Managing Director John Cameron

London, Thursday, June 1, 1899.

An Under-Handed Game.

We should like to know what permanent benefit to their country certain United States, politicians and newspapers hope to gain by misrepresenting the position of Canada in relation to pending international disputes. The truth, no doubt, will be forced upon them bye and bye. It cannot always be kept in the background because of diplomatic usage, and it would have been better to entirely refrain from discussing the matter if the facts were not attainable. When all is made known it will be shown how grossly the Government and people of the Dominion have been maligned. The object is apparent. It is intended to prejudice British opinion against Canada, and, if possible, to compel pressure to be brought to bear upon our rulers to surrender what they hold to be the rights of their country. The British Government know that the attitude of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues has been most conciliatory. Especially in regard to the question upon which a deadlock took place in the international commission, no fairminded person can find cause to cavil at the Canadian contention.

The question of what is the true boundary between Canada and the United States Alaskan territory, is one upon which statesmen in both countries hold strong views. The mischiefmakers over the border tell the world that the international commission was unable to agree because the people of Canada insisted on getting a piece of Alaska. The Canadian people insist on nothing of the kind. Our rulers hold that the boundary line should be fixed further to the west than the line drawn by the United States. That is all. Indeed, the only difference between the parties is that while the Canadian authorities assert that they are ready to submit the whole matter to arbitration, the United States Government have so far refused to let the case go to the arbitrators, except with reservations which would insure to the United States a large portion of the disputed territory. We do not assert that the United States authorities well know that their claims will not stand investigation by independent arbitrators, but they certainly act as if they feared it. Indeed, as long ago as 1896, an eminent United States authority, in discussing the question, bewailed the short-sightedness of President Cleveland and his cabinet in insisting on Great Britain submitting her Venezuelan boundary claims to arbitration. This well-known author foresaw a condition of affairs such as has now been brought about, and argued that if the United States desired to retain hold of the disputed territory on the Alaskan border, the less her public men and newspapers said about arbitration the better. He summed up the case in the following terms:

"We (the United States) have thrust ourselves into a controversy over a boundary line on another continent in which we can have no interest, except perhaps that which grows out of a very foggy and uncertain sentiment. We have assumed that a European power is about 'to extend its system' to a part of the western continent, or that England is on the point of 'oppressing' the people of a South American republie, or of 'controlling the destiny of their Government.' Against this we have made an active and aggressive protest, and have clearly intimated that if Great Britain does not submit this boundary question to arbitration we shall make trouble. In so doing we have once more put ourselves exactly where far-sighted English statesmanship would have us. Under ordinary circumstances our attitude on this question would be considered as almost an offense, and the channels of correspondence would not be as clear and

uninterrupted as they now are.
"The truth is that Great Britain is meeting our wishes in this matter with almost indecent haste, because the arbitration of the Alaska boundary line, by which she hopes and expects to obtain an open seacoast for her great Northwest Territories, to weaken us by breaking our exclusive jurisdiction north of 54° 40′, is enormously more important to her than anything she is likely to gain or lose in South America. Having driven her to accept arbitration in this case, it will be impossible for us to refuse it in Alaska. arbitration in this case, it will be impossible for us to refuse it in Alaska, and we shall find ourselves again badly worsted by the diplomatic skill of a people who, as individuals, have developed intellectual activity, manliness, courage, unselfish devotion to duty, and general nobility of character, else where unequaled in the world's history, but whose diplomatic policy as a nation is and long has been characterized by aggressiveness, greed, absolute indif-ference to the rights of others, and a splendid facility in ignoring every principle of justice or international law whenever commercial interests are at stake."

The last sentence is only half a truth. If Great Britain had been as rapacious as here represented, if in the past she had stood up for the full extent of her rights, the state of Maine would today be a part of Canada, as would also the greater part of Michigan, of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Was the relinquishing of all that territory without a struggle evidence of greed, rapacity and indifference to the rights of others on the part of Great Britain? The United States was a vast gainer by this benevolence of the Motherland, and Canada was a great loser, but that is a thing of the past. We do not intend to permit a repetition, even in a small way, of such kindness to our neighbors, and yet they are inclined to blame us.

