

The Free Press,
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TELEPHONES:
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CURRENT NOTES.

Our imports from the United States now reach \$150,000,000 per annum. Under Fielding's revised tariff the increase has been from \$58,000,000, in round figures. The Laurier government boasts of tripling the annual imports from the United States in eight years, and of having large surplus revenues from custom duties. The industrial classes whose trades are undermined by the largely increased imports are not boasting. But they are thinking.

The Laurier government is popular with the big American trusts, as well it might, having transferred to them a great part of Canadian trade. The result is that our industries are crippled or destroyed, or forced to make terms with the foreign corporations, while consumers have to pay tribute to those corporations which have secured monopoly. Canadians pay more for their coal oil, binder twine, wire fencing, etc., under these conditions than before the Fielding tariff.

Mr. Larke writes from Australia that the market there is overstocked with Canadian buggies. The overstocking is due to mistaken optimism on the part of one or two agents, who had forgotten that sales of such vehicles in the winter months are slow. This winter they are especially so. "It is not a good time to open up new lines just now," the "commercial agent" writes. There is room for business in farm wagons and sulkeys, however, if the proper sort are sent over.

Is our fruit trade losing hold? It is said that nine-tenths of the small fruit arriving in Winnipeg comes from the States. Enormous quantities are sent from Duluth via Port Arthur. Though the latter city is so much farther to the northwest, it is in this way just as good a fruit center as London, A Melbourne, Australia, letter says that apples and pears from that colony are now shipped to British Columbia, and the expectations of shippers are well realized. Ontario should do better than it does in fruits, both in the Northwest and British Columbia. Much harm has been done to trade by careless and dishonest packing.

Australia is also testing the Northwest markets in the article of dried fruits. Five tons of Mildura raisins were brought over by the last Vancouver steamer. Special export prices were quoted, and a low freight rate was secured. Victoria has a large quantity of raisins unsold, and the growers are now endeavoring to form an association to undertake the marketing of their products locally and beyond the Commonwealth. At the request of British Columbia, and other "western" merchants, samples and prices have been supplied for wholesale quantities by holders of large stocks in Melbourne. In this branch of the fruit trade Ontario may profitably share.

Belgium is decreasing her imports from Canada and increasing in exports to this country. Last year's imports into Belgium from Canada fell off more than a million dollars, while Belgian exports to Canada increased by a million and three-quarters. In the Dominion Government doing anything to stem this adverse balance of trade? Is it a mere "fly on the wheel," as Sir Richard Cartwright once said it was? In numerous lines of output, such as meats, rolled oats, green and dry fruits, furniture, bacon, lard, cheese, etc., Canada can compete, but these are mostly imported from the States.

Hon. "Jim" Sutherland has not "given up the ship" as was so confidently reported last week. It is pleasing to hear that his health is on the mend, and that he has not the least intention of resigning as Minister of Public Works. The office might be in stronger hands, with advantage to the country, it is true. Sutherland is more of a lobbyist and longer than an energetic executive chief, but so long as the regime lasts, he is as acceptable as any of the Ontario bunch. Not one of them has ever kicked at the trick by which the office was stripped of its chief business for Prefontaine's benefit.

What is the matter with the fish fry which the Ontario department is sending out to "restock" the streams? It is confidently alleged that one of the Middlesex spring creeks, which received six cans of young bass recently, has become polluted thereby. It is reported that the fish were all dead when put in. Who is to blame? It is surely a case for the Anglers' Association to take up. There has been much cackle also regarding the devious courses of those entrusted with fish fry. Some of the best consignments, it is said, have found their way into private preserves, to go into training for the sport of a few favored ones.

The talk in some shallow quarters of the Duke of Marlborough being objectionable as a Governor-General because of his American wife, is drawing the lines rather stiffly. It has given occasion for the good-humored American hope "that it may yet remain possible for a British Lord to import his American wife into the Dominion otherwise than in bond and labelled for re-exportation." Our anti-dumping clauses are not applied to American ladies seeking good husbands on our soil, nor to American farmers desirous to settle upon our lands. In the for-

mer case nothing can prevent a fair measure of reciprocity.

