

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 3, 1904

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 3, 1904.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PERIL.

A Canadian exchange, the Daily Telegraph of St. John, N. B., speaking of the visit of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the United States, quotes a despatch as follows:

"Special precautions will be taken to guard the archbishop against the American press. A press guard of clerical men will accompany him in public."
The Telegraph adds: "The archbishop will no doubt be quite able to protect himself from the reporters, but his press guard, if he has such a body, may save him from considerable annoyance—if they are tactful and able-bodied."

With all due respect to the venerable clergyman and to The Telegraph, it seems that neither has an accurate idea of the accomplishments of the American interviewer. In order to interview such a foreigner it is not at all necessary to converse with him. The professional interviewer will have some prominent official engage the clergyman in conversation on public questions, then get a statement upon his views on the subjects touched upon and publish it as an interview. That is the way it is done in such a case in open defiance of the body grand even though they be able-bodied and armed with shot-guns—Lowell (Mass.) Sun.

The Sun measures the resources and methods of a certain class of United States newspapers with accuracy. Yet the Archbishop is perfectly safe. His own statement that he has not been interviewed, or that remarks he made in private conversation have been distorted, should be sufficient. If he does not care to be interviewed the most resourceful of the United States newspapers cannot put words in his mouth. Only such views as the Archbishop desires to make public will become public. In his case there is not the slightest danger that he can be effectively misrepresented. That he is Dr. Davidson and Archbishop of Canterbury means that the maddest newspapers in the republic have no terrors for him. And all the news arising from his visit, with dignity and discrimination.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

In some of the decisive battles of history the numbers engaged were small in comparison to the Japanese and Russian forces now contending at Liao Yang. Varying figures are given concerning Waterloo, but less than 200,000 men were in action. Estimates of the combined Japanese and Russian armies involved in the struggle now being decided on the Liao plain run from 300,000 to 500,000. If there are 400,000 on the field the forces are about equal, numerically, to those at Leipzig, where Napoleon, with 100,000 men met 200,000 Austrians, Russians and Prussians. In 1866, at Sedan, the number of combatants was almost as great as at Leipzig. At Sedan the Germans with some 200,000 men defeated the French army and captured the greater part of it. The French force numbered about 150,000. The situation at Liao Yang is in some respects similar to that at Sedan. At Gettysburg the Federals had 80,000 men, and were attacked by some 75,000 Confederates. All of these great battles since 1813 were fought in less time than has elapsed since the Japanese began to drive in General Kuropatkin's outposts and envelop him at Liao Yang. Modern artillery and long range rifles tend to keep the combatants at some distance from each other for a longer time than was the rule in the old days. The rifles now being used have an effective range as great as Napoleon's artillery. Now, as at Waterloo, the big guns open the battle, and the infantry is thrown upon the enemy after the artillery has prepared the way.

Accurate details of the fighting at Liao Yang will come slowly. The Russian accounts, which come first, are to a great extent discredited, so unreliable has their news been throughout the present war. According to the Russian account the fighting of yesterday was something like a drawn battle, but on both sides, to the extent of the losses on both sides, to the extent of the ground taken and held by the Japanese, and the nature of the plans. Military men appear to expect a conflict of several days' duration. They agree that if the Japanese cut and hold the railroad north of Liao Yang, a great Russian disaster appears to be inevitable. But hitherto General Kuropatkin has not given battle in force, and what his whole army will do when its back is to the wall, is

to be seen. The Japanese generals have been long preparing for some such general engagement as is now being fought, and it must be supposed from their tactics thus far that they have at least a third more men than the Russians, with an even greater preponderance of artillery. And they have yet to lose a battle.

