POOR DOCUMENT

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# MILES OF STAIR-CARPETS HELP TO KEEP EMINENT PRELATES ON THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY

## Heads of English Church Declare They Are Being Gradually Ruined by the Expense of Keeping Up the Stately Palaces --Bachelor Prelate, With 44 Bedrooms, Complains He Grows Steadily Poorer on the Income of the President of the United States--Even the Archbishop of Canterbury Declares He Can't Save a Cent on $75,000 a Year.

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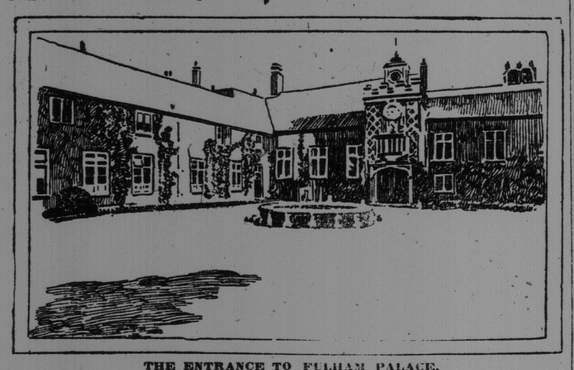
London, Dec. 21.—In the language of the man in the street, the bishops of the Church of England are "catching it hot." As members of the House of Lords, they are receiving a full measure of the hostile criticism which is being heaped upon the occupants of the "Gilded Chamber" for their determined opposition to the Education bill and other democratic measures which are supported by an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons.

History is repeating itself. As in the past, so now, the lords spiritual are found siding with the lords temporal against the bulk of the nation's elected representatives. Under the leadership of the Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury they range themselves with the peers against the people.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON, DR. WINNINGTON INGRAM,

Who declares that he is growing steadily poorer on a salary equal to that of the president of the United States.



THE ENTRANCE TO FULHAM PALACE.

It has forty-four bedrooms, and is the official residence of the Bachelor Bishop of London, who complains that he is growing poorer every year on his salary of $50,000.

In consequence democracy has been somewhat irreverently taking stock of them, overhauling their legislative and episcopal records, figuring on what they cost and questioning whether they are worth it. There is no doubt that if the matter were left to the decision of a plebiscite the episcopal prelates would be deprived of their legislative functions along with the hereditary peers. It is probable that the popular verdict would go much further by cutting down their salaries and depriving them of their palaces, and thereby making them glaring the contrast between the opulence of the shepherds and the poverty of their flocks.

There are two archbishops and thirty-three bishops in the Established Church. Their incomes aggregate $881,500, which works out an average of over $25,000 each per annum. The Archbishop of Canterbury gets $75,000 a year, the Archbishop of York $50,000 and the Bishop of London a like amount. For the rest the salaries range from $35,000 to $8,000, but only two get less than $15,000 a year. Within the church there are 14,000 benefices. Of these no less than one-half are grimly known as "starvation livings," the pay of the parsons being under $750 a year. The contrast between the financial condition of the few at the top and the many at the bottom is almost as startling as that found in the commercial world. It is certain that the occupancy of a bishop does not in these days enhance the popular respect for the office of a bishop.

Generous as are the salaries which most of the peer prelates are paid, many of them who are without private means complain bitterly that they are no longer able to defray the expense of living in the style which they are compelled to maintain. They say they cannot make both ends meet and are threatened with bankruptcy.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising that some of them have become converts to the simpler life. The Bishop of Norwich, whose episcopal palace is situated in that city, frankly acknowledged recently that he has never been able to live within his official income of $22,500 a year He avows his conviction that in these days of clerical impecuniosity and widespread poverty bishops would be able to accomplish more good among the flock intrusted to their care if they were no longer required to dwell in "venerable but costly palaces."

It is not improbable that a bill may be introduced in parliament some day for the relief of those reverend fathers in God who no longer desire to be incumbered with those worldly pomps and vanities which the episcopacy thrusts upon them. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the anomalous condition of the Established Church than the fact that men filling its highest offices, who honestly desire to live plain, unostentatious Christian lives—to practice what they preach—are not permitted to do it.

Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London,, has published a curious document showing how his three years' tenancy of the see has left him $25,000 poorer than when he entered upon its possession—and through no fault of his own. He is a bachelor, and a man of frugal tastes. When he was appointed a bishop he found himself saddled with Fulham Palace, which contains no less than forty-four bedrooms, and another large residence in St. James' square adapted only to a man of large fortune. He would have greatly preferred living in a small flat and whacking up with some of the poorer clergy, or devoting what he could save out of his income to charity, but the rules and traditions of the church do not admit of such a beneficient arrangement. He has had to waste a pile of money on things he does not need and for which he has no use. He finds himself growing poorer every day on $50,000 a year.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with Lambeth Palace to maintain, declares pitifully that he cannot save a cent out of his salary of $75,000 a year—half as much again as the president of the United States gets. But he had a still harder time of it getting along on $32,500 a year when Bishop of Winchester. His official residence in that see was Farnham Castle, a huge pile, originally built by Henry de Blois. It has more than a mile of stair carpets. The Archbishop managed to escape bankruptcy while there only by ignoring the Scriptural injunction to be "given to hospitality"—at least so far as concerned his church brethren whom his predecessors were wont to entertain at their visitations. How the present bishop, Dr. Kyle, continues to keep up the big castle and satisfy his creditors at the same time nobody knows.

The Bishop of Durham receives $35,000 a year and would be comfortably off if Auckland Castle were not thrown in with it as the episcopal residence. The Bishop of Bristol, who gets less than half as much, finds his palace a sore burden. He frankly acknowledges he is in debt to his bankers. If the bishops were permitted to take in boarders in their palaces it would go far to solve the financial problem for them. But that would involve a great sacrifice of dignity. Almost as much as would follow their abandonment of leggins, which admit of such an inspiring display of episcopal calves, and the substitution for them of the trousers of the everyday man.

The cry of poverty among the bishops has been raised only since the Ecclesiastical Commissioners insisted on revising the apportionment of the revenues of the church. In the halcyon days that preceded that reform the income of the Bishop of Winchester was more than six times what it is now. For forty years the see paid Bishop Sumner $200,000 a year. He lived in first-class style in Farnham Castle, laying new carpets whenever he felt like it and leaving behind him $400,000 to console his family for his death. An investigation which covered a period of thirty years prior to the application of the ecclesiastical pruning knife to the bishops' emoluments showed that those who died during that time left behind them treasures on earth of an average value of $270,000. Bishop Monk, of Gloucester, left $700,000, and three other bishops left $600,000 each. And some of them still manage to keep the wolf from the doors of their magnificent residences and at the same time lay up goodly sums for their heirs. The Bishop of Truro, who died the other day, left a fortune of $200,000 or $300,000, and did not bequeath a cent of it to charity.

There is little popular sympathy felt with the cry of poverty raised by the palace-housed bishops. The masses of the people feel that they owe them nothing. As legislators they have done their best to oppose social and political reforms. In the long struggle of Roman Catholics, Jews and Non-conformists for civil and religious liberty; in the humanitarian crusade for amending criminal laws and reducing the death penalty; in the efforts to extend the suffrage, and in the slow building up of a system of national elementary education, the bishops have always stood with the peers against the people. The lords spiritual have always been among the last to yield to the demands of outraged public opinion.

A little book has just been published containing a record of the votes and speeches of the bishops of the House of Lords during the nineteenth century. Its amazing array of facts, set forth in plain, unvarnished style, constitutes one of the most scathing indictments of the prelates of the English Church ever penned —unanswerable because proved up to the hilt by records that cannot be disputed.

Nothing reveals them in a more amazing light than the evidence of their persistent opposition to all efforts to limit the imposition of the death penalty. At the beginning of the nineteenth century death was the legal punishment in England for a multitude of petty crimes. To steal a few shillings' worth of goods from a shop, to pick a pocket ,to cut down a cherry tree, to kill a sheep—for these offences, no less than murder, high treason, forgery and robbery with violence, death was the penalty.

