

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1908.

MORE CENTRAL RAILWAY BILLS

Members of the Pugsey and Robinson governments loudly asserted that the Central Railway showed a surplus. Nobody believed the statement. The opposition proved that the surplus was purely a matter of bookkeeping of the kind which the old government made the people all too familiar. Yet only those in the old government's confidence knew how bad the story of the Central really was. The public will not have all the essential facts until after the commission of investigation has finished its work, but interesting information about the road continues to come out, and all of it is of the one character. The paper surplus is overshadowed by the actual deficit. In the House of Commons on June 3, "replying to Mr. Crockett, the Minister of Railways said that the railway department had an unadjusted balance against the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company of \$6,450.94 for car service, freight balance, ticket sale balances and car repairs."

We should not have heard much about this "unadjusted balance" if the provincial elections had gone the other way in March last. Now we shall hear more about it. Time was when Mr. A. B. Copp, M.P.P., provincial organizer of the Liberal party, expressed doubts about the Central Railway business. Yet the Central, if not profitable to the province, seems long to have been profitable to Mr. Copp. On March 20, 1908, after the elections, Mr. Copp was paid \$375 for attendance at Ottawa and expenses there in connection with the claim for a double subsidy for the Central. This \$375 included a trip in March last, for which he was paid \$175, and another in December, 1907, for which he got \$200. Seven days at \$20 a day, and \$60 expenses.

Mr. Copp's activities in connection with the Central in 1905 appear to have yielded him the modest sum of \$1,050 for legal services. What the legal services were does not yet appear, but doubtless particulars will be forthcoming later on. The entries in the Central's books thus far available show that on July 7, 1905, Mr. Copp received \$50; on July 21, \$600; and on October 21, \$600. The payment of \$875 on March 20, 1908, indicates that Mr. Copp did not find the Central personally unprofitable, even after the elections had overwhelmed the Robinson government. Why Mr. Copp should have been the man to go to Ottawa on the several occasions mentioned, rather than some member of the government, does not appear, but like many other matters connected with the Central that are now sunk in mystery this one may be made clear when the investigating commission takes its witness and hears their sworn testimony.

A PARABLE

Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, who framed the Franchise bill which has caused the trouble at Ottawa, has been seeking by means of a parable of his own devising to shift the blame from the government to the opposition. The Ottawa Citizen, which considers itself a good judge of parables and politicians, has this homely comment upon the Minister of Justice and his little story:—
As an expounder by a parable on the stump, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is about as much of a success as he is as a statesman on the floor of the house of commons. He likens the present deadlock in parliament to the performance of three farm hands who are employed to build a fence; two of the farm hands, according to Mr. Aylesworth, proceed with the work of construction, while the other carries away the rails and prevents the work going on. The industrious farm hands are supposed to be the government, while the erratic rail-remover represents the opposition. Mr. Aylesworth has got the variable twisted. It should be read this way: Three farm hands are employed to build a fence, and the farmer who employs them pays them for constructing a good fence. Two of his employees proceed about their work in a manner that is convinced will not be satisfactory to the farmer. Consequently the farmer says: "I am for a fence being erected which will not meet

with the approval of my employer. Though I have pointed out the mistakes that they propose to make and that the structure will be worse than useless if put up in this way, they won't listen to me. Therefore, I propose in the interests of my employer to stop the proceedings, until the other fellows agree to put the fence up properly, or until our employer has an opportunity to judge of the matter himself. Consequently I am determined that unless the fence is properly put up I will stop operations until such time as the other two fellows agree to consult our employer before proceeding with it." Therefore Mr. R. L. Borden, being a conscientious man, says to the other fellows, "Either make the Franchise bill right or dissolve parliament, and we will consult the people about it."

MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISES

The London Municipal journal deals with British municipalities which are now publishing their annual financial statements concerning the public utilities they own and operate. The Toronto World, which favors municipal trading, and which properly maintains that municipal ownership is bound to grow in this country, owing principally to the greed and selfishness of private corporations and their disregard for public rights, makes an interesting summary of the evidence furnished by the British municipal enterprises referred to. The World says, in part:—
Notwithstanding the high price of coal and the monetary depression which occurred in the fall, better profits are shown than were at first anticipated and in many cases large sums have been allotted in relief of rates. Among the cities that have recently published their accounts is Hull, where the water undertaking showed a gross profit of \$178,000, of which \$30,000 went in rate relief. The sinking fund now totals \$300,000 set aside out of profits. Birmingham's gas enterprise had a very successful year, and the amount transferred in aid of rates will not be less than \$255,000. Bolton will save the equivalent of a shilling rate out of its public service, the total profit used in this way amounting to \$185,000, of which the gas supply contributes \$100,000, the street railways \$40,000, the electricity department over \$35,000, and the markets \$10,000. There are only a few of the profit-yielding enterprises.