A well informed observer points out that defeat at Liao Yang would be a terrible blow to either nation. Russia, for instance, is in danger of losing not only Liao Yang and the forces under General Kuropatkin, but the immense food supply of a most fertile region. He says in part—

"The spirit with which the Japanese have pressed their advance since last Wednesday shows that the Japanese commanders are determined on making this the great effort of the land campaign. They have spent many weeks in preparing for it, and must believe that the time has come to decide this year's campaign. If they crush Kuropatkin's army, it is probable that no other Russian force on the ground can prevent Japan's reaching up to Harbin, cutting off Vladivostok, and taking for her own needs the valley of the Liao river. Possession of this fertile tract, the garden of Manchuria, means possession of a great source of food supplies. It is capable of sustaining a great army, as it has done for months past. Russia's loss of it would be nearly as serious to her in military results as the loss of Kuropatkin's army. Without it the feeding of a second Russian army would be considerably embarrassed, for the Amur district can hardly take the place of Manchuria. Japan, with this field of supplies, would have her transport reduced almost to that of guns and ammunition, and her northern army would be in excellent position to resist the offensive course which Russia would have to adopt next year. Victory at Liao Yang is more essential to Japan than to Russia. It is safe to assume that the Japanese commanders felt assured of success before the actions now in progress were begun."

The Montreal Witness observes that stories of Russian determination to fight it out at any cost are like the reports from St. Petersburg when Sebastopol was besieged by the allies, fifty years ago—

"Nicholas would not listen to any overtures looking for peace till the invaders were driven from the soil of Holy Russia. For nearly two years Sebastopol endured a siege with unexampled obstinacy. It fell at last, and Nicholas had to make peace, though it broke his heart, for his empire had been bled almost to death at that one point. The war against Turkey in 1877-78 did not last long. Yet when the Russian army was in sight of Constantinople, the Czar had to relinquish the fruits of victory at the demand of Great Britain, for the reason that, as in the case of Sebastopol, he had not sufficient resources to resist or continue the war indefinitely. The cost of carrying on a war in Manchuria is infinitely greater than what Russia had to face in the Crimea, and later in Turkey. For five months she is reported to have been pouring troops into Manchuria, yet it does not appear that her army is strong enough yet to resist the northern advance of the Japanese."

ON THE MOVE.

The war news becomes sensational. When a rumor reached Tokyo yesterday that General Kuropatkin had abandoned Liao Yang—which means that he has found the place untenable—the report was not credited. A few hours later St. Petersburg sent out a definite confirmation announcing that the Russians had crossed the Tai Tse river, to repel an attack which threatened them from the north-west. This surprising move comes on the heels of St. Petersburg's statement that Liao Yang was fighting ground of General Kuropatkin's own choosing, and that he would decide the issue of this campaign right there. This fortified city of the Liao plain was said to be unusually strong as a result of cunning and prolonged work by Russian engineers. Yet the Russians have quit it for the open plain across the river to the westward, where, according to St. Petersburg, they will occupy a stronger position. All of which is strange enough. The fact seems that the Russian commander fought long enough before Liao Yang to learn that he could not hold it, and that his left flank would be enveloped if he remained longer south of the river. The Japanese captured certain heights south-west of the city yesterday morning at dawn. As soon as that was accomplished the Russians began to move.

In crossing General Kuropatkin is doubtless seeking to escape the enveloping movements of General Kuroki, and utilize the wagon road and the railroad which run north-eastward to Mukden. Escape is the governing idea in the Russian councils now.

This morning the question of supreme interest is: Will the flanking force under Kuroki succeed in heading off the retreating Russians?

London believes that has practically been done already, and that the railroad has been cut. The railroad crosses the Tai Tse river at right angles, and runs almost north to Mukden and Harbin. Mukden, roughly speaking, is about as far from Liao Yang as Moncton is from St. John. During most of the recent fighting at Liao Yang, Kuropatkin's right rested on the railroad, south of the city and the river. His left, at the other point of a semi-circle, was due east of the city. Kuroki is supposed to have moved around the Russian left and to have threatened the railroad, and the main wagon road, north of Liao Yang. Unless his flanking movement is successful, General Kuropatkin can maintain a prolonged rear guard

action while his main body slips away northward. But to move 170,000 or 200,000 men, with their artillery and supplies is a tremendous task. To get them across the river in itself must have been a tremendous task, considering how their withdrawal must have been hampered by the enemy. That it was attempted shows how hollow are the Russian reports that Kuropatkin had repulsed the Japanese advance against his position and held the advantage after some days of fighting. However strong were his defenses and however great his depot of supplies, the Russian commander did not consider them sufficient to offset the Japanese attempt to cut his communication and stand between him and the road north. More over the fighting of Wednesday had proved to him that he could not withstand the Japanese attack from the south and west upon his centre and right.

