

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All communications must be sent by post-office order or registered letter, and addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company. Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.

AUTHORIZED AGENT

The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: Wm. Semerville

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent newspapers. These newspapers advocate British connection, honesty in public life, measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion.

No graft! No deals! The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose and Olive, The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 23.

MORE "HARMONY"

New light on the inharmonious harmony existing in the Conservative party is available from Conservative sources. The editor of the Conservative Kingston Standard was in Ottawa while reports concerning the need for housecleaning and reorganization were being sent to newspapers throughout Canada.

The Standard editor, a few days ago, read the stereotyped official report of the last Conservative caucus, which said that all was serene, he had no patience with it and proceeded to stamp it as untrue and untrue. This is what the Kingston Standard said of the "harmony" announcement:

"It must be confessed that it is not encouraging to have the Conservative caucus gravely give out, as it did yesterday, that the newspaper stories of a proposed reorganization of the party are untrue. That is not the best way to face the situation. More than that, it is not the truth."

"If this augurs that the old order of things is to continue for some time longer, then we very much fear it likewise augurs that Conservative success will be the longer delayed. There is only one way to reform a party and that is to reform it."

Thus the blunt and earnest Standard speaks out in meeting. The other Conservative newspapers, which have been trying to gloss over the revolt, will scarcely relish the Standard's frankness.

And other disquieting signs are not wanting. The Central Conservative Committee of Toronto seems determined to ignore the recent official statement that harmony has been restored in the Opposition ranks.

At a large meeting of Toronto Conservatives last Friday evening a resolution was unanimously adopted asking the Central Conservative executive to "draw to the attention of R. L. Borden the conduct of Colonel Sam Hughes and E. A. Lancaster, who, while claiming to be Conservatives, should so far forget themselves as to insult the Conservative party in the city of Toronto and district, and their representatives." The offence committed by Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster was in voting against a bill in the Commons, in which bill Toronto was interested.

Controller Church, who addressed the meeting, was to speak on a proposed redistribution bill to which Toronto Conservatives are opposed. He did not stop there, but went on to speak of the Conservative party at Ottawa. "He was sorry that the convention had been postponed. A housecleaning was necessary, and the party should get together and formulate a progressive platform."

At this juncture Mr. W. J. Sanderson asked Mr. Church what he thought of Col. Sam Hughes and Mr. Lancaster, saying "it was absolutely impossible for the party to make any headway, encumbered with such deadwood."

Controller Church said he regretted that there was an element in the party that disgraced it. There would have been no hydro-electric policy had not Premier Whitney been strong enough to subject a similar element in his ranks. Mr. Borden, he continued, must now rid his party of such followers.

Another speaker, Mr. Thos. Whiteside, M. L. A., said that Col. Hughes was once a Liberal and perhaps he had gone back. Other speakers went so far as to say that both the offending members should be "stamped" against at the next elections. Then Mr. Sanderson's resolution was passed, calling Mr. Borden's attention to the offending members of his following.

Mr. Borden is not likely to attempt to discipline Col. Hughes and Mr. Lancaster, nor is he likely to call a convention and propose the progressive policy which Controller Church says is necessary. The "deadwood" will remain. The housecleaning has been postponed, not because the need for it is not generally recognized, but

because the various factions, if allowed to select the "deadwood" requiring removal, would eliminate about three-quarters of the Opposition members in the House of Commons. The business of securing a progressive policy, about which Mr. Church talks so lightly, is by no means simple. The "progressives" and the "reactionaries" cannot agree on any policy. The party is divided on the tariff, on the navy, on Mr. Borden's fitness for leadership, and on the wisdom of calling a convention. Mr. Borden is going to wait for better times.

OUR POST OFFICES

Striking postal figures made public by the Postmaster General in the House of Commons yesterday show that the Maritime Provinces provide the entire post office surplus. Prince Edward Island leads the way with fifty-three per cent. more revenue than expenditure; New Brunswick follows with twenty-nine per cent., and Nova Scotia is third with twenty-four per cent. The principal loss is made in Quebec and Ontario.