The London Municipal Journal, from which the above returns are taken, calls special attention to the case of Spalding, with a population less than 10,000, and a rating value below \$250,000. The council owns the market stalls, the corn exchange, the gas works and the water works. Its price for gas is 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, while in an adjacent district the charge is 90 cents. The ratepayers, as gas consumers, benefit in this way alone by about \$7,000, and in addition the rates of the town were relieved by the allocation of \$10,000 out of profits.

THE WATER SUPPLY

St. John is now receiving water through both mains under full pressure from Loch Lomond, and while other weak spots in No. 2 main may yet be detected, there is no present reason to anticipate any serious interruption of the service. Indeed it should soon be possible to subject the second main to a pressure which will quiet the suspicions of those who said it could not be placed in a trustworthy condition. The time to talk about a reduced insurance rate is now approaching. It will be remembered that when the water supply was cut off entirely some months ago, one pipe broke and the water which escaped from it in torrents undermined the other main and caused it to collapse, pulling the joints apart. Fairly considered, that was an extraordinary accident, extremely unlikely to recur. It has been necessary to proceed deliberately and with great care in testing No. 2, and it now appears to be withstanding the full pressure satisfactorily. But it is understood that a further and more convincing test is to be made by subjecting this main, by means of a water ram, to a pressure much greater than it would ever encounter in ordinary use, that is, this would be an abnormal pressure which would not again occur. If the main should withstand this excessive pressure, the city would be in a position to ask for the reduction of the

insurance rate in accordance with the statement of the underwriters that they would grant it when the city had the full gravity pressure from Loch Lomond under the plans prepared by Mr. Barbour, and when these plans had been perfected in detail. This matter is one of immense importance to the city, and the final steps should be taken carefully and should be most clearly understood by the citizens and the underwriters in order that the question of the insurance rate may be settled finally and satisfactorily. Until the rate comes down the Loch Lomond extension cannot be regarded as complete, though as to the improvement in the volume and character of the water there can be no doubt.

A WRETCHED SERVICE

The St. John Common Council and the Board of Trade ought to devote some attention to the telephone service which subscribers in this city are now receiving. The Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, whose members are interested in the handling of public utilities, will find telephone conditions in New Brunswick an interesting and profitable field for inquiry. Every telephone subscriber in this city, particularly every subscriber who uses the telephone for business purposes, is at present paying city rates for a village service. Delay and inconvenience, mistaken connections, interruptions, lack of clearness and lack of privacy are daily encountered. If the telephone merger led to these conditions, the suspicion with which the merger was regarded when it was before the Legislature is being justified. If the directors of the telephone trust cannot improve upon present conditions the public will be compelled to take action in self-defense. For no set of men can long be permitted to inflict upon the public—which alone makes their business possible—any such poor imitation of a telephone service as St. John is now paying for.

The men who control the telephone company cannot too soon get it into their heads that the enterprise is not a private business. They cannot too soon realize that unless the service is brought up to a standard that will satisfy the subscribers the company is not fulfilling the conditions of its franchise. The Legislature did not hand over to the telephone company the right to let the people an inferior service. The granting of the franchise imposes a perfectly understood duty upon its holders. They are bound to provide a good service, and it is time they began to do it. If the responsible men connected with the concern pass the word along that radical improvement must be made no doubt it will be made. If it is not made, and promptly, the Common Council, the Board of Trade, and other organizations representing the public will be compelled to institute an inquiry into telephone conditions. The public has been altogether too patient in this matter, but fortunately it is not helpless, and further annoyance will lead to an aggressive movement to bring the company to a proper realization of the fact that it is a public service, and therefore within reach of discipline.