St. Petersburg's view appears to be that having crossed the river, the Russians will stand. They will, if there is no way out of it. The only way out lies northward. If the Japanese have stopped that road, or are ready to strike the Russians as they seek to withdraw, General Kuropatkin is in grave peril of defeat, and utter rout. The latest development may mean, among other things, that the Russian cavalry will now be heard from.

UNION IS COMING.

The Messenger and Visitor and the Religious Intelligence, representing the Baptists and Free Baptists respectively, contain extended accounts and editorial reviews of the recent Baptist convention, and both denominational organs appear convinced that union is at hand. The Messenger and Visitor says that while the convention amended two articles of the basis of union, the changes made are not such as could be objectionable to Free Baptists, the basis as amended being in reality more acceptable to both Free Baptists and Baptists. The editor thinks that in the improbable event of the Free Baptist conference declining union, its action would be due to questions apart from the amended basis. He believes the conference will be as enthusiastic for union as the convention was. If the conference shall endorse the basis, union would not be effected by that act alone, "but the action of convention and conference would be fairly interpreted as indicating that throughout the two bodies there is a desire for union sufficiently general and strong to justify the taking of measures to bring about an organic union between the two bodies without unnecessary delay."

The Free Baptist paper, whose editor, Rev. Joseph McLeod, attended the Baptist conference and spoke heartily in furtherance of union, praises the spirit of the gathering, and says of the outlook: "We believe that there is now an opportunity—the best that has been, and we cannot conceive of any better likely ever to be—for a union perfectly fair and honorable to both bodies. Neither in the basis nor in the plan of organization is there anything that can be constructed as attempting absorption of one by the other. There is no purpose, nor even thought of such a thing, but of an honest Christian union in which every interest dear to each is properly conserved."

It is significant that neither of these journals now sees any sign of an obstacle to the organic union of the churches. The conviction of both evidently is that the two bodies will soon be one.

THE HARVESTERS.

The young men of the Maritime Provinces who are free of foot, and who wish to combine work and sight-seeing, begin to look westward at harvest time. There is continual complaint in New Brunswick that farmers who have no sons to assist them are compelled to limit their agricultural operations because good farm help is scarce and high-priced. Yet today and tomorrow almost 3,000 young men from these provinces will start for Manitoba to work in the harvest fields. The harvesting operations in this section are but half finished, and it would seem that the drain would be severely felt by farmers here during September.

These harvesting excursions appeal with irresistible force to a growing number of New Brunswickers every year. They afford a chance to see the West, of which few have been heard, and they offer so much has been heard, and they offer undoubted advantages to men who could not afford to make the trip under ordinary circumstances. There are prizes in the West for some, no doubt, but the railroad records indicate that the prize-winners among the harvesters are not numerous. The C. P. R. officials say that of all who left the Maritime Provinces on these excursions last year, but fifteen per cent. returned in the West. The others returned to their homes after the wheat was cut and threshed.

Many go to see the country and enjoy the trip. Some take a little money with them, add something from their wages, and take up land. A few "hire out" on the wheat farms; but, as has been said, most of the excursionists are home again before the snow flies.

INTELLIGENT UNIONISM.

Canada there is not frequently much cause for complaint of injustice by either employers or labor unions. In the United States, where the war between employers and employed goes on unceasingly and becomes more troublesome daily, the faults of both classes provide a text for daily articles in the newspapers. The

New York Journal of Commerce has a word to say now of intelligent labor unionism as opposed to the unionism which insists upon the union shop or continental disorder. The Journal of Commerce says:

"The Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Warren P. Stone, has taken occasion to say that none of the railroad brotherhoods object to their members working with non-union men, provided the latter are paid the same wages and work under the same conditions as those agreed upon with the unions. They recognize that the equal right to work is guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws, and they respect that right. This is the intelligent and rational ground adopted long ago by the English trades unions. They rely upon the advantage and benefits of unionism to win members and gain strength for their legitimate purposes, one of which is to secure the peaceful settlement of differences and avoid the necessity for strikes. 'Some of the leading representatives of organized labor in Chicago, including the president of the Federation of Labor there, are quoted as declaring that they are 'irrevocably opposed to the open shop.' The building trades unions in this city maintain the same attitude, but this is only evidence of their inferiority in intelligence and character to the railroad unions, which have been much more successful than they in securing the legitimate objects of organization. The right to work at any trade or in any occupation without belonging to an organized body of workmen is not only guaranteed by the constitution and the laws, but it is recognized and sustained by intelligent public opinion and will prevail unless we are to drift toward despotism. Its denial is a prolific source of trouble for labor unions, and its recognition, with such modification of rules and methods as that would entail, would add greatly to the strength and usefulness of the organization of labor. No good cause is advanced by intolerance, by injustice and violence, and until our workmen are sufficiently advanced to act upon the principles of civilized society their organization will be productive of disturbance and of economic loss to both labor and capital."