Now that the Hay-Bond treaty is dead in the U. S. Senate, Newfoundland feels around for a way to get even. It could achieve its fell purpose by cutting off the supply of bait from the New England cod fishers. All the squid, caplin and herring used for bait is caught in Newfoundland waters and only there. Just why this is true has puzzled many a learned body of scientific inquirers. But it gives the island a club which it is now commencing to swing threateningly at the United States. Premier Bond does not feel badly at the turn of affairs, and harbors no ill will, but argues that it would be only a reasonable change of attitude in the direction of self-defence. Another good way to "get even" would be for the Newfoundlanders to buy more of their goods from Canada and less from the too-selfish Yenghese.

Senator Cabot Lodge is in favor of reciprocity with Canada, if the terms are suitable. The New York Times likens his policy to the traditional rustic gun, loaded to hit the target if it is a deer, and to miss it if it is a cat. Mr. Lodge says he didn't like the late treaty with Canada because it admitted the salted fish and did not admit fresh fish free, of which the salted must be made. That was a discrimination against the raw material which filled Mr. Lodge's mind with pain and loathing, and he would have nothing to do with a treaty that contained it. But Mr. Lodge forgets that the United States Customs Department made the fresh fish clause as onerous as possible, and sought to nullify it by taxing the tin can containing it.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.

In the middle west the grain growers have formed a union for co-operation in business. The movement is said to be in the hands of shrewd business men, not run at hap-hazard as in former days. One of the wealthiest and most successful millers in the west, whose mills are reputed to pay a profit of \$55,000 a year, is now manager of the long line of farmers' elevators. At the meeting a few days ago it was reported that seventy-five elevators scattered through Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska are listed in the association. It was reported that the stockholders had received a dividend of 8 per cent, after paying expenses and selling grain at a larger profit to the farmers than could be secured from the ordinary elevators.

The modern plan contemplates a purely businesslike management with politics and sentiment secondary matters. The stockholders are farmers and the elevators are run on a basis of actual cost, the profits being returned to the farmers in dividends. The key item in the management is the requirement that every producer sell to the elevator, or if he sells elsewhere shall pay one cent a bushel of the amount received to the company. This makes it impossible for the rivals to run them out of business by bidding higher for grain—the revenue from the co-operative elevator running. The towns where these elevators have been established for four years are yet favorably impressed with them, and the management has continued to return profits. The numbers are being extended, and there are now enough to compel the railroads to give equal privileges with the old line institutions.

How far this movement will go is problematical. If it shall approach the dreams of its promoters it will revolutionize the grain trade of the middle west.

WASTEFUL AND EXTRAVAGANT.

"While the total taxes collected for the year ending 30th of June, 1897, were \$28,648,626.11, viz.:
Excise \$19,478,247.19
Public Accounts, 1902, page 50, or \$5.57 per head of population.

"Notwithstanding the pledges of the Liberal party in Opposition to reduce taxation, the total taxes collected for the year ending June 30th, 1903, were \$49,015,505.90, viz.:
Customs \$37,001,726.90
Excise 12,013,779.00
Or \$8.87 per head of population.

"And further it appears from the statement of the Finance Department that the total taxation for the year ending 30th June, 1904, is \$53,346,620.06, viz.:
Customs \$40,449,608.57
Excise 12,647,011.49
And when full returns are received may reach a total of \$53,800,000, or \$9.57 per head of population.

"That the Government maintains the expenditure of the country at a figure out of proportion to the increase of population so that the total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1904, as stated in the Budget Speech by the Minister of Finance, has reached the vast sum of \$66,000,000, viz.:
Consolidated account, \$54,500,000
Capital account 11,500,000
exceeding the total expenditure for the year ending June 30th, 1897, by \$23,027,244.