As to free rural mail delivery, thirty-six have been established in Prince Edward Island, sixteen in New Brunswick, and six in Nova Scotia, and in the far western province a few more Ontario has most.

Mr. Lemieux says Canada's newspaper postage rate is the lowest in the world—an admirable record. In fourteen years an admirable record. In fourteen years the number of post offices has increased by thirty-seven per cent., the money order offices by twenty-five per cent., and the mail service by more than fifty per cent.

The proportion of revenue to expenditure in the Maritime Provinces should make it easy for Maritime representatives at Ottawa to secure for their constituencies still further improvements in our postal service, in both the city and the country districts. In many offices, of which the St. John office is one, there are not men enough to do the work quickly enough to answer the demands of modern business conditions.

WHY RAGE AT THE FACTS?

The affable and ordinarily placid Chatham World ventures the suggestion that The Telegraph's Ottawa correspondent has overestimated the trouble in the Conservative party. Judging by the statements of many Conservative papers, some of which we are quoting today, the World's desire to see harmony where none exists has prevented it from giving the shrieking facts its customary judicial interpretation.

Prolonged study of the existing strife within the Conservative party has led the World, in several occasions recently, to employ an angry and hectoring pen in asserting much that does not square with recent history as recorded by those Conservative scribes who have been within earshot of the griststone upon which the "progressives" and the "reactionaries" were sharpening their steel.

What boots it to rage against the facts? The beating of the war-post by various Conservative lieutenants and newspapers has, it is true, been interpreted by many Liberal journals as indicating a state of feebleness and decay in the party once led by Sir John Macdonald. The Chatham World may ignore the evidence if that course suits it, but it will evidently mend matters by growing red in the face every time new facts about the Tory revolt go up on the bulletin board.

THE NEW COUNCIL

Mayor-elect Frink, who received Tuesday such pleasing and convincing proof of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, will have about him for the ensuing year a Council not greatly changed from the present one. Messrs. Baxter, Hayes, Likely, McGoldrick, Sprout and Christie, were elected by acclamation. Tuesday's election, which was lively enough considering the small number of voters eligible, resulted in the return of Messrs. Potts, Kelley, Russell and Wigmore at large, the last two named being new men, and Alderman Elkin for Queens ward, Alderman Vanwart for Dukes, ex-Alderman Willet for Dufferin, Mr. J. B. Jones in Sydney, Alderman Holder for Lorne, Mr. White for Lansdowne, and Mr. Smith for Guys. There will be six men in the incoming Council who are not in the present one, and of these several are capable of giving excellent service. Taken as a whole the new Council will be considerably stronger than is deserved by a city half of whose electors are not sufficiently interested to pay their taxes in time to vote. So far as the public is concerned, civic apathy was a discouraging feature of the election for aldermen. Some will interpret the small vote as evidence that the citizens are well satisfied with the management of civic affairs, but the average citizen appears to be indifferent rather than satisfied, and that is much to be regretted.

There will be general regret because of the defeat of Mr. W. E. Scully, who has given the people good service and who surely deserved re-election. Had the vote been larger and more representative no doubt he would have been successful. Mr. J. V. Russell who has been a useful and progressive member of the Board of School Trustees and whose knowledge of civic affairs is extensive, should give excellent service in the Council, and Mr. White, Mr. Wigmore, and one or two more of the new men will also be expected to add materially to the strength and prudence of the new board. It is to be regretted that Mayor Bullock felt that he could not afford to give further time to civic matters, for had he remained at the board as an alderman he would have been a welcome addition to the new Council.

Dr. Frink will be widely and warmly congratulated upon his promotion to the Mayor's chair. His election was commonly regarded as a foregone conclusion and opposition to him this year was a mistake for which the electors have administered a somewhat severe reproof. Dr. Frink is a popular and public-spirited citizen who has long served with distinction in the Council, and it will be felt that during this term the interests of the city

will receive the undagging and intelligent attention of a man who is admirably fitted to administer the honorable office conferred upon him by such a sweeping majority.