A GRAVE ISSUE

Talk about a formal Anglo-French alliance in place of the existing entente has raised grave questions on both sides of the Channel. The entente means friendship, sympathy, and mutual understanding; but alliance, if it is to mean more, must mean mutual aid in case of war. French journals now question the strength of the British army. The Japanese alliance caused talk of the same sort, and offence was given Britain by Japanese politicians who said Britain should agree to reform and increase its army before Japan signed the treaty. Similar expressions of opinion in Paris now lead London newspapers to say bluntly that while the British are confident that they can keep the Germans out of London they are not prepared to keep them out of Paris or to eject them if they got in. The London Standard argues against an alliance, and in doing so it touches some rather delicate but eminently practical questions of high politics. The Standard says in part:—
"So far we have gone, but no further. There is a definite but contingent understanding. But there is not, and in all human probability will not be, an alliance. For an alliance would mean that war was coming, or seemed to be coming, upon one or other of the Powers. In the case of either being threatened with an attack upon its existence, the understanding would forthwith take another form: the potential alliance would become actual. Let it not be imagined that the difference is unsubstantial. If the government of France, entirely changed in character and aims, should start forth upon an adventurous policy of self-aggrandizement, the English people would not be bound to bear it company, and a would, undoubtedly, stand aside. Similarly, if a British ministry should engage in some wild crusade, for let us say, the forcible enfranchisement of Macedonia, practical statesmen in Paris would be supported by the verdict of their countrymen in saying that the business was none of

their. There is, then, no defensive-offensive compact between Downing street and Quai d'Orsay. We hope there never will be. It follows that the war offices and admiralties have not occupied themselves in working out the plans for a hypothetical campaign against some hypothetical enemy. Even in the imagining of such contingencies there is an element of provocation. In a remarkable article, to which we called attention yesterday, a distinguished French newspaper, which sometimes is entrusted with official inspiration though not, we think, upon the present occasion, proceeds upon a fundamental error. 'Great Britain,' says the Temps, 'has always desired a Continental ally.' Historically the statement is not correct. As to the present it is absolutely misleading. For the defence of our own shores and the protection of our Empire we are stronger while we stand alone. We may fairly reckon upon giving a good account of any assailant at sea, and while that is so, we are more impregnable while we have only ourselves to look after, and can make peace without thought for the destinies of an ally. To put the matter bluntly, we can keep the invader out of London, or it would be our own shameful fault if we should fail. But it goes an awfully difficult way to get an invader out of Paris. What the Temps says about the insufficiency of our land forces, if treated as an estimate of Mr. Haldane's military schemes, is painfully apposite. Nor do we see how the criticism can be rebutted. There is but one way of nullifying the strictures—taking measures that they shall no longer be true. We must provide ourselves with an expeditionary force which really could be sent out of the country and a territorial guard that could effectively guard the United Kingdom and act as a reserve to the army on active service."

The Standard proceeds to remind the Temps of the full significance of a supreme navy. While admitting that at present the British navy is not big enough, the London journal contends that the British navy is an asset of incomparable value, far overshadowing any advantage which a prospective ally could offer to Britain in return. The Temps, it says, has overlooked the lessons alike of the South African and Russo-Japanese wars:—
"We were enabled to pour in successive reinforcements at a distance of 7,000 miles because we held unchallenged command of the sea routes. Similarly the might of Russia was crushed in the first instance by the Japanese admirals, nor would the Mico's generals have ventured on their land advance if their return had not been secured by Togo's unopposed battleships. In the event of France being engaged in hostilities with some great European Power we could neutralize her enemy's maritime strength. Indeed, we could hold considerable armies in vigilant impotence on the coast, and could convey French transports and troops to any point where a landing of men unopposed by long marching would effect a formidable diversion. By the aid of the British navy the French army could at any time strike the flank and break up the organized onward rush that may determine the fate of a whole war. This we could do at the very outset of hostilities. Presently, we should be busily engaged in equipping and drilling a competent militia which, when it had been 'shoofed over a little,' would meet on equal terms the finest troops in the civilized world."

But the Standard is convinced that there will be no hard and fast alliance, and it probably is right. The English have the sea for a frontier. France is less fortunate and must pay a higher rate of insurance without ever securing an equal promise of safety from invasion.