"That the total estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1905, are \$77,749,000.56, and that of these estimates nearly \$15,000,000 have been submitted on or after July 25th, when a careful consideration of the items is no longer possible.

"This House regrets that notwithstanding the pledges of the Liberal Party in Opposition to reduce taxation and expenditure, the Government is maintaining a policy of high and steadily increasing taxation and expenditure, and is thus setting an example of wasteful and extravagant management of a character which must work serious injury to the people and interests of Canada." Resolution moved by Mr. Bell, August 3, 1904.

WHAT LIBERALS ARE SAYING.

"We acknowledge that he (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) paralyzes the efforts of Chamberlain; that he has rendered abortive the Inter-Colonial Conference of 1902, designed to submit Canada to heavy military contributions to the Empire; that recently he has not only taken the head of a powerful English general, but has furthermore chased him from the country; that he claims for Canada all the privileges of independent action, even to the point of menacing the Colonial ties; that he has placed our militia under the command of a Canadian; that he removes him from the will of the English Parliament; that he leaves to the decision of Canada's parliament the question of our soldiers fighting outside their country; that he claims for Canada the right of concluding her own treaties.

"And we acknowledge, that to the eyes of Imperialism, the case against him is formidable. Furthermore, we also admit the shameless denunciation of the Citizen against the Quebec majority and French-Canadians; the peridious insinuations of the Mail, of Col. Sam Hughes and Dr. Sproule against Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as well as the intrigues of Orangemen against the chief of the Liberal Cabinet."—Le Progres de Valleyfield, Aug. 4, 1904.

GIVE WORKMEN A CHANCE.

Ontario has given \$2,000,000 towards the support of the steel industry at the Soo, and the Dominion enacts a duty of \$7 a ton on rails, in addition to a bonus for the conversion of ore, yet in this Government-bolstered industry workmen are refused employment because they do not vote Grit.

All fair workmen should unite to turn out of office rulers who act like this.

WHAT CANADA GIVES AWAY.

Richmond (Quebec) Guardian.
(1) The Government guarantees 2-4 of the cost of 1,000 miles of the Prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

(2) Guarantees 3-4 of the cost to an absolutely unlimited amount on the Mountain section.

(3) Pays 3 per cent. interest for 7 years on its bonds so guaranteed on the Mountain section.

(4) Permits interest for three additional years to be capitalized and added to principal.

(5) Exacts no interest on sums so paid from the company during a period of from 40 to 45 years, although such interest will amount to an enormous sum.

(6) Agrees to implement the bond issue on the whole western division in case the bonds shall be sold below par and in that way materially increase the country's liability.

(7) Agrees to pay 4 1-2 years' interest on Government bonds (over the whole Western division and to make this without interest for 45 years.

(8) Abandons the right to have the guarantee secured by first mortgage and places the bonds of the Grand Trunk on an even better footing than its own.

(9) Cuts down the country's mortgage security to a mere charge. This operates greatly in favor of the company, the Government having no rights of foreclosure.

(10) In place of foreclosure and title the Government secures a mere right of entry, which is rather a liability than a privilege, as it will be exercised only when the road is in default.

(11) The right of foreclosure having been abandoned the Government has no effective remedy until after 50 years from the date of the bond issue.

(12) The Government obtains no running rights over the Western division after the expiration of 50 years, although it concedes to the company such running rights over the Eastern division.

(13) It assumes more than 3-4 of all the obligations necessary to build the road from Winnipeg to the coast, but secures no compensating advantages.

(14) Permits the Grand Trunk to obtain for a very moderate sum 25 millions of common stock of the company, while the Government obtains not one dollar.

(15) Secures no greater control of rates than that created by the general laws of the land.

OUR DECLINING SHIPPING.