Much of this criticism applies with equal force to American employers of labor who have made corrupt bargains with dishonest labor agitators for the purpose of injuring rivals and stifling competition.

UNWILLING GUESTS.

St. John has many attractions for visitors, but the harvesters who were detained here last night because the railroad company which is to carry them westward had not made arrangements to take them out of town, would have been better pleased if their journey had not been interrupted. The I. C. R. cars, in which they rode to St. John, are needed in this section. The exhibition is at hand, and the Intercolonial cannot afford to have many of its cars on the way to Manitoba.

As the C. P. R. arranges these excursions and expected the 1,300 or 1,400 passengers who arrived here yesterday, the inference is that the company has more business than rolling stock. The problem is not quite as great as that of transporting an army, but in war ordinary business cannot suddenly meet all emergencies, cannot suddenly neglect traffic on its western division to meet an emergency here. So the harvesters must wait. The company provides food, but the passengers who expected to sleep on the trains, having been unexpectedly deprived of that shelter, had to seek lodging at their own expense. The situation appears unusual, but as a matter of fact it turns up annually, and its recurrence shows that even in the east, where travel is seldom very heavy, the railroads cannot always be depended upon.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

And still Kuropatkin is tiring them on. There is much work for the Red Cross in Manchuria just now.

The Japanese have proved themselves great flankers. They are likely to head the Russians off south of Mukden.

The Treasury Board is going to ask the C. P. R. to give St. John some revenue from the West Side berths. This sounds familiar.

Circumstances connected with last night's explosion of dynamite might well be investigated. Dynamite cartridges are not usually carried about as pocket pieces even by those ignorant of their possibilities.

St. Petersburg guesses that 20,000 men have been killed or wounded in the fighting at Liao Yang. It is realized in the Russian capital that the issue of the present campaign hangs upon the battle now raging.

Long before the "second great" Russian army reaches Manchuria, Mukden and also Harbin will probably be in the hands of the Japanese, and Vladivostok will be under siege, if not already captured.—Toronto Globe.

And long before the "second great" Russian fleet reaches Eastern waters the Russians will decide to stop throwing good ships and good money after bad.

Mr. W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton, has been telling the Montreal Herald what he thinks about the political outlook in New Brunswick. The Herald appears to believe that Mr. Whitehead has twice re-

fused the surveyor-generalship—a bit of news which may surprise some New Brunswickers. The Herald interview is printed elsewhere. It will arouse varying emotions among the politicians on both sides of the fence.

There is one place on this continent where the shovel hat, silk apron, gaiters and buckled shoes of the Archbishop of Canterbury will cause no sensation. In our state capital the Right Rev. Dr. Doane goes about in just such togs. The doctor also affects the Anglican signature, and his name as it appears on hotel registers is "William of Albany." It was under this inscription that a Methodist parson wrote on one occasion "John of Schenectady."—New York Evening Sun.

The union coffin is the thing now. The Boston building trades council has decided that members and their friends shall be buried only in coffins made by union labor, and resolutions were adopted calling upon a firm of coffin manufacturers to comply with the union rules and place the union label upon its product, under penalty of withdrawal of patronage. Is there a grave-diggers' union too?

Defenders of the Fredericton tennis players are saying that the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived in Quebec on Sunday. And they are being told that he did not travel on Sunday in order to play tennis. In vain in the sight of any Sabbath observance man is the tennis net displayed. The Fredericton people, though, are doubtless using the St. John Sunday excursion on the river as proof that there is no new departure.

General Kuroki, who is now in front of Port Arthur in much the manner in which General Shafter invested Santiago de Cuba in 1898, is faced with a proposition similar to that which met the American commander, though we have not learned that he is using a buckboard to figure it out with.—Portland Press.