TARIFF REFORM AND CANADA

While agreeing that Canada should not try to impose its tariff views upon the people of Great Britain, the Toronto News believes Canadians will soon have a definite offer of preference from the Mother Land and that they will then have to act promptly in regard to Imperial trade. "A tariff reform victory (in the United Kingdom) seems to be a certainty of the future—probably of the near future," says the News. "The United States nearly leaders have not as yet specifically outlined what is to be their line of procedure on this issue when they come into office. But the first step probably will be the appointment of a commission of inquiry to confer with the colonies. The point that interests us here in Canada is: What is Ottawa going to do about it? Premier Deakin, of Australia, has committed the Commonwealth to an inter-imperial preference scheme. The United States is maintaining the correct attitude of allowing the people of the Mother Country to decide the issue for themselves. But when a policy of tariff reform is adopted, it will be exceedingly important that we have here in the Dominion a government alert to the splendid opportunity of obtaining a valuable preference in the British market."

As Canada has given Britain a preference and kept the door open for some years, her country leaders have considered this day in Great Britain, should be easy and natural—provided always the English and Canadian manufacturers do not quarrel over the details. In England there is no more talk about Canadians allowing the English to do all our manufacturing, but when the bargaining day comes, manufacturers in both countries will ask more than the general consumer. In either country will consider just a preference on our food stuffs would enable us to push forward wheat production with the guarantee that the British market would take our output on terms which the United States and Argentina could not secure from their present best customer. A few years ago the verdict

of the British electors indicated that the protection necessary to give the Colonies a preference would while would not be considered. Today, as the News says, protection has gained ground in England until the next general elections seem likely to place its advocates in power. Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech is sixteen years old. Before it reaches its majority, perhaps within two years, Britain is likely to be found using a tariff weapon against protected competitors. When she does it should not be a task beyond the powers of the statesmen of that day to prepare and adopt a satisfactory scheme of all-British reciprocity by which the members of the British family will profit very materially. Canada's French treaty is regarded in England as having reduced the value of the British preference considerably. At all events it serves to give the tariff reformers a moving argument, and they are making good use of it.

BULLER'S SIZE

Buller, the soldier, died before his generation was in a position to judge accurately of his stature as a commander. In the reviews of the day, where his name and fame are much discussed, there is a discernible tendency to speak well of him because he is dead, and, fortunately, in few instances the discussion gives evidence of discrimination in weighing the evidence bearing upon his place in history. Buller might have done much more than he did not the War Office been afraid of a "butcher's bill." Had he driven through the enemy's centre, even at the frightful cost in the way of a casualty list, the howl over the losses would soon have been drowned by praise of his path, after all, he had many "little wars" before South Africa. These had been fought in far corners, and generally were over before the arm chair strategists and the man in the street had a chance to air their views on strategy and tactics. But Buller fought at the end of a telegraph wire connected with a capital whose people were inclined to shudder at losses which they would have thought trifling at a later stage, or which would have been regarded as a necessary evil. And now one reviewer tells us Buller was the victim of politics:—
"In a certain sense he was a victim of political considerations. The campaign he fought was not the campaign he planned. The project he had drawn up when he left England was to march straight to Pretoria. He reasoned that the Boers would concentrate directly across the Cape Colony and he was not until the strong Lord Roberts and Kitchener acted, and was indeed the only logical one, since it was an obvious fact that the capture of the Cape would have the effect of cutting off the Boer raids so many side issues. Some of our own commanders in the Civil War had experienced similar tactics, and he was not until the strong Lord Roberts assumed the leadership that the nation realized that the best way to protect Washington was to keep pushing towards Richmond."

Another critic asks how Roberts would have fared had he opened the war, and the question is interesting:—
"Wars have at all times opened with the blasting of old reputations and ended with the establishment of new ones. This is particularly true in modern times, when the pace of fighting has been accelerated with the general pace of life, when cable and telegraph report the slightest check to an army of blunder on the part of a commanding officer, and a high-strung democracy calls for immediate results. With the abolition of Gen. Buller from serious error, or offering disparagement to great a soldier as Lord Roberts, we may still venture to suppose the British command had been entrusted with the Boer campaign at the outbreak of the war. Would the hero of Kandahar have learned all the lessons of a new country of a new enemy without paying part of the price Buller had to pay? Later, when Lord Roberts finished the war by his deliberate, clear-headed march across the Boer republic, popular opinion did not accuse him of unnecessary delay, or of insufficient success at any one point. Misfired shots in Britain or relief from the continent would, in itself, change the figures quoted, or the conditions they reflect."