Previous to 1896 the Grits persistently attributed the decline in Canadian shipping to the policy of the Conservative party. Each year, on the publication of the report of the department of marine and fisheries, a loud wail went up about the awful effects of Tory rule on the shipping industry. Of Tory rule on the shipping industry. Well, we have had a change of government, and this is what the recently issued report of the department of marine and fisheries shows respecting the number of tonnage of Canadian ships.

Vessels.	Tonnage.
1896	7,279 739,291
1897	6,684 731,754
1898	6,424 683,782
1899	6,698 679,252
1900	6,735 659,534
1901	6,792 664,483
1902	6,836 652,613
1903	7,020 683,147

The only thing the Grits have progressed in is in the amount of taxes drawn from the people.

The Fate of the Scorchers.

"I was locked in a filthy cell for an hour and a half," is the complaint of a man who was arrested for running his automobile too fast, says the N. Y. Evening Post. He was apparently filled with self-pity over his sad fate; but he may rest assured that others have suffered more keenly. Men who have been maimed or killed through the recklessness of scorchers would probably have eagerly accepted the alternative of an hour and a half in a filthy cell; for most of us agree in the orthodox view that it is pleasant to be alive, and when once you are

dead you are dead for much more than an hour and a half. Indeed, men who are not smitten with speed-madness feel that the complaining prisoner, if he really were guilty, richly deserved his hour and a half, or even longer. The inoffensive public is drawing near the limit of its patience. Powerful automobiles may now be necessities rather than luxuries, but nevertheless in the hands of reckless or silly drivers they are the modern pestilence that walks in darkness and destruction that wasteth at noonday.

THE HEAVENS
IN SEPTEMBER

Sun in Sign Libra, Crossing Equinox on 23rd

FULL MOON THE NEXT DAY

Total Eclipse of the Sun Will be Visible Only in Islands of the Pacific.

N. Y. Times.

September's notable astronomical features will be the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctial by the sun. The full moon, which occurs nearest the autumnal equinox, is popularly termed the harvest moon. The crossing occurs on the 23rd this year, and on the day following we are promised to have a full moon. The peculiarity of the full moon, which comes at this time of the year, is that it rises at about the same time for several nights in succession. A full moon always rises about the time the sun sets, but on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage, it rises earlier, the setting sun still existing for a few minutes to more than an hour, depending on season and latitude. The intervals are shorter with the September moon than with those of other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing September and March, practically disappears around the equator and a little more than distance from that line, being greater in Canada than in New York, and still greater in Northern Russia than in Canada.

The autumnal equinox is a gift that belongs entirely to September. This occurs on the 23rd, when the sun enters the sign Libra, the days and nights balance one another, and the astronomical autumn begins. This belt of the earth's domain reaches its fruition. The flowers take on their deepest hues, the trees are loaded with fruit, rich harvests reward the labor of the husbandman, and the earth seems to rejoice in the light of life evoked by the sun. Simple existence is a blessing in the charming autumn days, filled with sunshine and pure air, and in the peaceful autumn nights, when the moon floods the earth with silver light, and the stars shine in solitary splendor or cluster closely together as they make their stately march over the spacious firmament.

The Milky Way, not visible at 9 p. m., directly overhead. In it, or along it, and the constellations Scorpion, Sagittarius, Ophiuchus, the Eagle, the Dolphin, the Swan, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. The first named, the Scorpion, can be located by means of the bright ruddy star Antares, now nearly the horizon in the southwest. Sagittarius is nearer, and the long recognized from the "hobby horse," which can be traced within its limits, the five more easterly stars of which form the "W" or "M" shape.

The Eagle is marked by the star Altair of the first magnitude, which at the hour above named is just at the horizon. At two-thirds of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. The Dolphin, known also as Job's Coffin, is the little cluster of six or eight small stars at the left of Altair. The only star of the first magnitude, the Swan, better known as the Northern Cross, is directly overhead. Cassiopeia, strongly marked by the W-shape, is formed by five bright stars, is in midheaven in the north-east.