One would have imagined that men who by their consecration vows were solemnly pledged to be "merciful for Christ's sake" would have taken the lead in all efforts to abolish such legalized atrocities. Quite otherwise. Not a vote was given by the bishops during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century for bills for the removal from the statute books of bloodthirsty laws; not a word was uttered from the episcopal bench in the name of Christian charity to save the wretched pickpocket and the miserable shoplifter from ruthless execution. Seven bishops voted against the bill passed by the Commons for abolishing the death penalty for stealing property to the value of five shillings ($1.25) from shops. The Archbishop of Canterbury of a later day cast his vote for an amendment retaining capital punishment for cutting down trees, for killing cattle and for robbery committed by men disguised with faces blacked.

The House of Lords rallied to the hangman and jealously guarded his vested interests, and the bishops followed the lords temporal without reluctance. Young men and maidens, old men and children were hurried to public execution for the most petty of crimes, and the laws that sanctioned the killing of these petty offenders remained on the statute books for long years by the aid of the bishops, against the wishes of the people of England. Deaf to the cry of pity they voted for death.

The bench of bishops has never thrown its weight in the scale of peace when the balance trembled before war was declared; it has never remonstrated against the taking up of arms when persuasive methods might have settled the dispute; it has never protested against wars of invasion. The cause of international arbitration owes nothing to the bishops. Nor do peace societies count them among their allies.

None of the great present-day movements of democracy for improving the condition of the masses is championed by the bishops. Measures to restrict child labor, to provide meals for hungry school children, to stop "sweating," to give old age pensions, to make the acquisition of small holdings easy, meet with no warm support from them. They are still found with the peers against the people.

Thirty years ago the great Lord Shaftesbury, whose name is associated with so many humanitarian measures which owed nothing to the lords spiritual, asked, in despair, "Of what use are the bishops?" "The ecclesiastics," he wrote, "are timid, time-serving and great worshippers of wealth and power. I can scarcely remember an instance in which a clergyman has been found to maintain the cause of laborers in the face of pewholders."

And today many people are repeating his question, "Of what use are the bishops?"

E. LISLE SNELL.

# SAYS "COBALTING" IS SYNONYMOUS WITH "HUMBUGGING"

Montreal, Jan. 8—A special London cable says: The Manchester Guardian says that in Canada and some parts of the United States the term "cobalting" bids fair to become in stock and share matters the synonym for "humbugging." The financial process of "cobalting" does not seem to differ from those employed by any other species of wildcat company, the only peculiarity being the extraordinary readiness of the public to relieve promoters of huge blocks of worthless shares.

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# STEEL COMPANY WANTS MILLIONS

## Claims Enormous Damages Against the Dominion Coal Company

## A VALUABLE CONTRACT

## Asks Court to Award it $15,000,000 for Breaking the 90 Year Agreement to Furnish it With Fuel--Full Amount Demanded is $15,468,500.

Montreal, Jan. 8—If the courts allow the full damages claimed by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company against the Dominion Coal Company, James Ross will have to hand over the entire capital of his company, save about $500,000.

The sum of $400,000 is claimed for damages to the coke oven furnaces, loss of profits and increased cost of production up to November 30, 1906. The sum of $68,500 is also claimed for the increased price of coal bought from outside sources, and actually delivered to the steel company up to November 30, 1906.

In addition to the above claim the steel company asks that the value of the ninety year contract to the steel company be assessed at the sum of $15,000,000 and that the coal company be held liable to the steel company in that amount. The total amount of the claim is therefore $15,468,580.

# CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGE TO CANADA STIRS BRITISH PRESS

Montreal, Jan. 8—The Star's London correspondent cables: "Joseph Chamberlain's message to the Canadian people is published in every paper, both Unionist and Radical, throughout the United Kingdom this morning. It is generally recognized that, as the Daily Mail says, 'it breathes the great statesman's characteristic spirit and vigor and is accepted as the best proof yet forthcoming of Chamberlain's certain convalescence and early return to leadership.'