The Nation in Arms (London), the organ of the British National Service League, argues against the contention that compulsory military service impoverishes a nation, and cites the following:—
Per 100
United Kingdom 1,015,000 2.6
France 29,000 0.8
Germany 32,000 0.7
Russia 35,000 0.4
Austria 29,000 0.7
Italy 27,000 0.9
It adds: "It will be gathered from these figures that in England, Ireland, and Scotland—the countries of voluntary military service—the average percentage of paupers to the entire population is about 2.6. In France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy—the lands of a so-called compulsory military system—the average percentage of paupers is about 0.7. It by no means follows, however, that compulsory service in Britain or relief from the Continent would, in itself, change the figures quoted, or the conditions they reflect."

Government's Dishonest Tactics

(Halifax Herald.)
The Laurier organs are publishing the following under scare heads and with comments blaming the opposition with obstructing the voting of railway supplies:—
Moncton, June 2nd, 1908.
Dear Sir:—I am instructed by the Department to advise you of the fact that the interim partial appropriation voted by parliament for the work and staff under the control of the Department of Railways and Canals, will shortly be exhausted, if not already so, and that no further appropriation has been obtained from parliament at the present date; and to instruct you to notify the several members of your staff of the position, leaving it to their option to decide whether they will continue work on the understanding that the salaries or wages will not be paid them until further supplies have been voted.

Please carry this out.
Yours truly,
D. POTTINGER.
(By S. E. Kiser.)

This places the campaign of misrepresentation right at the door of the government itself.

The spirit displayed by the government in thus trying to stir up the railway employees against the Conservative leaders, by means of false suggestions, is worthy of anarchists operating with bombs.

The government's letter does not charge the lack of appropriation on the obstruction of the opposition, but the organs have, no doubt, been instructed to publish the letter with that comment and suggestion.

Of course, there is no truth whatever in the suggestion. The opposition has no more obstructed the voting of supply to pay railway employees than they obstructed the voting of money for the salaries of the employees of the post office or customs house, or any other branch of the public service, and everybody now knows, despite all the misrepresentations of the government organs, that the opposition never obstructed

is a despatch printed by the Halifax Herald:—
"Ottawa, June 4.—L. S. Macoun, who, with the help of his father-in-law, Sir Frederick Borden, secured the Dominion subsidy for cold storage warehouses at St. John, was the subject of enquiry on the matter in the public accounts committee this morning. When he (cold storage Macoun), was a broker at Ottawa during twelve months he sold to the militia department \$75,000 supplies, mostly metal, to the Dominion arsenal. Secretary Jarvis, of the militia department, was witness, and Crockett, of New York, the examiner.

"Tenders were called for from only three firms for the purchase of copper. The lowest tender was Vegetstein of New York. Macoun and Coughlin, of Montreal, gave equal tenders. Vegetstein's offer was rejected because he demanded payment on account when goods were delivered, while the department required a test of quality of copper before payment. The matter was referred to Sir Frederick, who allowed the contract to Macoun. It was shown by the record that the rule of test before payment was relaxed. No less than \$14,000 on an order of \$17,000 was paid before the metal arrived in Quebec. On another lot of \$84,200, a cheque for \$35,000 was issued to Macoun before the goods were delivered.

"Colonel Gaudet was questioned as to regulations under which the advance payments were made not only contrary to the terms of the contract, but against the regulations laid down by the department."

Only a wild-eyed partizan would assume that Mr. Macoun's success, or his activity, in these matters, depended in the slightest degree upon the fact that he is Sir Frederick's son-in-law. The drawback about it, from Sir Frederick's standpoint, is that since the present session began, the number of wild-eyed partisans has been increasing at an alarming rate. It would be awkward if they grew into a majority of the electorate. Still, by the time they have their say at the polls, Sir Frederick and his son-in-law may have retired on their laurels.

NOTE AND COMMENT

While Dr. Daniel and Mr. Crockett are seeking to re-awaken Dr. Pugsey's dormant interest in Maritime representation, an English gentleman who is looking forward to the time when Canada shall be joined to the United States; but he is too well versed in world-politics to dream that it will become an independent nation. Some years ago, there were a few other annexationists; but they have all disappeared in the face of the growth which has come to brighten our future.

Canadian independence never has been a serious policy in Canada. The late Mr. Edward Blake, he was thought to have looked that way with a few other bold young spirits; but he soon abandoned the idea, and we have since then been leaving his party because he feared that its tariff policy would lead to annexation. Occasionally some dreamer or boyish enthusiast talks "independence," but one gets a chance to show him that Canada is now more genuinely independent than it could be with its own flag and its own responsibilities; but to imagine that "this doctrine" has a "strong hold" on the Dominion, is to show one's self wholly ignorant of conditions out here. As about as strong a hold on Canada as "Jabobism" has on Britain.