ANOTHER TURNOVER

Another rock-ribbed Republican district went into the tariff reform column yesterday when Monroe County, New York, elected a Democrat over George W. Aldridge by a majority of more than 5,000 votes. Following the Foss victory in Massachusetts and the Beveridge revolt in Indiana, the defection of Monroe will give the Democrats increased hope of victory in the Congressional elections of next autumn. The contest in Monroe was a by-election due to the death of Representative Perkins, whose majority a year ago was 10,000. There was some tendency to regard the Foss success as a sporadic case, without significance, but the election of Havens yesterday will cause the Republican machine to examine with renewed anxiety the warnings against Cannonism and the rule of the stand-pat group which have been issued in increasing volume by the more observant newspapers supporting the Taft administration.

The doctrine of the full dinner pail which the high protectionists have expounded so thoroughly in the United States seems to be losing its force under the influence of high prices and the enhanced cost of living. A vast number of Americans have come to realize that the protected interests have become their master, and that high wages mean little if the man who earns them can buy no more, or perhaps even less for his money, than he could purchase for a smaller sum before the McKinley-Dingley-Payne-Aldrich tariff became effective. The victories of Foss and Havens in districts which were formerly regarded as overwhelmingly Republican means a significant measure of revolt by Republicans in protest against the failure of their leaders to carry out the tariff promise made before the last presidential election. In Monroe county both candidates favored reciprocity with Canada, but that does not imply that there is in those sections any real understanding of the conditions upon which the United States would have to agree before Canada would consent to a reciprocity treaty; nor is it to be expected that even heavy Democratic gains in November would teach the Republican leaders the lesson they must learn in time. Even Mr. Foss, judging by his speeches, is still cherishing delusions which Quebec's recent action should have gone far to cure. Generally speaking Canada's interest in the recent elections south of the boundary lies in their indication that there is here a trend of public opinion is noticeably hostile to class legislation and favorable to measures calculated to promote the welfare of the great body of consumers. Too much protection has led to a reaction. In the United States it may take a generation to work out a cure. Canada, fortunately, has the situation well in hand and will profit by the experience of its neighbor.

MR. CROCKET'S WAY

For three or four hours in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. O. S. Crockett reviewed his stock of what The Toronto Globe fittingly described as "corner grocery gossip." His theme was Mr. Richard O'Leary's Richmond wharf, out of the purchase of which he has long but fruitlessly endeavored to manufacture a scandal. The member for York was allowed to proceed without interruption for some time on the safe theory that he would hang himself if given rope enough. At length he made a statement intimating that the wharf transaction was in some sense a corrupt one and that the Minister of Public Works had been concerned in it. Then the Minister of Public Works cooled the "monomania" as with a bucket of water, by challenging him to make a charge on his responsibility as a member of the House.

This simple test disposed of the excited young man from York county. He would prefer no charge. That would mean an investigation and a call for evidence to substantiate his accusation. Knowing there is no such evidence, and knowing, too, that any such investigation must result in branding him as a slanderer or worse, Mr. Crockett declined the Minister's challenge. Of course the House and the country know Mr. Crockett for what he is, a mad and cowardly detractor, seeking notoriety through muck-raking devices of his own contrivance; of course, there is no cure for his kind when they wear the armor of parliamentary privilege, until the people of their constituencies snuff them out as unworthy. But Dr. Pugsley's challenge and Mr. Crockett's characteristic retreat from it serve again to show the country, and the people of York county in particular, of what poor metal the purveyor of corner grocery gossip is made. He scolds loudly and threatens much, but when his opponent shows the fighting edge the monomaniac whimpers and backs away.