"The Times editorial points to the message as emphasizing the differences of the attitude towards colonial aspirations of Mr. Chamberlain and the Bannerman ministry, and says: 'The ministers, having practically debarred themselves from showing sympathy with the colonial preferential policy, are all the more bound to meet the colonies in other directions, such as in the conduct of foreign negotiations affecting colonial interests.'

"The Radical journals, like the Morning Leader, set Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy of mutual preference side by side with the year's astounding British export and import figures to indicate how well the empire does with the present policy; to which ministerial journals, like the Daily Express, retort that 'considering the capital invested and the resources of the empire, which equal three United States and six Germanys and the known spirit, energy and skill of British workers, our trade falls short of what it should be by a heavy percentage. We celebrate a one thousand million pounds sterling record now; under a scientific tariff we ought to be celebrating a fifteen hundred million record.'"

# HUNDREDS OF CATTLE STARVED TO DEATH IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge, Alta., Jan. 8—A great herd of cattle, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 in number, which for a month past has subsisted on the bank of the Pelly river here, having, with other animals drifted before the big storm of December, was taken in charge yesterday by men from the various ranches and a big drive back to the Oregon grazing grounds was begun. Hundreds of carcasses were left behind.

Similar stories come from all points of the country of cattle starvation. Hardly any ranchers were prepared with hay to attempt to tide the herds over the famine period, and it is said that even had conditions been foreseen, adequate preparations could not have been made, as the hay crop was the shortest in years.

# NEGRO TROOPS IN PLOT TO MURDER EVERY WHITE OFFICER

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 8—A message from Fort Reno tonight states that during the examination of Corporal Knowles, colored, charged with shooting Captain Macklin on the night of Dec 21, it was developed that there was a plot to murder every white officer at the post.

# ONTARIO TOWNS VOTE FOR CHEAP POWER

Toronto, Jan. 8—There is no doubt as to the stand Ontario municipalities take on the power question. The power by-law carried in every town in which the vote was taken yesterday, as follows: Berlin, Goderich, Brantford, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Hamilton, London, Stratford, Toronto Junction, Guelph, Galt, Ingersoll, St. Marys, Waterloo, Preston, Hespeler, Weston, Paris.

### Boom at Minto.

W. C. Hunter, manager of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway system who has been in the city returned to Norton Tuesday. Mr. Hunter reports that the coal mines at Minto are getting out considerable coal and the railway is kept busy hauling it. It is the intention of a number of the mine owners to build houses next spring at Minto for their men. It has been found very difficult to get enough men to carry on the work and it is thought that if houses are provided, the miners can be induced to stay there. It is confidently expected that next summer will see a big boom at Minto, as the building of the G. T. P. in that section will make it a busy spot.

# SENATOR COX TO TAKE LIFE EASIER

## Retired from Presidency of Canadian Bank of Commerce Yesterday

## A ROSY SHOWING

## Best Year in the History of the Institution--Rest Fund is Now $5,000 000 --- Bonus Declared to Stockholders -- Byron E. Walker the New Head--Directors Chosen.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The retirement of Senator George A. Cox from the presidency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the appointment of Byron E. Walker, who since 1886 has filled the position of general manager, were features of the annual meeting today. In the twenty-two years of his connection with the bank Mr. Cox has served two years as vice-president and seventeen as president. On many occasions he has promised his family and friends that he would withdraw from the activities of commercial life, owing to advancing age. While he has consented to retire from the presidency he still retains his seat on the board of directors.

Speaking of commercial conditions generally Senator Cox said: Our foreign trade has again increased largely, the total for the fiscal year being $550,854,000. The past year has been the best in the history of the bank, the net earnings have been $1,741,125, or $370,000 more than the previous year. In addition to the usual dividend of seven per cent, a bonus of one per cent is declared. After providing for this and additions to the pension fund, $341,434.73 has been written off the bank premises and $500,000 added to the rest fund, which now stands at $5,000,000, or 50 per cent of the paid-up capital.