General Kuroki is not before Port Arthur; General Shafter issued commands from a hammock. The "proposition" at Port Arthur is not strikingly similar to that at Santiago. Port Arthur is one of the strong places of the world. Santiago was not quite as strong as the city in which the Press is published.

The balloon race from St. Louis to Washington may not result in the immediate establishment of a direct daily line by airships, but it will serve to educate the public for future developments. Few persons would ride on the first railroad trains, but the habit has become quite common now. Perhaps the coming generations will visit the next centennial fair by the Twentieth Century Air Line Express.—New York Commercial.

Perhaps they will; yet by that time the surface routes will probably be fast enough and safe enough and comfortable enough to keep the bulk of the passenger business. The air line express would be likely to have disadvantages tending to keep most travellers on earth.

Concluding an editorial summary of conditions in Manchuria today the Montreal Star says: "Common prudence, consequently, demands that Kuropatkin's army extricate itself, if by any means possible." The army seems to have had some such idea for the last two months. The solemn fact is that the general has found the demands of "common prudence" somewhat difficult to comply with. He has moved, but there is no proof yet that he has extricated himself. The mobile enemy keeps pace.

Earl Grey becomes Governor-General. The Toronto newspapers which were beginning to foam at the mouth because of the report that the Duke of Marlborough was to succeed Lord Minto will now proceed to cool off. Earl Grey, a sketch of whom appears in another column, has been a leader in temperance reform in England, and has had much experience as an administrator. His father and grandfather were soldiers. He is the fourth earl. The first was a general who saw service when the American colonies revolted.

Puck's ticket is: For Emperor, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York; for Prince Imperial, Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana; for President, Alton Brooks Parker, of New York; for Vice-President, Henry Gussaway Davis, of West Virginia. Considering the prominence of imperialism as an issue in the presidential campaign Harper's Weekly says it is not quite sure Puck's suggestion is humorous. The Democrats keep on insisting that Mr. Roosevelt intends to be Theodore I in fact if not in name. For all that there are likely to be enough votes favorable to the president to elect him.

As a prince of the church the Archbishop of Canterbury has a princely stipend. As the Toronto Globe says, "Dr. Davidson receives \$75,000 a year, derived from the enormously wealthy property of the church. In addition to this income the Archbishop enjoys the use of an official residence within the cathedral precincts of Canterbury, and of a stately palace in London on the banks of the Thames, almost opposite the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. Lambeth Palace has been the metropolitan abode of the Archbishops of Canterbury since the twelfth century, the only interruption having been in the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. There the Archbishop of Canterbury resides in great state throughout the London season, his household being maintained on a princely scale, with gentlemen-in-waiting, chaplains, secretaries, purse-bearers and chamberlains."

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Our new Fall and Winter Suits for Men and Boys are now on sale. They are in MAKE and STYLE and NEAT patterns by far the best we have yet shown, and compare in fit, style and appearance with suits made out of tailor shops at twice the price. We invite your inspection. We are proud of this stock and take pride in showing it.

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ROYAL TEMPLARS

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The Maritime Grand Council
Met at Fredericton
Tuesday.

CHEERING REPORTS

Financial Statement Better Than
the Past Few Years—Mass Meeting
in Evening Addressed by
Prominent Temperance Workers.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 30.—(Special)—The Maritime Grand Council of Royal Templars of Temperance met in annual session here this afternoon with the Rev. A. A. Ridout in the chair.

The following officers were present: Rev. A. A. Ridout, grand councillor; Rev. N. C. Reeves, grand secretary; Rev. A. J. Prosser, grand treasurer; Dr. A. I. Hamilton, grand medical referee; W. P. McFarlane and J. C. Reeves, grand trustees. Dominion Juggler, Mrs. James Hales, Toronto, was present and invited to a seat on the platform and requested to participate in the exercises.

Reports were presented from the grand councillor, grand secretary and grand medical referee. These reports were received and adopted.

The report of the grand secretary showed that during the year they had been 115 initiations, 115 suggestions, five withdrawals, four expulsions, three reinstatements, three deaths.

The financial condition of the order was shown to be better than for the past few years.