The triangular region between the Southern Cross, the Pole Star, and Cassiopeia is occupied by Cepheus, who in mythology is held to be Cassiopeia's husband. This is not a very striking constellation, judging from the standard of the constellations of the night sky. It is fairly rich in telescopic stars. The second magnitude stars, midway between Cassiopeia and the horizon, is Alpha Persei, the same two degrees to the right of the pole star, and down in the head of Medusa. This star is in the head of Medusa, which Perseus is held to be depicted upon celestial charts, and is in his left hand by its snaky locks.

In midheaven, in the east, may be seen the great square of Pegasus—a large rectangular figure, formed by the four stars of the second magnitude. Only three of these stars, however, belong to the old constellation Pegasus, the fourth being the star Algenib, which is now a part of the constellation Aries, and whose forefeet are paving upward toward the zenith—the star in the northeastern corner of the square being in Andromeda.

The "Demon Star," Algol, has already been referred to. It forms, with Alpha Persei and Gamma Andromedae, a nearly right-angled triangle, being as now placed, the lowest star of the three. Algol is a very interesting variable star, its peculiarity is that it shines for about two and a half days as a star of the second magnitude, it drops in the space of about four hours to the fourth magnitude, and in the course of the next four hours it recovers its usual brightness. The cause of this change of brilliancy, which occurs once in 27 days, is a mysterious, is now attributed to the fact of the star being attended by a dark companion or satellite, which revolves around it in period, to give it exactly, of two days, twenty hours and forty-nine minutes, and which, passing periodically between us and the star, cuts off a portion of its light.

The first of the monthly meetings between the moon and the planets, of which there are four in September, occurs on the 4th, when Neptune and the moon are at their closest for the month. The meeting is rather too distant to admit of observing, as the moon is at the time of the meeting, definitely the whereabouts of the far distant planet. But as the moon at this time has just passed through the phase of last quarter, we can see that Neptune ranks among the morning stars. Mars is also a morning star, and on the first night of the month appears one and three-quarters hours before the sun, increasing the interval by almost three-quarters of an hour before the month closes. The planet is now wandering through the constellation of the Crab, in which there are no brilliant first magnitude stars, although on the 9th, the day of the new moon, speaking from an astronomical



Sequin Appliques and Medallions, in black and iridescent colors. Fancy Military and Persian Effect Braids, in the leading shades of brown, green, navy, etc. These will be used much this season. Plain Silk Braids in all shades and gold braids and cards. Anchors and Lifebuoys in the leading shades of navy, cream, white, red, cardinal, black and yellow. All the new shades in Velvet Ribbons, in all widths, including tangerine, emerald and brown.

We show a handsome assortment of White and Black Appliques, ranging in prices from 25¢ to \$3.00. Also, Gimps, suitable for trimming children's school dresses, selling at, from 8½¢ to 40¢.

Opening of Fall and Winter Black Goods.

Stocks are beautiful in this department. They are here early because we so arrange for delivery, and the vessels that brought them to us were not delayed. We are now actually crowded in this department, and while selling has already commenced in earnest and many of the most desirable lines are cutting out, our customers must not forget that we have almost unlimited facilities for selling and that we can please you easily now, while later it may not be so easy. We are therefore anxious that you make an early inspection of our superb stock of Black Dress Goods in suitings. We are showing Broadcloths, Vicunas, Cheviots, Canvas Weaves, Sail Cloths, Mattings and Boucle effects. In light dress stuffs—Eolienne, Crepe de Chines and Voiles are holding a strong first place. Our stock of Priestley's Dress Goods and Suitings is complete and beautiful.

Black Chiffon Taffeta Silk.

A fine, bright Rustic Silk, a very popular silk for waists, underskirts and linings, 20 inches wide, price 65¢ per yard.

See our 44-inch Black Mousseline Taffeta Silk, finest grade of taffeta silk made, absolutely pure, 44-inch, price \$2.50 per yard.