THE NAVAL BILL

With forty members of the House absent, the government's naval bill was passed yesterday by a majority of forty-one. The Liberals greeted the vote with much cheering, and well they might, for it marked the close of a debate which has been a series of triumphs for the Laurier administration. Hon. Mr. Fielding's speech of yesterday was one calculated to appeal strongly to the Liberal party and to the pride and good sense of the country. By their various charges the disorganized Conservatives have invited comparison between the records of the two parties in the matter of Imperial service. Mr. Fielding proceeded to make such a comparison, reviewing the records of both sides and challenging any man to deny that "every important act of Imperial unity and of advancement of the Empire's interests was the work of the Liberal party." Had Mr. Fielding mentioned the British preference alone he would have established his case. That one policy far outweighs anything else a Canadian party has ever done toward solidifying the Empire. In conception, in

scope, in results achieved and foresightedness it is a monument shaming the Conservative party's pretensions; and it is a fact, as Mr. Fielding reminded the House and the country in the course of his telling speech, that the Conservative party has shown marked hostility to the policy which opens our tariff door wider to British goods than to those of the foreigner. The real Conservative attitude is revealed in Mr. Rodolphe Forget's statement that, if he could have his way, he would abolish the British preference and give \$3,000,000 to the British Admiralty.

Mr. Fielding made effective use of the views expressed last year by Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster with respect to the navy. The government was right, and it has not changed. But Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster, yielding to the clamor of the Dreadnought faction, who say Canada cannot be trusted either to build or to manage its own ships, have forsaken the position they took up in March, 1908. By doing so they have not lessened the Government's majority, or shaken public confidence in its policy; but they have split the Opposition beyond hope of effective representation while the existing group of leaders remain in control.

Thanks to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the whole Canadian people are united in support of the proposal to participate in the cost of the naval defence of the Empire. Not a province but is in line. There are groups here and there who say we are doing too little, or too much, and both these groups are represented in Mr. Borden's party. Everyone in Canada knows that the Opposition leader at heart is convinced of the soundness and wisdom of the policy adopted by the House of Commons yesterday. He said so a year ago—before he consented to a humiliating right-about-face in the vain endeavor to keep his party united.

The defeat and disorganization of the Conservatives at Ottawa as a result of the naval bill are incidental. The big thing is that Canada is now to begin the work of creating a naval force in harmony with the resolutions of March, 1908, which resolutions well expressed the convictions of the people of the Dominion as a whole. The Government emerges from the naval debate with enhanced prestige, with its ranks unbroken, stronger than ever in the esteem of the country.

THE NEED FOR GOOD ROADS

Spring again finds most of the country roads in wretched condition, with little hope for betterment beyond that which may come from the dry weather later on. There is no road money in sight, and no plan for its proper expenditure in case a portion of the needed amount shall be available later on. The old road law is gone, and the new one has not provided the promised improvement, thanks to political waste of road funds and divided responsibility and partisanship in the matter of management. The municipalities no longer have "control," or more than nominal control, and bad as the roads were two years ago they are worse today, with every prospect that there is before the people of the country districts a long period of loss, discomfort and irritation because of these conditions.

Time enough has elapsed since the Hazen government obtained office to demonstrate effectually the failure of its road policy. The people judge by results, not by speeches and promises, and the results are very bad. It is time to take the roads out of politics. The province needs a revolution in road-making and in road management. The less important roads should be restored absolutely to the control of the people, and the more important highways should be entrusted to the care of a non-partisan commission charged with the business of improving them systematically by scientific methods and gradually giving the country a system of permanent roads. The present plan is wasteful and "cannot fail to perpetuate bad roads. The people who pay the bills do not get value, or half value, for their money, and they are subjected, during several months of each year, to conditions which only confused and unbusinesslike methods could produce. Long continued evils in this matter have led the people in the country districts to regard the bad roads with despair or some degree of toleration; but it is time to make a change and begin to demand a dollar's worth of real improvement for every dollar spent. The benefits arising from a new and business-like road policy would be very great. To the people of the counties the change would mean increased comfort, enhanced land values, and the satisfaction derived from good work well done. It is time to get out of the rut.