We expect our neighbors to show some little regard for consistency, and to agree to the same course in the settlement of this dispute as they insisted on, even with threats of warfare, in the Venezuela question. If our neighbors are fated to be badly worsted by arbitration it will be because they have taken up an untenable potation. It take if troubled with indigestion.

sition. A proud nation can afford to be beaten, but it cannot afford to stultify itself by repudiating a principle which it forced another nation to accept. We hope the United States will spare the world such a revelation of hypocrisy. Meanwhile, if the question must be discussed in the absence of the protocols, let the truth be told. Nothing is to be gained by misrepresenting the attitude of the parties to the International Commission.

The Yukon Inquiry. Mr. Ogilvie, the Commissioner of the

Yukon, has submitted the report of his inquiry into the charges of corruption made against officials in Dawson City. The report is accompanied by copies of the evidence submitted to the court of inquiry, so that the public may judge for themselves whether the actual state of affairs in Dawson was as bad as has been painted. On Feb. 7, Commissioner Ogilvie issued printed notices inviting any party or parties having charges to make against any government employe or official, to present the same in writing. Five weeks were allowed wherein to register such charges. The response was not very great. A few charges, however, were presented, including some by the Klondike Nugget, the yellow journal which had been shrieking corruption for months. Every facility was accorded the Nugget in the collection of evidence. Mr. Ogilvie gave the editor, Mr. George, a number of blank subpoenas, with which to summon witnesses, and representatives of the Sun were also permitted to enter the gold commissioner's office to examine records. The net result of the whole inquiry must be very disappointing to those who hoped, from motives of their own, to see the officials besmirched as a class. A doorkeeper named Villeneuve, who was employed as a special constable in the Northwest Mounted Police service, and who had been for some time a dog driver, was proved to have accepted money for admitting people out of their turn into the office. No one else was implicated in any way. \$150,000 FOR except that some of the evidence showed that clerks had received pay from outsiders for attending to work done before and after office hours. This was so usual an occurrence that it was readily admitted; no one attempted to deny it. Beyond this there was not a scruple of testimony which reflected on the probity of any government official. The spirit of dissatisfaction in the Yukon, which led to so many reckless accusations being bandied about, is easily explained. The authorities, in deciding among rival claimants-the rivalry was general and intense-necessarily made enemies of the unsuccessful parties, who straightway cried corruption and fostered agitation against the Yukon officialdom. The proceedings before the Royal Commission show that the Yukon scandal socalled was mostly built on this foun-

The Government have refused the is held and 150 persons are engaged request to drop the Redistribution Bill. in the work. The report was adopted. The Opposition's only hope is now in the Senate.

Shall Canada annex the West Indies? This may become a live question in the future, but just now the annexation of a slice of Alaska is more alluring.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement on the Alaska boundary question has brushed away the fog which settled on the British mind. London papers which attacked Canada on the strength of lying dispatches, are apologizing. London papers are old birds to be caught by such chaff as was sent out from Washington. They will know better in future.

What Others Say.

Two of a Kind. [Detroit Tribune.]

There is no country except our own which contains more snobe than England, and we excel her merely because our population is greater.

Would Have Laughed.

[Buffalo Times.] If Queen Victoria could see all the photographs that have been printed within the last week labeled, "from her latest photograph," she would not

live eighty minutes. A Blow at Trusts.

[Ottawa Citizen.] The State of Missouri has found & way to get in a solar plexus blow at trust corporations by enacting a law that the trust cannot collect a debt. A test case has been brought and won, the courts deciding on appeal that the law was constitutional, and that the corporation in question was a trust.

Free Ice-Water in Boston.

[Springfield Republican.] Boston is making ready to supply ice-water for the people, and today Water Commissioner Murphy will have ten of these cooling drinking fountains ready for use, while by the middle of June forty will be provided. The ice used wil be taken from the municipal ice plants, which were es-tablished in connection with the water department during the winter, and supplied with ice cut from the city reservoirs. This new policy is expected to make a great saving in the city's ice bill.

The crown of all faculties is common sense. It is not enough to do the right thing; it must be done at the right time and place. Talent knows what to do; tact knows when and how to do it.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vege-

Grand Lodge Meets in London Next Year.

Royal Black Chapter Chooses Officers-Grants to Charitable Objects.