SAMPLES BY MAIL ON REQUEST.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
149, 151 AND 153 DUNDAS STREET.

reckoning, Mercury and Luna have a meeting, but it is at such a great distance that the spectacular is quite lost sight of. However, we could see much even were the meeting a very much closer one, as both bodies are at that time hidden in the sun's powerful rays. On the 15th the planet is in conjunction with the sun, and becomes for a limited period a morning star, and we shall see it in two months have him a glorious rival to the fair Venus shining majestically in the eastern sky while she shows her appealing beauty in the opposite section of the heavens.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN

Christianity and Heathenism Compared in Their Cases—A Jewish Minister's Views Thereon.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of The Liverpool Mercury, was published in that journal:—"Sir, In the Bishop of Liverpool's eloquent and thoughtful sermon at Oxford on Sunday last, you quote his lordship as saying:—'All were looking with strained eyes towards the Far East, where a Christian and European power was battling with an Asiatic and heathen foe, and all were striving to foresee what should be the end thereof.' Judged by conventional standards, Russia is, doubtless, a 'Christian power,' and our brave allies, the Japanese, a.e., to Russia, 'a heathen foe.' By a regrettable geographical oversight Russia is in the Continent of Europe, which, rightly or wrongly, we associate with the forces and ideals of civilization. But dare we, setting aside smooth conventional phrases, remembering Gomel and Kishineff, remembering Russian brutality towards Jew and Finn alike, call Russia a 'Christian power'? I am only a Jewish minister, and, doubtless, in the eyes of many I am far away from the truth for which we are all seeking, though in different ways—but I have always been given to understand that the ere of the Bow-Wong Way flatter us by saying that it indicates the imperishable basis of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Judged by these standards, I fear, Sir, that Russia cannot truly be called a 'Christian power,' or else it is 'Christian' for us to hate and persecute and oppress one another; and that, most certainly, is not the teaching of Christianity. On the other hand, I regret to see the objectionable word 'heathen' so glibly applied to the Japanese. It is but a doubtful compliment both to the Japanese and to ourselves, for we justly pride ourselves on our alliance with this brave and resourceful people. True, the Japanese are 'Asiatic'—that is any very grievous sin. That is an accident of locality and birth which nothing can remedy; which, perhaps if we were Japanese ourselves, we would have no special desire to remedy; for life is free and beautiful Japan—even in war time—must be one long and poetic incentive to patriotism, to loyalty, and to civic virtue, even as is life in this dear England of ours, be we Jews or Gentiles. Can Japan, however, with any justice be called 'heathen,' bearing in mind the ordinary connotation and original derivation of this word? True, missionary work has failed conspicuously in Japan. Shintoism is still largely the religion of the people, while Pantheistic and Agnostic tendencies are prevalent among the upper classes. But who will gainsay that there are ideals in Japan, and that ideals are conspicuously lacking in Russia? No country which has high ideals can, with any justice, be called 'heathen.' I would venture most respectfully to direct the atten-

tion of the Lord Bishop to the works of Lafcadio Hearn, of Douglas Sladen, and of Petrie Watson (Japan: Aspects and Ideals) for the further consideration of Japanese ideals. If it is 'heathen' to be inspired by deepest love of Emperor and country, if it is 'heathen' to love health and home, if it is 'heathen' to intensify from day to day hallowed domestic ties; if it is 'heathen' to believe that loving duty and willing service, self-sacrifice, and personal heroism, are the highest motives and the noblest ideals which can actuate humanity—then let us be 'heathen,' rather than pin our allegiance to that spurious religion, that counterfeit spiritual courage, of cant and hypocrisy, of smug self-satisfaction and Pharisaism, which, alas, is too prevalent at the present day among all denominations, and is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the teaching both of Moses and Isaiah, of Jesus and Paul, of Confucius and Buddha.

A JEWISH MINISTER.

"Liverpool, Midsummer Day."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the South.

