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LONDON, THURSDAY MAY 5.

Newfoundland and Canada.

The correspondent of the Globe, Mr. Norman Smith, who went to Newfoundland to sound public opinion on the question of union with Canada, found little feeling in favor of the project. It is not an issue at present, and there is no prospect that it will enter practical politics in the near future unless the Dominion makes a direct bid.

One of the main obstacles to union is the opposition of protected interests. The manufacturers fear, or pretend to fear, that local industries will be disturbed by free trade with Canada. This is the stock argument advanced against every attempt to throw off commercial restrictions.

The prosperity of the colony within the past few years has created a feeling of independence, and the people do not forget that when they were in a less enviable position, nine years ago, and sued for admission to confederation, they were treated in a hucksterling spirit at Ottawa. They feel that the Dominion took advantage of their misfortunes to try to drive a hard bargain, and there is some justice in the reproach. Newfoundland asked for $820,000 a year in cash and the assumption by the Dominion of services which cost Newfoundland annually $860,000. The island's debt was relatively large, amounting to about $16,000,000, of which $6,000,000 was represented by railways. The Canadian debt was about $50 per head and the Dominion Government refused to allow Newfoundland a greater ratio. The population of the island was then 207,000 which, at $50 per head, would make its share $10,350,000. This would leave about five and a half millions of debt to be borne by the people of Newfoundland, or, at 4 per cent interest, $220,000 a year. Newfoundland proposed that Canada should assume $8,350,000 of the debt and pay 5 per cent on $2,000,000 more. The total cash subventions which Canada would pay would be:

Provincial subsidy (80 cents per head)	$165,000
Interest on $2,000,000 excess debt.	100,000
Allowance in lieu of crown lands.	150,000
Legislation	50,000
Grant for an island constabulary	40,000
	$505,600

The demands of Newfoundland were as follows:

Subsidy (80 cents per head)	$165,600
Bounties to fishermen	150,000
Difference in public debt	203,600
Allowance in lieu of crown lands	250,000
Grant for legislation	50,000
	$819,200

The Canadian Government allowed this difference of $313,600 per year to stand in the way of union. Had Newfoundland's terms been accepted the expenditure of the Dominion would have increased by $1,700,000 a year, but Canada would have collected the customs and excise duties of the island. These amount to about seven million dollars a year in good times, but as a portion of them come from Canada it is impossible to estimate whether, if the island entered Confederation, the revenue would have balanced the expenditure. Newfoundland, as a last resort, proposed that the Dominion Government should assume the whole debt of the island, take over the railway and telegraph lines, and give the island an annual subsidy of $650,000. The Canadian Government made the counter-proposal that the Imperial Government should assume $5,500,000 of the debt, Canada assuming the rest, and paying the subsidy demanded. The British Government refused to listen to this cheeky proposition, and intimated that Canada should deal more liberally with the island. The negotiations then collapsed. Newfoundland tided over her difficulties by raising a loan and has since recovered her prosperity. Now she can afford to snap her fingers at the Dominion.

Commercial conditions are driving the ancient colony further from this country. Trade with the United States is growing and with Canada and Great Britain is standing still. Newfoundland's chief exports are fish, oil, seal skins, lumber, pulp and minerals. The United States offers the best market for these, and if Newfoundland could secure free entrance for fish into the American market, Canada would be sidetracked. So far the Massachusetts fishing interests have blocked the way, but the island hopes to circumvent them. An American syndicate has been formed to carry Newfoundland fish to the United States in American bottoms. Under a ruling of the United States law department fish so shipped will be admitted free. The Government of Newfoundland guarantees the syndicate 5 per cent interest for 20 years on a capital of half a million dollars, providing it spends $250,000 a year in purchasing fish and undertakes to preserve bait in cold storage to be sold to the fishermen at reasonable rates. It is expected that if Newfoundland fish can escape the American duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound in this manner, a great impetus will be given the island fisheries.