Among the members present besides the officers named above were: T. W. Hawkins, Centreville (N. B.); Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reeves, G. W. C. Ross, W. Alley, J. W. Findley, Miss Bingley, Amherst; Percy Dayre, Moncton; E. Ashford, St. John; J. Waterman, and W. L. McFarlane, St. Mary's.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 and will resume tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mass Meeting.
A grand mass meeting and temperance rally was held in the Baptist church this evening. The meeting was largely attended, the church being comfortably filled with an appreciative audience. Prof. Harrison presided at the organ and the combined choirs of the Evangelical churches rendered special music. Miss Sinclair of Brockton (Mass.), rendered a solo and the Y. M. C. A. male quartette gave a number of selections.

R. B. Wallace occupied the chair and introduced the first speaker, Rev. S. Thos. Baillie of Hamilton (Ont.). Mr. Baillie is a forceful and eloquent speaker and was listened to with keen interest. He has resided in Western Canada for a number of years and spoke in an interesting and impressive way of life in the west, the great and glorious possibilities of that country and the sturdy manhood and womanhood which is growing up there. He laughingly contrasted western Canada with the western States of America and prophesied that in a few years Canada would far exceed her neighbor in industry and all that goes to make a country great and good. The same evils that are degrading life in the United States are entering in western Canada and the liquor traffic is one of the worst enemies of the people there as well as in the east.

Never Pure Your Corns.
Too many dinner of blood poison. Use Putnam's Corn Extract. It takes corns out by the root, and quickly and safely. Use only Putnam's. It's the best and safest.

He spoke of the splendid efforts which are being made to suppress the evil and to keep the manhood and womanhood noble and pure which would be the only sure foundation for a great and glorious nation which Canada was destined to become. Rev. Mr. Baillie was heard with great pleasure.

Jas. Hales, B. A., LL. B., of Toronto, was the next speaker and delivered an interesting address. He spoke of the many struggles they had in upper Canada in fighting the liquor evil and hoped that the people of the maritime provinces would be true to the cause and do all in their power to suppress the curse which threatened to destroy the character of the people.

Dr. Jos. McLeod, of this city, also delivered a stirring and eloquent address which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

There Was a Resemblance.

Rufus W. Peckham of the supreme court relates a story which concerns a politician who in his community posed as a second Abraham Lincoln. This gentleman allowed himself to be inveigled into a public debate with an orator from a distant State.

A large audience was present, and the sympathies and cheers were early prepared in favor of the local "Honest Abe." The celebrity was introduced by the chairman with these words: "I take pleasure in presenting the country's most worthy emulor of our martyred Lincoln."

Thereupon, in an un-Lincolnesque manner, the emulor devoted a half hour in abusing and insulting his opponent, to the delight of his hearers.

As the stranger stepped to the front of the stage he was hissed and jeered. He mentioned the name of Abraham Lincoln and immediately there was a respectful silence. Looking at his adversary's large and clumsy feet and shaking his head, the visitor observed:

"Yes, he's worthy to be called 'Honest Abe,' for 'tis said of Lincoln that when he had once planted his foot 10,000 men could not move it."

Duss Had Cheaper Method.
J. S. Duss, the bandmaster, was disturbed in his office by the entrance of a man who wished a position in the orchestra. Mr. Duss was in need of men, but when the surrounding air became charged with the visitor's alcoholic breath he declared that there were no vacancies. The applicant insisted, however, that a date be fixed when it would be advisable for him to call again in regard to any prospective openings. He received no encouragement. Next day a friend of the disappointed applicant interceded and received this reply:

"Men in my employ dispense music. When it is desired to fill a hall with the aroma of a brewery it is cheaper to open a keg of beer than to have it tooted through an expensive horn at artists' rates."

Ephraim Went Out.

President Fish of the Illinois Central railroad tells the following tale of his college days:

Some of the classmates went to spend the weekend at Garrison's, and amused themselves on Saturday evening with a little game of poker. On Sunday they were all assembled in the Fish family parlor, when the rector ascended the pulpit and gave out this text: "And Ephraim went out with a full hand."

One of the young collegians leaped forward to Mr. Fish and whispered:

"Say, Scowry, what a dashed fool Ephraim was."

The Royal Cork Yacht Club was the first of its kind in the British Isles.