LOCAL OPTION

The saloon forces went out in Sidney and Stanley wards Tuesday, still retaining ground they have long occupied. It is more or less a case of the Dutch capturing Holland, and the Dutch seem to have had a more effective fighting force in the field than did the local option forces. Many who would describe themselves as strong temperance sympathizers, or who, at least, would profess readiness to vote the open bar out of existence, were not to be found on the firing line when they were most needed. This is notably true of Stanley ward, and in some measure at least it applies to Sidney.

The issue is postponed rather than settled. Some wards have gone dry; others will follow. Bishop Casey's strong declaration on the subject, the recent stiffening of the license law, yesterday's temperance gains in Campbellton and Dalhousie, and the action of the Murray government in Nova Scotia are all signs of the times indicating the steady drying of public opinion toward enlarging the dry area in the Maritime Provinces.

The liquor men fought stoutly yesterday, but what they fail to see is that every time a liquor organization is found in the open, fighting even for self-preservation, the spectacle is one calculated to make the community resentful. For a victory like that of yesterday involves a public exhibition

of a society which the average good citizen regards as dangerous, and every proof of its power creates new forces with which it will have to reckon later on.

The number of licenses in St. John has been reduced of late years, but it is still too large. The Nova Scotia government's new policy will inevitably have some effect upon this province. After the next census Halifax is to have only one license for each 1,000 inhabitants, and the city at any time may have a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. Thus the government places both a limited license system and prohibition before the people of Halifax and allows them to choose for themselves. A provincial prohibitory law is to be applied to the Nova Scotia counties which are not now under the Scott Act, and if any Scott Act county repeals the act it immediately comes under the provincial law, the enforcement of which is undertaken by the provincial government. The provincial act is a much more effective law than the C. T. A., principally because the latter leaves the matter of enforcement to the municipalities, some of which will not pay an effective inspector while others apply the law spasmodically. The Murray act is significant proof of the government's recognition of the advance of temperance sentiment.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Opposition did not call for a division on the Navy bill.

Mr. Anquith continued to confound the prophets who said he could not outlive the first division. Threatened men live long.

Montreal, which is rich and ambitious, is going to lengthen the period of St. Lawrence navigation. That is to say, Montreal is going to change the climate. St. John doesn't have to.

Mr. Borden is still worrying over the attitude of Canada's navy in case the Empire becomes involved in war. How little faith the Opposition leader has in the people of his own country and in their Parliament!

Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator and Republican boss of the country, is going to retire. The Rhode Island Legislature is supposed to nominate his successor, but the selection will really be made by one Brayton, a blind man, who amuses himself by controlling public affairs in the smallest of the states. He is the people when it comes to electing a senator.

MOMENTS WITH MARCUS AURELIUS

Time is a rushing torrent, a stream fed by life and its torments. One thing swims into sight and is swept away, another comes floating past, and a third will soon be here to take its place.

But admit that memory and remembrance are alike ephemeral! What is this to thee? I ask not what it is to the dead; but what is fame to the living? It may have a certain value for a time, but it is not reasonable for a man to neglect the gifts nature has given him, to hang on the words of another?

As thy thoughts are so will thy mind be also: for such reflections as coloring from thought, then die if deep with a monochrome of such reflections as these: "Where life is possible, there virtuous life is possible; therefore, as life may exist in a palace, so may virtue also." And again: "For whatever purpose anything has been designed, towards this purpose it moves; and whithersoever it moves, there must its end lie; and where the end is, there must its Good, utilitarian and absolute, be also." Hence the Good of rational life is community, for community, we have shown above, is the object of our being—For surely, it was made abundantly clear that the inferior exist to serve the superior; and the superior, to serve one another. But the animate is superior to the inanimate, and the rational to the animate.