Toronto, June 1.—The annual meeting of the Royal Black Chapter was brought to a close yesterday with the election of officers, as follows: Grand master, Lieut.-Col. Scott, Kincardine: deputy grand master, John Glass, Shubenacadie; associate deputy grand master, Marshall Thompson, Windsor; grand chaplain, Rev. William Walsh, Brampton; deputy grand chaplains, Rev. Alex. Sanson (Toronto), Rev. Charles Doudlet (Montreal), Rev. John Maclaren (Ottawa); grand registrar, J. S. Williams, Toronto; deputy grand registrar, W. J. Sanderson, Toronto; grand treasurer, W. H. Wilson, Toronto; deputy grand treasurer, John Mc-Millan, Toronto; grand lecturer, James Fulton, Toronto; grand censor, Wm. Cheney, Toronto; deputy grand censor, James Hutton, Hamilton; grand marshal, James Kelly, St. John, N. B.; grand standard-bearers, A. Bradley (Hazeldene), T. R. Gray (Ottawa); grand pursuivants, Thomas Gilder (Montreal), John Scarlett (Clinton); grand committee, Frank Schultz (Baldwin. Man.), R. Graham (Hamilton), W. Weir (Windsor), W. Forster, W. Blight, W. Bush (Toronto), and J. A. Session (Chatham).

GRAND LODGE.

At the Grand Orange Lodge yester-day a deputation from the Sons of England, consisting of D. Hodgetts, grand president; G. W. Carter, grand secretary, and Barlow Cumberland, past grand president, attended and extended a cordial welcome to the Grand Orange Lodge. Grand Master Wallace replied in appropriate terms.

The report of the finance committee recommended a grant of \$250 to the True Blue Orphanage, \$50 to the St. James' Methodist Church fund, Montreal, and \$100 to Rev. R. Cobourn, the blind preacher, of Toronto. Adopted. The question of the future representation of grand lodge was referred to a special committee to be dealt with.

The Orange Grand Lodge of British America will meet next year in this city. The choice was made unanimous.

MISSIONS

Closing Sessions of the Baptist Convention at Toronto.

Toronto, May 31 .- The Baptist convention continued its labors yesterday. A resolution was passed recommending the churches to raise \$150,-000 in the next eighteen months for general missionary work.

The first business taken up at the morning session was the reading of the report on the Grand Ligne mission, presented by the Rev. W. T. Graham.

During the year there had been 37 baptisms, beside 14 other converts from Romanism. Speaking generally of the work of the Anglican churches in the Province of Quebec, Mr. Graham pointed out that of a population of 1,500,000, the Protestants only numbered one-seventh. There are now some 15,000 French Protestants in the province. There are 900 places where French worship The report of the Sunday schools showed that in the association there were 35,258 scholars—a decrease from last year, and 4,272 teachers and officers. During the year the total collections reached \$20,458, an increase of nearly \$2,000. Most of these col-

lections were devoted to missions. A resolution was passed indorsing the action of the Lord's Day Alliance in submitting a case to the courts for the due interpretation of the Lord's Day act, respecting which varied decisions have been given, thereby almost rendering the act inoperative.

A resolution submitted from a committee was passed, stating that the support given a large number of the pastors is insufficient, and that while the committee doubt whether it would be advisable to establish a definite minimum salary for all the ministers, they urge upon the churches the duty and privilege of insuring to all experienced pastors a salary of \$700. Rev. D. Hutchinson said he was prepared to give up some of his salary to help the poorly-paid pastors. committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration.

The question of the twentieth century fund came up. The sense of the convention on Monday was that the

Troubled for years. Sore All Over. Could not use them. Spread over Arms, Neck, and Face. Smarted Like Fire. Physicians no Benefit. Tried CUTICURA. Immediate Belief. Permanent Cure.

I had been troubled with tetter for several years. At times my hands would be sore all over, so that I could not use them at all, and were so tender that clear water, even, smarted like fire, and it spread over arms, neck, and face. I had been treated by physicians, but without benefit, when I began the CUTIOURA remedies. I found when I began the CUTIOURA remedies. I found relief before I had taken the first bottle. I used three or four bottles of CUTIOURA RESOLVENT, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and it has never troubled me since. ELLA CURZON, Eppingham, Ill. March 10, 1898.

BLOOD POISON CURED By Cuticura Resolvent

One of my children ran a rusty nail into his foot, which was most painful. His blood got out of order, and sores broke out on his hands and feet. I gave him one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and used one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, principally as a saive, and the child recovered.

MRS. J. S. FUREN,
Markham, Fig.

Markham, Fia. March 15, 1898. CUTICURA RESOLVENT Begins with the Blood and Ends with

The Skin and Scalp. That is to say, it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GREMS, and thus removes the come, while warm baths with CUTICUEA SOAR, and gentle ancintings with CUTICUEA (ciatment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scale of cruets and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scale, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Perran D. AND C. Conn., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1046.