There are sentimental as well as commercial objections to union with Canada. Newfoundlanders are proud of their isolation, their independence and their history, and feel they would lose their identity if the island became a part of Canada and its affairs were directed from Ottawa instead of St. Johns. It is very plain that if Canada wants to get a hearing in the ancient colony she must be prepared to do something handsome. Newfoundland will not look at an offer which she would gladly have accepted some years ago. Furthermore, it will be necessary for Canada, not only to invite negotiations, but to make a definite proposition, and lay down her terms in black and white. The friends of confederation, of whom there are some in the island, will then have something to stand upon. The people to whom the mere idea of union does not appeal will be interested if something practical and tangible is put before them.

Race Suicide in Great Britain.

Henry James, the author, sides against Roosevelt on the race suicide question. The decrease in the birth rate in Great Britain, he said, is the best news of the day. "It shows," he says, "that people are beginning to think for themselves. It is the ultimate satisfactory solution of all our social troubles and labor difficulties. Large families to the working classes are an inexpressible burden, and the overstocked labor market leads to poverty, degeneracy, and crime. With foreign invasion stopped and large families abolished, England will have ten times a happier population and greater individual health."

There is always danger in generalizing without a strict examination of facts. Statistics may show that the birth rate in Great Britain is declining in the average, but is the decline apparent in all classes of society? If there is no decrease in the slums and among the millions living on the border-line of poverty, is there any compensation in the fact that the birth rate is falling off among the classes who are able to rear children in wholesome surroundings? The Malthusian theory dies hard. The orthodox political economists preach the doctrine that there is no hope of the working classes raising themselves to a higher scale of comfort and getting more of the good things of life if they bring into the world a greater number of mouths to eat up the products of labor. The answer is that with every mouth comes a pair of hands. The Briton of today is far better off than the Briton of 50 years ago, although the population has nearly doubled, and England is called an overcrowded country.

A decrease in the birth rate is desirable among the submerged or poverty-stricken classes who cannot bring up well-nourished children, and give them the advantages of education and home training. It is not desirable among those who can send their children to make their way in the world with healthy bodies and minds. The reckless multiplication of the slum population, where misery and hopelessness throw aside all prudential restraints, is a social plague. If this is being remedied, then Great Britain can safely be congratulated on her falling birth rate.

Port Arthur is said to be bottled up beyond a doubt this time, but the first man who remarks that Togo is a corker must take the consequences.

British exports to Germany have increased $55,725,000 since 1902, and German exports to Great Britain only $5,525,000. There's a poser for Mr. Chamberlain.

Interest in the Trent Valley Canal project is becoming lively once more, and there is a prospect at last that the canal will be used to carry something more than constituencies.

Ottawa has refused to grant a competitive telephone franchise and has renewed the contract with the Bell company for two years. Ottawa people do not want to pay for two telephones, neither do the people of London.

The city of Stratford in the past year added 719 to its population, which is now 11,460. The city council credits much of the progress of the city to the energy and public spirit of the board of trade. London Board of Trade please note.

Mr. Alfred Mosely, the British educationist, declares India to be a source of weakness to the empire. Many Britishers share his opinion, but they do not know how Great Britain can get out of India. One thing is admitted, British rule has been a good thing for the land of the moguls, if not for Britain herself.

DIVORCES IN CANADA.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

There is material for thoughtful consideration in a comparison of the divorce statistics of Canada and the United States. While this country has a population which averages twelve times that of Canada during the period from 1867 to 1901, for which a compilation has been made, its divorces have been 10,000 times as many as in the older provinces of the Dominion. The power of granting divorce is not committed to local courts, as in this country, but is reserved to the Dominion Parliament itself, and the procedure insures that most potent deterrent of hasty or collusive divorces — publicity. All the proceedings must be in accordance with an appointed routine, the preliminaries must be advertised six months in advance and the applicant must appear in person before a committee of the senate and present his own case.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.

[American Baptist Year Book for 1904.]

Total of churches 45,727, a gain of 898 during the year; of ordained ministers, 31,859, a gain of 1,087; of baptisms, 234,321, or 1,223 more than last year; of membership, 4,506,747, as compared with 4,330,462 of last year; meeting houses, 29,239, an increase of 1,581. Total contributions for all purposes, $15,994,341. There are nine theological seminaries with 1,095 students; 97 colleges and universities, with 31,934 students; 106 academies and institutes, with 16,278 in attendance.