A DISTINGUISHED COCKATOO

There has recently died at Leith Hall, the family seat of the Leith-Hays of Rannoch and Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire, a very distinguished bird. A correspondent of the "Scotsman" gives the history:—
"At the beginning of the Indian Mutiny, when the 93rd Highlanders, then commanded by the late Colonel Leith-Hay of Rannoch and Leith-Hall, were engaged in attacking a force of one of the rebel strongholds, and carried it by assault, a large white sulphur-crested Australian cockatoo holding forth in Hindustani was captured by a soldier of the regiment after the battle was over. Purchased by the Colonel, provided with a cage and special heater cocky was present and under fire in every engagement during the Indian Mutiny in which the 93rd was engaged. He passed through the whole campaign unscathed—his narrowest escape was when a round shot took his beak's head off. . . . Brought home by his owner at the close of the Mutiny campaign, for nearly half a century cocky, who, from his gentle, affectionate disposition, was the pet of everybody, passed a tranquil life until the stormy seas he had gone through.

The bird was full grown when captured, but what was his age or when he left his hollow gum-tree in Hindustani is never known.—Westminster Gazette.

Alvin F. Smith of Montpelier (Vt.), aged 32, claims that the use of tobacco has prolonged his life. He has smoked since the age of 10, and, to prove that he has never used tobacco, recently walked two miles.

Dr. Pottinger (Vt.), barber had the privilege the other day of shaving a man over 80 years of age. The old man shaved before by anyone except himself.

any such appropriations for a single hour. If the government has not money duly appropriated to pay public salaries, it is simply because the government, in the hope of stirring up strife, has neglected to ask for it.

Two days ago, all the government organs were representing that there would be no militia camps this year, because the opposition had "obstructed" the appropriations for that purpose. The fact was that the government had never asked for such appropriation, and the minister has since declared the camps will be held this year as usual. The like thing had previously been done with reference to the post office and other service, and with equal lack of any good ground.

No Independence Feeling in Canada, (Montreal Star.)

The London Times, which is so hostile to the policy of a Colonial Prefecture, that it sometimes permits its exasperation against the centrifugal tendencies of the Colonies to show itself, has this to say about Judge Longley's New York prophecy:—
"Mr. Justice Longley, a Canadian judge, varied the amiable platitudes at a Canadian dinner in New York last Thursday by saying that though Canada had, and would always have, the most friendly relations towards England, she would, for ever be content to remain in the Empire. The feeling for national independence would grow and grow, but it would be a feeling that would not lead to a treaty of alliance would replace the existing relations. Mr. Bryce, who was present, naturally protested against this doctrine, but it is hardly possible to deny the strong hold it has not only in Canada but in Australia."

It is against the inference so calmly made in the last sentence that we wish to protest. It is quite possible to deny that "this doctrine" has a "strong hold" in Canada; for we who ought to know something about Colonial feeling, do deny it most emphatically. In fact we could not name, if pressed for any prominence who single other man of any prominence who holds such a doctrine. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who is not a Canadian at all, but an English gentleman who is looking forward to the time when Canada shall be joined to the United States; but he is too well versed in world-politics to dream that it will become an independent nation. Some years ago, there were a few other annexationists; but they have all disappeared in the face of the growth which has come to brighten our future.

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"The glory is departed."
Is shouted up to God:
The saddest cry that's uttered—
The wall of "Ichabod."

And every day a broken heart
Sobs out in bitter grief and pain,
The Ark of God is taken,
My life is rent in twain.

But God who gave to Israel
Forgiveness for its sin,
Does not, in later times, refuse,
And pardon man his guilt.

Though life seems crushed beneath the blow
That beat upon the brain,
And torn the heart by Satan's dart,
To Shiloh turn again.

For though the Ark be absent,
His temple still is there:
And God is ever present,
To those who seek by prayer.

SYDNEY BECKLEY
St. John, N. B., June 4, 1908.

I Will,
(By S. E. Kiser.)
I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed.
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed:
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear,
I will waste no moment whining and my heart shall know no fear.
I will look sometimes about me for the things that I have merited, but I'll strive to prove my own;
I will try to see the beauty spread before me, rain or shine,
I will cease to preach my duty and be more concerned with mine.