposes.

Mr. Martin recalled an amusing episode. When the last re-arrangement was before parliament some change had to be made to Prince Edward Island. The late government never gerrymandered the province and never changed the constituency until it was necessary to reduce the representation from six to five. Then the liberal voters were split into five constituencies. Sir Louis Davies almost shed tears as he told the house that the change was made in order to destroy him. He drew a pathetic picture of the position he occupied when the government had placed in his constituency a number of electors of an objectionable complexion. It was all done to drive him out of the house, he said. To this end a great body of liberal voters have been transferred to another constituency and he was left in the minority. Sir Louis got some sympathy by this plea and then went home.

When he got home he had not a word to say about the injustice that had been done. He calmly proceeded to get himself nominated, not for the close seat which he complained of, but for the other one, which, according to his own showing, had been made safe for the liberals. He did not tell his people at home that the hard seat he held, but courageously yielded that position to his former colleague and himself took refuge in the place where, according to his own showing all was plain sailing. Mr. Martin intimated that Sir Louis owed his election to his prudence in this matter. He did not quite understand Sir Louis' objection to the complexion of the people whom he objected to have in his constituency. They were Acadian people and Roman Catholics. But Sir Louis could hardly object to them on that account, for only the other day in Sorel he told a French audience that he was himself of French descent and the secretary admiral of the French Canadians.

Sir Louis had very little defence to make. He claims that the proposed bill made the constituencies follow county boundaries which had been established for more than a century. It was true that 26,000 people in one place were given to be elected by a class of 100 or 15,000 in another, but he could see no unfairness in that. When it was suggested to him that county boundaries were not restored in the very county where parliament sits Sir Louis had no answer to make.

The house had some fun when Mr. Martin and Mr. Macdonald produced a colored map showing the shape of one of the P. E. I. constituencies for local purposes. The district was painted red, and it was scattered over an area of large extent, divided into fragments which were intersected by other districts, the whole presenting a delirious geographical triangle. The house was in a roar of laughter over this "scientific redistribution." Mr. Martin explained that this was the kind of "A I" which the gerrymander such as Mr. Bell of P. E. I. had described in his speech. Incidentally he remarked that Mr. Bell was in the provincial legislature when this artistic delimitation was made, and it had his cheering approval. The deputy speaker brought the interesting and laughable discussion to an end by explaining that the P. E. I. gerrymander was not properly before the committee. Meanwhile Mr. Macdonald has expressed every opinion that he could of P. E. I. was eminently fair and scientifically exact. The population of the island was divided as near as possible into five districts. Beginning at the east parliament had proceeded westward until the unit of population was reached, and had made a direct division across the island as near as ship. It had then taken the next section having the exact number of population and making the division on exact geographical lines, and so throughout the whole province. S. D. S.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.  
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 11.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception next week of the British squadron under Rear Admiral Sir Frederick George Bedford. His coming this year at the head of a powerful fleet is considered another evidence of Mr. Chamberlain's intention to show the French that they are no longer a power in Newfoundland waters.

THE KAISER  
Like His Great Ancestor Has an Inflexible Will.  
BIELEFELD, Prussia, July 11.—On the unveiling here today of a tablet commemorating Emperor William's speech in 1871, in the course of which he promised protection to national labor, the Kaiser telegraphed his intention of presenting to the city the coat of the statue of the Great Elector, intended for Berlin, as a memorial of the reception and a reminder that he, like his great ancestors, has an inflexible will and, in spite of opposition, pursues without deviation a course once recognized as right.

LOWELL, Mass., July 11.—Lightning struck the large barn owned by O. F. and struck Mr. Flasket on the Varum avenue road about five miles from Lowell, in the town of Andover. The barn caught fire, burning one house and 31 cows. Large quantities of grain were destroyed, and means for farming implements. The loss will reach \$10,000, partially insured.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



Joy and Smiles in place of sighs on wash day.  
Surprise, a pure hard soap with a quick lather, peculiar qualities for cleaning, makes easy work of wash day.  
Follow the directions on the wrapper for finest results.  
SURPRISE is the name.  
SCOTT & BOWNE

MILITARY MATTERS.