In the morning when thou risest sore against thy will, summon up this thought: "I am rising to do the work of a man. Why then this peevishness, if the way lies open to perform the tasks which I exist to perform, and for whose sake I was brought into the world? Or am I, say I, was created for the purpose of lying in blankets and keeping myself warm?" At all events, that is the more pleasant theory. "So the goal of thy existence is pleasure and, generally, passivity rather than activity. Look at the tiny plants and birds, at the ants, spiders, and bees; they are all doing their own work, all striving to set their little corner of the universe in order. And thou seest this, and wilt not take up man's burden and run the race that Nature bids thee? But we must have some rest." Agreed: But Nature has prescribed limits to that rest, exactly as she has to eating and drinking. Yet these thou art eager enough to overstep; but come to action, and there is no thought of breaking the bounds of the possible!

FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE CATARRH

Don't Wait Till Consumption Develops, Cure Yourself Now

OATARRHOZONE

In the discovery of this wonderful curative medicine the entire race is given freedom from Catarrhal diseases, including Arthritis, Bronchitis and Throat Weakness. Is catarrh in your nose?

Does it affect your hearing? Is your throat bungy? Are your eyes watery? Is your breath offensive?

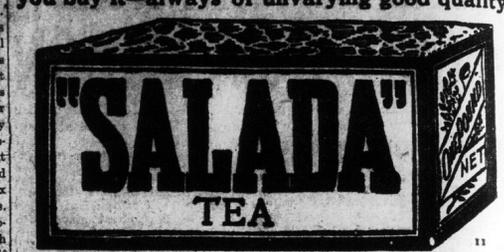
These are the forewarnings of Catarrh—now why continue to live in misery when cure is guaranteed with Oatarrhozone? So sure is Oatarrhozone to cure that thousands recommend it—tell of its wonderful merit after being cured themselves. Read this:

How Oatarrhozone Cures. Miss Worrel is a resident of Clarksville, Va., and has been the means of pointing the way to health of many of her friends.

"I received such extraordinary benefit that I have induced many of my friends to use it also. My catarrh was so bad a year ago that I despaired of ever getting cured. I am sure my lungs were somewhat affected also. The relief I got from Oatarrhozone was remarkable. I improved under this treatment very quickly, and was cured so thoroughly the disease has never returned."

Get the large dollar size of Oatarrhozone; it contains a beautiful hard rubber inhaler and medicine that lasts two months. Smaller sizes, 25c and 50c each. Beware of imitations—accept only "Oatarrhozone," sold by all reliable dealers or by mail from the Oatarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

"SALADA" is the same wherever or whenever you buy it—always of unvarying good quality.



Its native purity and garden freshness is perfectly preserved in sealed "SALADA" Packets.

THE FENIAN RAID VETERANS

(Halifax Herald.)

An article in L'Evenement of 6th April, refers to the application for land grants by the veterans of 1866. Translated it reads in English:

Mr. Edwin J. Morgan, honorary secretary of the Association of Veterans, military district No. 7 has received a letter from Mr. Frederick Hamilton, of Montreal, stating that he had spent three days in Ottawa in the interest of the Veterans, and that he had had an interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the minister of militia and defense and the minister of the interior, and that at a meeting held at Montreal arrangements had been made for a deputation to wait upon Sir Lomer Gouin at Quebec, and place before his administration the application of the Veterans.

In this letter the secretary enjoins that all Veterans should use their influence with their representatives, both in the house of commons and the senate at Ottawa for favorable recognition of the invaluable services rendered by them at the time of the raids.

This action by the Quebec association is identical with that taken by the Nova Scotia association, whose secretary was instructed, after the last quarterly meeting in March, to send a circular letter to each of the members of the house of commons for Nova Scotia constituencies as well as to members of the senate hailing from the province. The suggestion to secure the influence of the premier and the provincial government of Nova Scotia as in the case of Quebec province, is under consideration by the Nova Scotia association.

Lieut-Governor Fraser and Sir Malachy Daly, a recent occupant of the position are both members of the Nova Scotia association.

The Convict's Poem.

(This poem, sent to the Century by "John Carter" led to his release from the Minnesota Penitentiary.)

CON SORDINI.