The election of directors resulted as follows: Hon. George A. Cox, Robert Kilgour, M. Legget, Jas. Crathern, John Hoskin, J. W. Flavelle, A. Kingham, Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederick Nicholls, H. D. Warren, B. E. Walker, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, E. R. Wood.

At a meeting of the newly elected directors B. E. Walker was elected president and Robert Kilgour, vice-president. Alex. Laird, assistant general manager, will take the place of general manager.

# MAN AND WOMAN CONVICTED OF HORSE STEALING

## Judge Carleton Sentenced Former to Three, and Latter to Two Years in Dorchester Penitentiary.

Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 8—The county court, Judge Carleton presiding, had before it today the case of the King vs. Fred Ivey and Susan Cullins, charged with stealing a horse, pung, robes, etc., the property of people in Bloomfield, this county. Solicitor-General Jones prosecuted and T. C. L. Ketchum defended the prisoners. The jury, of which Winslow Dyer was foreman, found the prisoners guilty with a strong recommendation for mercy, particularly for the woman on account of her being influenced by Ivey in the theft. The jury was absent an hour before bringing in its verdict.

The judge charged strongly against the prisoners. He sentenced Ivey to three years and Susan Cullins to two years in Dorchester penitentiary, where they will be taken on Thursday.

Mr. Ketchum will likely appeal the case on the grounds that the jury was influenced by the misdirection of Judge Carleton in his charge to the jury.

# ROCKEFELLER TO START A PENSION FUND WITH $3,000,000

Chicago, Jan. 8—Announcement is made by the trustees of the University of Chicago, that John D. Rockefeller, will soon endow the University of Chicago with $3,000,000 to maintain a fund for superannuated professors of the institution. The exclusion of the University of Chicago, because it is a denominational school, from sharing in the $10,000,000 Carnegie pension fund, is said to be responsible for Mr. Rockefeller's decision to create a pension fund for the institution.

TO PREVENT BRONCHITIS or CONSUMPTION

Do not neglect a cold or cough no matter how slight as the irritation spreading throughout the delicate lining of the sensitive air passages sooner or later will lead to fatal results.

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Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

you would save yourself a great deal of unnecessary suffering.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains all the lung healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other pectoral remedies.

It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and subdues inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucous, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations.

Miss Belle Campbell, Long River, P.E.I., writes: "For some time I was troubled with bronchitis. A friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. So I procured three bottles but it only took two to cure me."

Be careful when purchasing to see that you get the genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents at all dealers.

# TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN EXPLOSION

## Three Men Burned to Death---Seven Will Die and Twenty-Four Missing---Tons of Molten Metal Showered on Unfortunate Workmen, and it is Believed the Most of Them Were Cremated.

Pittsburg, Jan. 9—One of the worst explosions in the history of the Jones & Laughlin steel works occurred tonight about 7 o'clock at the Eliza furnace, when a large quantity of gas, which had accumulated at the base of the furnace, became ignited and exploded. Tons of molten metal were showered around the furnace for a radius of forty feet.

Out of a force of thirty-five men employed at the furnace when the explosion occurred, three of them—John Cramer, Andrew Featherka and Gustave Kesseler —have been taken to the morgue, their bodies horribly mutilated by the fire.

Seven men are in hospitals fatally injured, and twenty-four others have not been accounted for. While the mill officials are inclined to believe that all of the missing men were not cremated in the molten metal, nothing definite is known as to their present whereabouts.

Only one man, George Knox, has turned up since the explosion, and Knox says everything happened so quickly that he doubts whether the men escaped.

The scenes about the entrance to the mill were pathetic when the families of the victims learned of the disaster. Women, men and children gathered before the gate and made frantic efforts to gain admission. Several of the frenzied women rushed upon the officers and fought them, crying to be allowed to enter the mill to see their loved ones. Young children ran up and down the streets crying for their fathers. Later it became necessary to call additional police to forcibly escort the women and children to their homes.