THE NEXT STEP.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A Salt Lake girl received $4,000,000 the other day when she became 18 years old. Her friends are now anxiously waiting for her to pick out her duke.

BUBBLES.

[Indianapolis News.]

Where are the snows of yesteryear?
Where are the names we once held dear?
Where, where is all the radiant race
Whose names once thronged the headline space?
Where's Madame Humber and Oom Paul?
Where's Funston? Hobson? Where, ah, me!
The names each morn we joyed to see?
Where's all the scintillating mob?
Where's Leiter? Sully? Where is Schwab?
Where's Croker, Dick? and Debs, Eugene?
Where's Thomas Lipton? Where the craft
That Langley built while others laughed?
Where, where is all the glorious throng?
That erstwhile went the gait so strong?
Now other bubbles brim the cup;
And still my envelope comes up!

THE WAYS OF WOMANKIND.

[Aylmer Sun.]

There are some women in Aylmer, but thank the Lord, only a few, with whom it is no honor or privilege to be acquainted. You meet them on the street; one day they are all graciousness, and almost slobber all over you; the next day you receive a nod of insolent pertness or a stony stare, as though they were miles above you in social position and financial greatness. Such actions are a sure indication of inward cussedness, and make one feel as though he would like to say things which are not in accordance with the Good Book.

THE WANDERER.

[Eugene Field.]

Upon a mountain high, far from the sea,
I found a shell;
And to my listening ear this lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing—
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.

How came this shell upon the mountain height?
Ah, who can say!
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand,
Whether there cast when oceans swept the land,
Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?

Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep,
One song it sang:
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Sang of the storied sea, profound and wide—
Ever with echoes of old ocean rang.

And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sang of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away,
So do I ever, wandering where I may,
Sing, O my home! sing O my home, of thee!

ON THE YALU.

[Chicago News.]

Evidently the Japanese are finding that there is something besides scenery on the other bank of the Yalu.

WAIT A WHILE.

[Hamilton Herald.]

So far, this merry month of May is almost too good to be true.

PROGRESS OF SURGERY.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Surgery has made the blind see, the halt walk, and the apparently dead to live again. This is the time and Philadelphia the place for marvelous performances by daring surgeons. Keen attempts to resuscitate the dead by massaging the heart; Stewart puts six stitches in a heart and the man lives; Frazier builds a nose on one Leonard's face! Borsch, with radium, restores sight to the eyes of Sharp and Emory; Young and Spiller graft nerves in the palsied leg of Mamie Weiss and she walks again; Van Lennep and Wilson duplicate the operations of Lorenz; Gould so corrects the eyes as to banish brain fag, and the end is not yet.

GLOOMY.

[Washington Star.]

The world is all a fleeting show—
The thought is fraught with gloom.
A few get seats in the front row.
A lot get standing room.

THE "STARVATION ARMY"

College Boys Go in For Plain Living and High Thinking.

New Haven, May 5. — The "Starvation Army" is the latest band to attract universal attention in this city. The motto, "Plain Living and High Thinking," means a great deal more than it looks, and already the membership has a substantial footing.

The Yale students have formed this club to further the plan of eating less eggs, meat, and drinking less milk. Prof. Chittenden is responsible for the formation. He has been conducting dietary experiments on a number of soldiers for the past few months, and although he has not yet reached conclusive proofs that his new method makes giants, he has been able to instill some of his feeling into several athletes of the university who are very willing to give the stomachs over to his use for a while.

A special eating joint will be hired, where the men will be able to go and eat without attracting much attention. The diet will consist almost entirely of cereals, crackers, fruits and dates, some peanuts and peanut butter and occasionally a "hot dog" or so to vary the bill of fare.

It has been two weeks since the first men started in on this plan, and they claim to possess more animation than they ever thought possible. They claim an internal desire to rush out and break records, but they haven't done that yet.

However, there are several men on the table who are very prominent in athletics. C. S. Jacobus, captain of last year's cross-country team; E. B. Parsons, the freshman who recently equaled the world's record for the ½-mile, and some football men at present have done away with meat entirely, and claim to feel considerable benefit from it.