There is but silence; yet in thought I heard

The desperate chords of that wild polonaise,

The sixth of Chopin's wondrous, but blurred,

As o'er a battlefield a mournful haze

Blots out the dying from the dead men's gaze.

Why, all the pageantry of war was there—

Cannon and standard, ruined hearth ablaze,

The muffled roll of death-drum, trumpet-blast,

And lonely women, mute in measureless despair.

Nay, this is Cornwall; hear ye not Ioid Cry to her lover in the starlit night?

Swiftly, thou puppet-hero, seize and hold

Until with blood-red fire the heaven's

alight.

Ah! on the morrow, Tristan, thou shalt fight;

Thou art foredoomed to loneliness and pain.

Thy valiant arm, invincible for right,

Unsprung in evil, conquers not again.

Soon in thine ear she pours full-throated songs in vain.

The violins are hushed; a somber chord

stirles the dim cathedral; tremblingly

Pure boyish voices supplicate their Lord,

Chanting a dirge-like minor melody,

"In Babylon we wept, remembering thee,

O Zion!...but they know not what they sing."

"Out of the depth, O Lord!...but they are free,

And through their veins the hot blood, searing,

Attunes their care-free hearts to madrigals of spring.

Ye that have tamed the wilderness of sound,

Of your proud minstrelsy my share I claim,

I have not, in the darkness here fast-bound,

Denied the brilliance of your sacred flame.

There is no power in agony or shame

To bar me from the fire-crowned heights ye hold.

In deepest silence, I may hear the same

Unearthly music that I loved of old.

I crave no dole, who draw from stores of wealth untold.

From The Century.

DISCUSSION ON THE PLAN FOR AMALGAMATION

Joint Committee Representing Baptist Foreign Mission Boards Held Meetings Here Tuesday—Outline of the Scheme.

Wednesday, April 20.

The joint committee representing the three Baptist foreign mission boards of Canada, held two sessions yesterday afternoon and evening in the board rooms, Prince William street. A scheme of amalgamation was drafted which will be submitted to the boards for consideration. If they approve of the matter they will send it to the convention which will meet in the fall. The scheme as outlined contemplates the appointment of one board for the whole of Canada, consisting of thirty members. These will be appointees of the existing bodies. It is not contemplated to close up any of the existing offices. The country will be divided into three sections. The office in St. John will have the management of the business for the eastern section, and that in Toronto for the upper Canadian section, while another in Winnipeg will look after the affairs of the western section.

It is also proposed to appoint one general secretary for the whole of Canada, who will have charge of the correspondence of all missionaries in the field and other work of a like nature. It is also likely that this official will have one or two assistants. The tentative scheme of amalgamation, after being discussed by the boards, will be by them handed over to the maritime Baptist convention, the Ontario and Quebec conventions, and the Baptist Union of Western Canada, which will meet in August, October and November next. If these bodies approve of the matter, as submitted to them, they will be asked to nominate members for the Canadian board. When this is formed the necessary legislation as to property will be sought for. This Canadian board will receive reports from the offices in the three sections and be the executive body for the whole work.

For about forty years past the Canadian Baptists have been carrying on mission work in India. The fields lie adjacent to each other in the Telegu country, and it has long been the desire of many connected with the work, both at home and in India, that these fields might be amalgamated under one management. If they are united it is said the Canadian Baptists will have one of the largest mission fields in India, with a staff of nearly seventy missionaries among a population estimated at 4,000,000. The convention will meet again this morning at 10 o'clock to further consider the scheme.

BAD FOR THE BALDHEADS.

"It says here that the men are going to wear clothes that match their hair this year."

"That's got er make it kinder odd for th' bald-heads folks, ain't it?"—Life.

"I told him the mayor to give me a job I when I had been walking the streets for two weeks."

"And what did he say?"

"Told me to keep on walking."

"Then he turned you down?"

"No. Gave me a job as a policeman."—St. Louis Star.

Benedict—Milton's wife left him, didn't she?

Bachelor—That's the story.

Benedict—Did he write anything after that event?