# SHAH OF PERSIA DIED LAST TUESDAY

London, Jan. 9—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Teheran, in a telegram sent last night at 11.50 o'clock, says:

"The Shah of Persia died this evening, though no public announcement of the fact will be made until tomorrow (Wednesday).

"It was evident yesterday (Monday) that the end was rapidly approaching, and four injections of camphor were employed to prolong the ruler's life. All the Shah's vital functions were suspended today and, at 5 o'clock this evening, the heir apparent and the ministers were summoned. The women of the palace also began preparing for mourning.

"Soon after sunset the doors of the harem were closed. This was the sign that all was over. The news of the Shah's death reached the foreign ministers late this evening, but the public is still unaware of his majesty's end. The streets are deserted and the city is in darkness."

The late Shah leaves many children, and will be succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammed Ali Nirza, the Valiahd, or heir apparent, and governor of the province of Azerbaijan, who was born in 1872, and who is now in Teheran.

The new Shah has shown strong force of character, and the general view is that a strong ruler at Teheran will be the best corrective to European intrigues.

# TERMS OF GOVERNMENT BILL TO PREVENT STRIKES AND SETTLE LABOR DISPUTES

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Hon. Mr. Lemieux's bill for the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts will be distributed tomorrow. It is entitled "The industrial disputes investigation act, 1906," and applies to strikes and lockouts in all mines or public service utilities ,including agencies of transportation or communications, such as railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas and electric light, water and power works.

It also contains provision whereby a dispute in any industry or trade, whether belonging to the classes specified in the act or not, may be, on consent of the parties, brought within the provisions of the act.

The bill makes provision for the constitution of boards of conciliation and investigation, to deal with any dispute between employers and employes which can not be settled without recourse to a strike or lockout. Two of the members of the board are to be appointed on the recommendation of the parties to the dispute, the third member by the two so appointed, or by the minister of labor, in case they fail to agree.

The boards are given power to summon witnesses, take evidence under oath, compel the production of documents and to commit for contempt, in short, are given all the powers of ordinary courts in dealing with civil matters. The members of the board are to do all in their power to effect a settlement of the dispute between the parties. If they fail to effect a settlement ,then they are to report fully upon the causes and nature of the dispute and make recommendations which, in their opinion, would lead to its settlement on a fair and equitable basis. Until disputes have been referred to the board and the board has fully investigated and reported upon them ,it is made an offence for employers to lockout their employes, or for employes to go on strike.

After a dispute has been made the subject of reference to the board and the board has made its recommendations, the parties are free to accept or reject its findings.

The purpose of the measure is to prevent disputes ever developing to such a stage that a strike or lockout will become necessary. Should a strike or lockout occur, notwithstanding an effort at settlement, the public will already have been made familiar with the causes and be in a position to judge upon the merits of the dispute.

The bill contains a special provision, making it an offence for any person to incite others to declare or continue a strike or lockout prior to or pending a reference of a dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation under the act.

The difficult question of the rights of employes to become members of labor organizations and of employers to employ men, whether members of labor organizations or not, is met by special provisions which state that it shall be an offence for employers to declare a lockout simply because any of their employes are or may become members of labor organizations, and that it shall be an offence for employes to strike simply because an employer employs some person other than a member of a labor organization. These provisions have evidently been framed with a view of making quite clear and preserving the fundamental principles of individual liberty in the relations existing between employers and employes.

A provision is included whereby, in the event of both of the parties agreeing to be bound by the recommendations of any board the findings of the board shall bind the parties as though they were a rule of any court of record.

Taken generally, the bill provides for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, the same kind of machinery as exists at present through the ordinary courts of the land for dealing with disputes between private individuals, with the exception that while the parties are restrained on pain of penalty from declaring a strike or lockout until the differences between them have been amicably settled or publicly investigated, an intelligently formed public opinion rather than coercion is expected to govern the parties in their attitude towards each other after the differences between them have been submitted to the tribunal which the law provides.

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