"We don't intend to have any strict organization, or any particular rules as to what any one shall eat," said a senior, who was among the first to declare himself in favor of the club. "Any member can eat where he wants to, and, of course, all meat, etc., is not forbidden.

"But most of us think there is too great a sentiment here in favor of high living and low thinking. The stuff that some Yale men put inside them would make old President Pierson turn in his grave if he could know about it. We feel that table luxuries, especially meats, form too large a part of present lay life at Yale — and, in fact, almost everywhere else."

"AD" BROUGHT A HUSBAND

Landscape Painter Becomes Bride of a Chicago Cripple.

Winsted, Conn., May 5.—Miss Alida Norton, aged 35, a landscape painter, and daughter of Deacon Edward Norton, a prominent cheese manufacturer of Goshen, inserted a "personal" in a western newspaper at the beginning of the year, with a view to matrimony. James Austin, aged about 40, a cripple, living in Chicago, who said he had been engaged in the harness business, but had about made up his mind to enter the ministry, answered the advertisement.

Correspondence followed, and two weeks ago Austin arrived at the Norton homestead. They were married at the home of the bride's parents last evening, the Rev. Harry E. Small officiating.

RUSSIANS LOST OVER 2,000 MEN

Forty Officers Were Among the Russian Killed.

HOW THE COLORS WERE SAVED

Report of Commander of Division Which Saw the Heaviest Fighting Along the Yalu.

London, May 5. — A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated May 5, 3:47 a.m., says: "The Russian losses at the battle of Kiu Len Cheng were 2,000 men and 40 officers — far greater than previous reports indicated. This is the official statement of Major-General Kashtalinsky, who directly commanded the division that suffered the brunt of the attack, and whose report was received yesterday by the Emperor. Many are inclined to place the Russian losses even higher. General Kashalinsky mentions also that more than 700 wounded had arrived at Feng Wang Chang, and these may not be included in his calculations. He made no attempt to estimate the Japanese losses, merely stating that they must have been colossal. The magnitude of the Russian losses had an almost stunning effect on the authorities and aroused general grief, mitigated only by satisfaction at the bravery displayed by the Russian troops. Not for a moment was there any intention to pay such a terrible price for delaying the enemy's crossing of the Yalu. This fact was known throughout the city, and gave rise to renewed reports, attributed to official sources, that General Kuropatkin had officially censured Lieut.-Gen. Zassalitch. If this was so, General Kuropatkin's telegraphed criticism of Zassalitch was carefully cut out of the dispatches, which have been published, and the general impression now held is that he will remain in Manchuria.

GRIEVOUS, YET GLORIOUS.

Gen. Kasntalinsky's account of the battle is contained in a report to Gen. Kuropatkin, who forwarded it to the Emperor. Gen. Kuropatkin's dispatch follows:

"Maj.-Gen. Kashtalinsky reports as follows:

"'I consider it my duty to report the circumstances of the grievous, yet glorious, battle fought by the troops under my command with the superior forces of the Japanese on May 1.

"'Early on the morning of April 30, the Japanese began to oppress our left flank, having on the previous evening occupied the Khussan heights after an attack, in consequence of which I ordered the Twenty-second Regiment, which had occupied Khussan, to retire across the Ai River to our position at Potietinsky.

"'On the morning of the same day an extraordinary prolonged and violent bombardment of our whole position at Kin Lien Cheng commenced from Wiju. I foresaw that the Japanese after the bombardment, in which over 2,000 projectiles were discharged, would take the offensive.

"'I received orders from Lieut.-Gen. Zassalitch to accept battle and to retain my position at the forts of Potietinsky.

"'My left flank was defended by two battalions of the Thirty-second Regiment and the third battery of the Sixth Brigade.

"'The Japanese took the offensive at 5 o'clock in the morning, dispatching at least one division of infantry, which, advancing in column, sustained enormous losses, but crossed the ford and attacked our position, which was exposed to the fire of thirty-six field guns and siege batteries. The Japanese advanced and occupied the position.

BATTALION ROUTED.

"'Toward noon I ascertained that the Japanese had routed the battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment posted at Chin Gow and were turning my left flank.