There is no truth whatever in the statement which has gone the rounds that it is the intention of Lord Walsley to resign the command of the Infantry, says the Broad Arrow. It is a fact that he has been unwell, but he is now much better, and after a short holiday, which he is intending to take, he will, we believe, go to his post, as he will, we trust, be quite well.

The 8th Battalion of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, a company of which was recently stationed at Fredericton, in exchange for a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, will shortly proceed to Natal and will form part of the force that will be held in readiness for service in the Transvaal.

A revised edition of Volume I of the Garrison Artillery Drill (in two volumes), has been issued. The existing volume of 1877 will in future be designated Volume III.

For years past, says the Broad Arrow, clear-sighted soldiers and statesmen have seen that a change in our military system is inevitable. With the growth of armaments on the continent, and the enormous development of the British Empire, especially in tropical countries, an increase of England's military resources has become an imperative necessity. That this is the view of the ministry, Lord Lansdowne's cautious remarks at the dinner of the Red Rose club clearly prove. Our supremacy at sea and our insular position have enabled us with great efforts to maintain the strength of the army by means of voluntary enlistment, while every other European nation is subject to conscription; but the time is surely approaching when it will no longer serve our necessities. Already the government have begun to take measures providing for this possibility. A bill is shortly to be presented to parliament embodying reforms in connection with the military so as to adapt it to the needs of the time and bring it into closer relations with the regular army. Last year three hundred commissions in the line were given to militia officers, and an arrangement made by means of which officers of the line may finish their service in the militia. Like all changes in this country the latest will come about gradually and take advantage of existing machinery and conceptions of civic duty. Service in the militia has always been compulsory in theory, but in practice has long ceased to be so in England, though not in Canada. What is therefore required is a recognition that principle and fact must be brought into harmony as a result of our present position in the world, and the necessity for maintaining it.

PRESBYTERIAN CENTURY FUND.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 10, 1899.  
To the Editor of the Sun:  
Sir—Will you allow me, as a member of the advisory committee of the Century fund, to bring this important matter to the attention of your Presbyterian readers in the following brief announcement.

I am, sir, etc.,  
D. J. FRASER.  
The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, at its recent meeting in Hamilton, Ont., resolved, without dissenting voice, to make the effort during the next two years to raise the sum of a million dollars, in addition to what is being already contributed, in order to mark in a fitting way the advent of the twentieth century and to celebrate in a worthy manner the semi-jubilee of the union of the Canadian church. The idea is short to provide the reasonable equipment of the educational, benevolent and missionary schemes of the church. It is the intention to devote the money to the following objects: The endowment of the various theological colleges; the funds for aged and infirm pastors and widows and orphans; a working balance for the agents of the missionary schemes which will render unnecessary any future borrowing from the banks in interest, plus the erection of churches and manses in rural and remote districts; and the removal of congregational debts. It is worthy of notice that the money raised by any congregation during the next two years for reducing its own debt will be reported to the treasurer of the new scheme will be counted as a contribution on its part to the Century fund.

The total revenue of the Canadian church last year was a little more than two and a half million dollars; and this forward movement calls therefore for individual sacrifice and united enthusiastic effort. It is understood that the ministers alone will contribute \$100,000 (nearly a hundred dollars each on an average), and already one of the ministers has headed the list with a subscription of \$5,000. It is also confidently expected that many of the wealthy lay members will contribute large amounts. But the achievement of this high purpose will require the loyal support of even the humblest adherent.

The moderator of the general assembly, the Rev. Dr. Cameron of Renfrew, has been released from his pastoral duties in order to devote the next two years to visiting the various congregations in the interest of the new fund. The church has entered upon the enterprises with a splendid enthusiasm and with perfect confidence in the liberality of the Presbyterian people. It is a movement worthy of a church with 700,000 adherents, and the enterprises were a cementing the union, so happily effected twenty-five years ago.