FRIDAY BARGAINS.

Tomorrow is your opportunity to save money. Friday this week presents an array of attractions that you can't afford to miss. A price list like the following needs no further introduction, but we'd advise you to shop early.

Ribbons

30 pieces Fancy Ribbon, 3 to 8 inches wide, all shades, with plain and fancy edge, worth 15c, 20c and 25c a yard; Friday only 19c A special lot Pure Silk Ribbons, 5 to 7 inches wide, plain, colors and fancies, suitable for belts or ties, worth 50c, 65c and 75c; Friday

handkerchiefs, wide and narrow border, worth 5c, 8c and 10c, each; Friday you'll get two for .. 5c

Hosiery Dept.

Ladies' Plain Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, fast black, half sleeves, or without sleeves, regular value, 5c each; Friday only, 2 for 5c

Sundries

Boquet Violet Soap, 3 cakes in box, ular 7c a quire; Friday only, per 30 7; Friday only, per package Outing Cushion Covers and Backs, 3c regular 15c; Friday, only you can buy on Friday for, each. 380 12 only, Ladies' Gowns, fine (Fruit of the Loom) cambric, frills and insertion, regular 75c; Friday

wood handle, silver tipped and Paragon frame; Friday, each 490 Cycling and Dresden Corsets, sizes 21 to 26, regular price \$1; Friday

wash, regular price \$1 35; Friday half-price.

Millinery Dept,

Any Ladies' Sailor Hat at 25c to 50c, you can buy on Friday for .. 19c 5 boxes Flowers, were 50c, 75c and \$1 per bunch, your choice on Fri-

Staple Section

15 pieces only, Fine Organdie Muslin, medium and small patterns. fast colors, worth 15c and 20c
yard; Friday only

1,247 yards Best English Cambrics
and Sateens, 32 inches wide, light fancies, dark fancies and Turkey reds, fast colors, worth 121/2c, Table Damask, Irish make, warranted pure linen, regular price 40c and 45c; Friday only 29c 27 only Bleached Table Cloths, fine linen damask, 8x10, regular \$1 75 to \$2 each; Friday only\$1 25 Odd lots of Table Napkins brown

and bleached % and ¾ size, regular \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50; Fri-per pair

Hats and Clothing

Very special, 10 dozen Boys' Black and Brown Fedora Hats, regular price 50c to 75c each, your pick on Friday for, each 15e

Every Man's Hat in the house reduced. Regular \$2 50, now \$1 89; \$2, now \$1 49. Regular \$1 50, now \$1; \$1 25, now 89c. Regular \$1, now good blue serge, pants lined all through, regular price \$1; Friday

Shoe Dept.

30 pairs Men's caseo calf and cordovan, Goodyear welt, laced boots, coin toe, sizes 6½ to 10, regular price \$3; Friday half-price, per ible soles, cloth or kid tops, kid toe caps, leather lined, new, stylish, Oxford shoe, extra value; Friday\$1 00

Costume Dept.

Any Ladies' Cloth Suit in the store, one-quarter off on Friday and till sold. Prices, \$15, \$18 50, \$22 50, \$25, \$30 and \$35. You can buy any of them for 25 per cent

Dress Goods Section

Black Dress Goods

5 pieces Priestly's Figured Dress Goods, 44 inches, all wool, small designs, floral and beadeare stripes, regular price 75c and 85c per yard; Friday only 49e pieces Priestly's All-wool Dress Goods 44-inch in small and large Goods, 44-inch, in small and large floral designs and silk mixed figures, regular 50c and 65c; Fri-

Basement Bargains FRIDAY ONLY.

One-pound package (full weight) Acme Laundry Starch; Friday .. 50 21 only, 7-lb. Pails Assorted Jams and Jellies; Friday, per pail 350 2 tins Pork and Beans (Red Cross Brand), large size; Friday for .. 150 6 lbs. Standard Redpath's Sugar and one lb. of our Japan, Young Hysen, or Imperial Blend, black Dinner, Breakfast or Tea Sets, complete, assorted designs, regu-lar value \$7; Friday only\$5 00 3 lines Cut-glass Flint Tumblers, 5c each, or 6 in a box for 250

One Table of Ladies' and Gentle-men's Assorted Fancy China Cups and Saucers, regular 25c to 35e; Friday, to close, per cup and saucer 100

Housefurnishing Dept.