"'At 1 in the afternoon my left flank was reinforced by two battalions of the Eleventh Regiment and a battery commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moravsky, which were sent from the reserve by Gen. Zassalitch with orders to hold their ground until the departure of the Ninth and Tenth Regiments from Sakhodza. I ordered the Eleventh Regiment to occupy a commanding position in the rear from which they could fire on the enemy from two sides.

"'I held Lieut.-Col. Moravsky's battery in reserve and ordered the Twelfth Regiment, the third battery and the quick-firing guns to retire under cover of the Eleventh Regiment. My chief of staff led the rear guard to its position.

"'At 1 o'clock the Japanese approached so close to the position held by the Eleventh Regiment that the third battery could not pass along under the cross fire, and, taking up a position a short distance from the Japanese, remained there until the end of the fight, losing its commander, Lieut.-Col. Moravsky.

"'A Company with quick-firing guns was brought up from the rear guard and the officer commanding this force, seeing the difficult situation of Moravsky's battery, took up the position on his own initiative. He lost half of his men and all his horses and attempted to remove his guns by hand to the shelter of the hills under the Japanese cross fire. The quick-firing pieces discharged about 35,000 bullets.

SAVED THE COLORS.

"'The Twelfth Regiment cut its way through and saved its colors.

"'The second battery of the Sixth Brigade, having attempted to rejoin the reserves by another route, could not ascend the mountain slopes with only half its horses, and, retiring to its original position, received the Japanese attack.

"'The Eleventh Regiment, which held its ground for two hours more with heavy losses, forced a passage at the point of the bayonet and crossed the ravine with its colors. It lost its colonel commandant. We lost forty officers and about 2,000 non-commissioned officers and men.

"'The Japanese losses must have been enormous.

"'The Russians retired in good order on Feng Wang Cheng.

"'The men of the third division maintained their excellent morale and over 700 wounded proceeded with their regiments to Feng Wang Cheng.'"

GUESSING THE LOSSES.

St. Petersburg, May 5. — No further official news has been received regarding the Russian losses, but General Kashtalinsky's estimate, 2,000 men, is accepted as representing practically their full extent It is generally believed that the Japanese lost between 3,000 and 4,000 men. This is based upon reports of eyewitnesses. There has been absolutely no statement of the number of prisoners captured by the Japanese, but the general staff is inclined to admit that 300 men were captured, though the staff asserts that it has no actual means of knowing definitely how many prisoners are in the hands of the Japanese.

Not a single newspaper dispatch has yet been received beyond the several colorless telegrams from the Russian headquarters at Liao Yang, which simply repeat the official news.

A correspondent of the Novosti, who was at the front, was killed.

Dr. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Cures COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS and all THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. Miss Florence E Mailman, New Germany, N.S., writes:—I had a cold which left me with a very bad cough. I was afraid I was going into consumption. I was advised to try DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP. I had little faith in it, but before I had taken one bottle I began to feel better, and after the second I felt as well as ever. My cough has completely disappeared.

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Our display of High-Grade English Axminster Carpets is the largest in Canada—27 inches wide, 2-4 and 5-8 borders to match, deep luxurious pile, exquisite designs, and colorings. Made and laid for, per yard $1.56

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Oilcloths — An excellent assortment of the newest designs and patterns. Selling at, per yard..... 25c

Inlaid Linoleums—Two yards wide. Selling at from..... $1.00, $1.10, $1.25

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Size 9 ft. x 12 ft $24.00

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Missionaries are at work in 247 of the walled cities of China. There are still 1,500 walled cities without missionaries.

PALE, SICKLY CHILDREN should use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Worms are one of the principal causes of suffering in children, and should be expelled from the system.

It is often a man's backing that enables him to put on a bold front.

The principal of Doshisha College, Japan, an officer of the Japanese army and a Christian, has been called from his college duties to active field service.

Flies have already made their appearance on the baseball field.

GREAT THINGS FROM LITTLE CAUSES GROW.—It takes very little to derange the stomach. The cause may be slight—a cold, something eaten or drunk, anxiety, worry, or some other simple cause. But if precautions be not taken, this simple cause may have most serious consequences. Many a chronically debilitated constitution today owes its destruction to simple causes not dealt with in time. Keep the digestive apparatus in healthy condition and all will be well. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are better than any other for the purpose.