We have been handling Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for something like twenty years and never heard its value questioned in Boston, eighty in Philadelphia, and in our territory it is suspected exclusively for all complaints of that character.—C. W. Hamner & Co., Ltd., Gibsland, La. This remedy is for sale by all druggists. H31*

Chinese Queue Cutting.

The queue-cutting movement among the Chinese residents of the United States is now reported in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. The Bow Wong Woy Society seems to be responsible for the good work. Two hundred queues are said to be sacrificed in Boston, eighty in Philadelphia, and many more in Washington, as the result of Bow Wong Woy teaching. In many other cities records even more striking may be already established. The numbers given are really significant when one considers the conservatism of the Chinese character among the lower classes. There are Government officials who are suspected of movement toward queue suppression has something to do with evading the Chinese exclusion laws, but the leaders of the Bow Wong Woy flatter us by saying that it indicates the imperishable basis of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Judged by these standards, I fear, Sir, that Russia cannot truly be called a 'Christian power,' or else it is 'Christian' for us to hate and persecute and oppress one another; and that, most certainly, is not the teaching of Christianity. On the other hand, I regret to see the objectionable word 'heathen' so glibly applied to the Japanese. It is but a doubtful compliment both to the Japanese and to ourselves, for we justly pride ourselves on our alliance with this brave and resourceful people. True, the Japanese are 'Asiatic'—that is any very grievous sin. That is an accident of locality and birth which nothing can remedy; which, perhaps if we were Japanese ourselves, we would have no special desire to remedy; for life is free and beautiful Japan—even in war time—must be one long and poetic incentive to patriotism, to loyalty, and to civic virtue, even as is life in this dear England of ours, be we Jews or Gentiles. Can Japan, however, with any justice be called 'heathen,' bearing in mind the ordinary connotation and original derivation of this word? True, missionary work has failed conspicuously in Japan. Shintoism is still largely the religion of the people, while Pantheistic and Agnostic tendencies are prevalent among the upper classes. But who will gainsay that there are ideals in Japan, and that ideals are conspicuously lacking in Russia? No country which has high ideals can, with any justice, be called 'heathen.' I would venture most respectfully to direct the atten-

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Chinese Queue Cutting.

The queue-cutting movement among the Chinese residents of the United States is now reported in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. The Bow Wong Woy Society seems to be responsible for the good work. Two hundred queues are said to be sacrificed in Boston, eighty in Philadelphia, and many more in Washington, as the result of Bow Wong Woy teaching. In many other cities records even more striking may be already established. The numbers given are really significant when one considers the conservatism of the Chinese character among the lower classes. There are Government officials who are suspected of movement toward queue suppression has something to do with evading the Chinese exclusion laws, but the leaders of the Bow Wong Woy flatter us by saying that it indicates the imperishable basis of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God. Judged by these standards, I fear, Sir, that Russia cannot truly be called a 'Christian power,' or else it is 'Christian' for us to hate and persecute and oppress one another; and that, most certainly, is not the teaching of Christianity. On the other hand, I regret to see the objectionable word 'heathen' so glibly applied to the Japanese. It is but a doubtful compliment both to the Japanese and to ourselves, for we justly pride ourselves on our alliance with this brave and resourceful people. True, the Japanese are 'Asiatic'—that is any very grievous sin. That is an accident of locality and birth which nothing can remedy; which, perhaps if we were Japanese ourselves, we would have no special desire to remedy; for life is free and beautiful Japan—even in war time—must be one long and poetic incentive to patriotism, to loyalty, and to civic virtue, even as is life in this dear England of ours, be we Jews or Gentiles. Can Japan, however, with any justice be called 'heathen,' bearing in mind the ordinary connotation and original derivation of this word? True, missionary work has failed conspicuously in Japan. Shintoism is still largely the religion of the people, while Pantheistic and Agnostic tendencies are prevalent among the upper classes. But who will gainsay that there are ideals in Japan, and that ideals are conspicuously lacking in Russia? No country which has high ideals can, with any justice, be called 'heathen.' I would venture most respectfully to direct the atten-



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