

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER,  
VOLUME LXVI.

Vol. XX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17 1904

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LV.

No. 33

**Canada's Trade** The aggregate foreign trade of Canada, consisting of the total imports and total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, is estimated to amount to \$473,000,000, as compared with \$467,000,000 for the previous year, or an increase in round numbers of \$6,000,000. But considered on the basis of imports entered for consumption and domestic exports, the increase would be only \$1,682,986. In the export of foreign goods from Canada during the year there was an increase of \$4,000,000, while in domestic exports there was a falling off amounting to \$15,987,235. The decrease of domestic exports is in part accounted for by the fact that there was a large decrease in the export of wheat. In 1904 we exported only 16,779,028 bushels as compared with 32,985,745 bushels in 1903. There was also a large falling off in the export of hay and a decrease in the export of eggs. The export of butter decreased by 10,000,000 pounds. On the other hand the export of cheese shows a gain of 5,000,000.

The following are the details of the trade returns so far as compared:

	1903	1904
Imports for consumption,	\$136,792,874	148,902,381
Durable goods	88,017,654	94,684,043
Free goods		
Total	\$224,810,528	\$243,586,424
Corn and bullion	8,976,797	7,874,313
Grand total	233,787,325	251,460,737
Duty collected	37,109,717	40,952,810
Exports.		
Domestic only, the mine	31,064,861	33,626,739
The fisheries	11,800,184	10,759,029
The forest	36,386,015	33,091,922
Animals and produce	69,817,542	63,812,117
Agriculture	44,624,321	37,138,875
Manufactures	20,642,321	19,864,049
Miscellaneous	83,784	121,703
Total merchandise	\$214,401,674	\$198,414,439

## What About

### Tobacco.

The following short editorial article from the Montreal Witness deals with some phases of the tobacco question, local and general, in so interesting a manner that we reproduce it here with appreciation: "What is to be done about tobacco? The Revenue Department requires certain refuse of it to be burned in the presence of a representative of the department. The Health Department forbids it to be burned because burning tobacco gives out a deadly gas called monoxide of carbon, which is dangerous to a whole neighborhood, and that department immediately takes action against any one who dares to burn refuse tobacco. The manufacturers are very naturally aggrieved and ask what they are to do. One asks if he may burn his at the city incinerator. This might seem a happy thought, but Ald. Lavalle objects. True, an incinerator is for the very purpose of destroying by fire all kinds of abominable and malodorous and unmentionable refuse, but in the alderman's opinion it should draw the line at tobacco. Yet, after all, what is tobacco for but to burn. Do not our gentlemen carry on private incinerators for the production of this deadly poison under their own very noses, using their mouths as dampers. Do men not have this apparatus frequently in full blast where other people have to share with them their product of monoxide of carbon, and sometimes the manufacture is even carried on in closed rooms. Sometimes even learned doctors themselves join in loading the air with it. Surely the Health Department ought to see to this or else the physicians, most of whom burn tobacco, should make serious representations to the Health Department about embarrassing so innocuous and profitable an industry and maligning its much appreciated effluence. Just look what a growing industry is being annoyed. Mr. Maclaren, member for Huntingdon, produced in parliament figures showing that the output of cigarettes in the country had increased from thirty-four million in 1890 to two hundred and sixteen million in 1904. The particular advantage of the cigarette is that those who smoke it, instead of using their mouths as retorts for the production of monoxide of carbon, frequently use their lungs for this purpose, thus making it many times more intimate with their nervous system. Another peculiarity of the cigarette is that it is the special temptation of boys, whose mental powers it also reduces and whom it occasionally renders imbecile. Thus viewed, Mr. Maclaren had good reason for reproaching the House of Commons, which has strongly expressed its belief in the deleteriousness of this practice, and in the need of legislative remedy, and which has, nevertheless, slain his bill for remedying the evil by wilfully obstructive delays. Though bills interesting somebody financially are allowed exceptional privileges and put through with exemplary speed, this one could not manage to creep through to completion even in the longest session. After the resolutions they have passed acknowledging the need of this legislation, parliament is verily guilty of the wholesale ruin of lives which is implied in Mr. Maclaren's lurid figures."

## The British at

### Lhasa

ed temporarily at a short distance from the great Potala palace. The Dalai Laura is however no longer in the palace but has fled to a monastery eighteen miles distant where he is said to have shut himself up in a strict conclusion, refusing to see even the highest State officers and declaring that he will remain secluded for three years. Colonel Youngusband has received a visit from the Amban, or Chinese viceroy, who has promised to assist in arriving at a settlement of the questions at issue and in securing supplies of food for the British troops. Correspondents report that the description of explorers as to the city and its surroundings are found to be extremely accurate. The adjacent lands are very fertile and the whole place gives evidence of great prosperity.

## Doukhobors

### Prospering.

The Doukhobors in the Northwest appear to be responding to saner influences and prospering accordingly. Those who have settled to the north of Yorkton are reported to be making rapid and satisfactory progress. In this colony there are 5,000 or 6,000 people, about 40 of whom recently returned from a pilgrimage. Ten miles of good turnpike road have been constructed in the Yorkton district, and the Doukhobors have about 20,000 acres of crop in splendid condition. About 1,000 men from the colony, with a number of teams, are working on the railway. Since the Doukhobors settled in the Yorkton neighborhood they have not been any change on the Government at all, and although many have had little or no money when they arrived, all seem now to be in a most thriving condition. They have established saw and grist mills among themselves, have started a brick yard and other industries, have a steam plough at work, and intend to go extensively into wheat raising. The women alone have picked about 20,000 pounds of Seneca root, which is worth \$10,000. Altogether there is said to be a marked air of prosperity about this colony, and the prospects of the settlers are regarded as being very bright.