27 only, White Marseilles Quilts. 10x4, slightly soiled, were \$1 75 each; to clear, Friday only, each.\$1 00 Trimmed Window Shades, for Friday only, special prices, 50c for Ladies' White Pique Skirts, regular price \$2 50; Friday, each\$1 50

White Pique Skirts, regular price \$1 50: Friday only. day, each\$1 69

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS,

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

LIME FRUIT JUICE

No other brand of Lime Juice can compare with "Montserrat" for purity. It has many imitations but no equals. Some other brands have even gone so far as to collect old "Montserrat" bottles and fill them with their inferior article in order to get sale for it.

High class grocers everywhere sell and recommend "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice above all other brands. Always ask for "Montserrat."

Baptist Church could not without overstraining itself raise the special sum suggested of \$100,000, and the recom-mendation to that effect was referred back to committee. The committee reported yesterday recommending that the church raise \$150,000 during the next eighteen months for all missionary work, namely, \$60,000 for foreign missions, \$50,000 for home missions, \$22,-500 for Manitoba and British Columbia, and \$17,500 for Grand Ligne. The total of \$150,000 will, however, include the regular revenue of about \$80,000, so that only \$70,000 additional is thus

asked. In the afternoon a meeting was held, Mr. H. L. Stark presiding, in reference to the young people's movement. Mr. E. L. Hill gave an address explaining why the movement is needed. Rev. W. T. McAlpine spoke on "What the movement had accomplished." Rev. Dr. Thomas said that he had

never received so much sympathetic help as from the young people's societies. (Applause.) Rev. Dr. Goodspeed was appointed delegate to the English Baptist Union convention.

The Spring Months Are most likely to find your blood im-

pure and lacking in the red corpuscles which enable it to carry nourishment to the nerves and other organs. Therefore you feel weak, tired and listless, and are troubled with spring humors Relief is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla which purifies, enriches and vitalizes

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, mailed or 25 cents by C. I. Hood and Co., Lowell, Mass.

He conquers who endures.-Persius.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

Minutes of the Ministerial Session-Transfers Affecting the London Section.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Windsor, June 1.—The ministerial session of the London Conference of the Methodist Church convened in the Windsor Avenue Church at 9 a.m. yesterday. The Rev. W. Rigsby, president of the conference, was in the chair. Hymn 753 was sung, and the secretary, Rev. R. D. Hamilton, read II. Timothy, ii., and Revs. Thomas Jackson and J. W. Robinson led the conference in prayer. At roll coll 102 members answered to their names.

Question-What ministers or probationers have been transferred to or from this conference?
List of transfers affecting the London conference:

Out of the conference-Into Toronto Conference, Charles Smith, to take effect June 7, 1899, at 9 a.m. Into Hamilton Conference, A. I. Snyder, to take effect June 1, at 9 a.m. Into Manitoba, W. Oliver Coleman, to take effect

Into London Conference-From Hamilton Conference, Robert Phillips, to take effect May 31, at 9 a.m. From Hamilton, Theophilus Hall, to take effect forthwith. From Toronto, W. G. Howson, to take effect May 31, at 9 a.m.

Rev. J. P. Westman has been transferred into the British Columbia Conference, and Rev. D. M. Kennedy has been transferred to Manitoba, since the

regular meeting of the transfer committee.

Rev. W. Williams, D.D., Rev. John Kennen and Rev. W. S. Pascoe, D.D., were recommended for superannuation, and Revs. John Russell, E. Kershaw, W. Hayhurst, W. B. Creighton, B.A., and W. Fansher were recommended for superannuation for one year. On his own request, Rev. J. B. Freeman, B.D., was granted letters of standing. The afternoon session was opened in

the usual way, and the time devoted to the probationers for the ministry. A lively time is expected when the heresy case of Rev. B. F. Austin, late of Alma College, comes up. Rev. Mr. Ware, of Detroit Conference, was introduced, and addressed the conference.

An invitation was extended to the conference to visit the free library, and free use of its rooms. by the management.

THE WORKMAN HERESY CASE. Belleville, Ont., June 1.—At the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference, the Workman heresy case was brought up. The report being asked for, Dr. Carman said he would refuse to receive a report, as the committee had no power to deal with the matter. Dr. Burwash expressed dissent from this ruling, and may probably appeal

against it.