## Moustaches in

### the Army.

The *Westminster Gazette* recalls that it is now just fifty years ago that the permission was granted to all the ranks in the British army to wear the moustache which previously had been forbidden. The innovation was introduced owing to its having been found beneficial to British troops in the East to keep the upper lip unshaven and allow the moustache to grow. In connection with the permission in reference to moustaches there were however some curious provisions. A clear space of two inches must be left between the corner of the mouth and the whisker, when whiskers are grown. The chin, the underlip and at least two inches of the upper part of the throat must be shaven. The regulations at present in force in respect to this matter are as follows: "The upperlip is not to be shaved, and the chin and underlip are to be shaved. Whiskers, if worn, are to be of moderate length. In active service, at the discretion of the general officer commanding, beards may be worn." But whiskers and beards too have in these days almost entirely disappeared from the army.

## Hudson Bay

The Government chartered sealing steamer *Erik* has lately returned from Hudson Bay. The *Erik* conveyed an auxiliary expedition to the Government steamer *Neptune* which wintered in Hudson Bay with the Canadian official expedition sent for the purpose of exploring and of asserting Canadian authority over adjacent territory. The *Erik* met the *Neptune* at Port Bothwell, July 25, and transferred coal and supplies. The *Neptune* then cruised north to Lancaster Sound, to hoist the British flag and proclaim British sovereignty over that territory. Mayor Moody, Governor of Hudson Bay, who came to St. John's, Nfld., on the *Erik* reports that the *Neptune* went into winter quarters in Fullerton Inlet last October, and found the American whaler *Era*, the only one known to be in Hudson Bay during the past season, wintering in the same vicinity. The *Neptune* built a fort, there, established a garrison of

police, organized the place as a port of entry and stopped illicit trading with the natives. The *Era* paid duties on all goods intended for the natives, thereby admitting Canadian authority. Two of the *Neptune's* company died during the winter. One of these was Dr. Faribault who was insane sometime previous to his death, the other was a cabin boy, named O'Connell, and belonging to Halifax, who became deranged, wandered away and was lost in a snow storm. The *Neptune* remained frozen fast in the Fullerton Inlet until July 18. Mayor Moodie will go to Ottawa to consult with the Canadian Government, and he hopes to join the steamer *Arctic*, which will leave Quebec in about two weeks, to relieve the *Neptune*. Mayor Moody believes the Hudson's Bay route to be perfectly feasible as a commercial proposition. He also believes that the Canadian Government should build several forts, station a number of police therein and commission two steamers for Hudson's Bay, so as to cover adequately the needed service there.

## The War.

The Japanese achieved an important success in connection with their siege of Port Arthur when on July 30 they succeeded in occupying a position known as Wolf Hills, six miles north of the fortress. This movement was accomplished after a tremendous attack on another portion of the defences from which the Russians supposed they had beaten off the attackers with great loss; but this attack was little more than a feint on the part of the Japanese, it would appear, being intended to cover their real purpose—the capture of the strong position of Wolf Hills, from which they will be able to bombard the Russian defences with much greater effect. What advances the Japanese have since made in their siege of Port Arthur is not definitely known, but it was probably due to the advantage secured by them in the capture of Wolf Hills and their more effective bombardment of the fortress and harbor that the Russian fleet issued from Port Arthur on Wednesday last and met the Japanese fleet in the open sea. According to the report of Admiral Togo the combined Japanese fleet encountered the Russian vessels near Guan Rock as they were trying to go south and pursued them to the eastward. Severe fighting lasted from one o'clock Wednesday until sundown. The Russian fleet was scattered and considerably damaged, but the present position of a number of its vessels is apparently not definitely known. Admiral Togo says that, with the exception of the *Ashold*, the *Novik*, the *Czarevitch* and the cruiser *Pallada*, the Russian vessels appear to have returned to Port Arthur. He also reports that the damage sustained in the engagement by the Japanese fleet was slight. The *Novik* and a torpedo boat were reported to be at Tsing Chow which is under German jurisdiction. The *Czarevitch* has been reported at the same place in a disabled condition. The Russian cruiser, *Ashold* is reported to have reached the Japanese port of Woosung seriously damaged. A Russian torpedo-destroyer boat, the *Ratshitel*, took shelter in the Chinese port of Chee Foo, and was dismantled of her armament, but was afterwards seized by the Japanese and towed away to sea. Russia has protested strongly against this alleged breach of the laws of neutrality by the Japanese. The death is reported of Admiral Withoft who was in command of the Russian naval forces at Port Arthur. It is said that the Admiral met his death on the flagship *Czarevitch*. It is evident that the war has now reached a very exciting stage. The attempted escape of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur makes it probable that the fall of that fortress cannot be long delayed. What is going on in central Manchuria where, in the vicinity of Liaoyang, General Kuropatkin is being menaced by three Japanese armies, has not been definitely reported. There are rumors of severe fighting and a reverse suffered by the Russian commander-in-chief, but these rumors at present writing are not confirmed. The situation is such however that such news might easily be true as General Kuropatkin's position is generally regarded as very precarious. . . . News received since the above was written gives information of a naval battle on Sunday morning in the straits of Korea between the Russian Vladivostok squadron and a Japanese squadron under Admiral Kaminsura. The result was a complete victory for the Japanese, the Russian battleship *Rurik* being sunk and the cruisers *Rossia* and *Gromoboi* badly damaged and put to flight. The later news also confirms the report that the naval engagement of Wednesday resulted in seriously crippling the Port Arthur fleet.