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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

THE PRESSING PROBLEM FOR THE CHURCHES.

In Kingston the midsummer heat has not interfered with the enjoyment of those who take an interest in a first-class dispute over the selection of a new preacher for a leading church. There is a vacancy in the rectorship of the Anglican cathedral there, and the congregation, being anxious to impart a little democracy into the management of affairs, selected three of their number to call on the bishop and inform him of their desire to have Rev. Canon Starr, a local preacher, appointed. The report of the bishop, who apparently stands firmly on his prerogatives, was, "I do not want to hear Canon Starr's name mentioned again in this connection." And so the popular choice must stand aside, and either bear the rebuff, or follow the example of a neighboring clergyman, who, finding no disposition to improve his financial position, as his family continued to increase, threw up his position and went behind a counter for a living. The report further states that the bishop's choice of a rector of Kingston cathedral is really a Chicago clergyman, who, though a native of Canada, has been pastor of a church in the western city. Even if he had been a foreigner, it would have been in the power of his church superior to import him, as clergymen do not come under the Alien Labor Law. There is no "protection" for home pulpits against stingy congregations and self-willed superiors. As the Kingston position is worth nearly \$1,000 a year, it can well be understood that the bringing of a gentleman, now in a good charge at Chicago, to take up one of the few prizes in the Canadian Anglican Church, excites some opposition. However, it is not in our parish, as the gentleman said when he was re-proached with showing no emotion over the recital of a pathetic story which made everyone else weep. A newspaper has nothing to do with the case except as a chronicle of the signs of the times.

It is somewhat surprising that it should be deemed necessary to go to the States for a pastor for a Canadian church. We must remember that but for the reciprocity in clergymen between the two countries the gentleman referred to would not have been able to lift up his voice in a Chicago pulpit at all. In this respect, at any rate, the balance of trade is in Canada's favor.

There has been much discussion of late over the remuneration of the Canadian ministry, excited by the case of the clergyman alluded to, who resigned on the plea that he could not rear and educate his family on \$300 a year. In Scotland, a reliable correspondent informs us that the lads who have just passed through the theological halls can practically dictate their own terms of employment, ministers and congregations being quite at their wits' end to obtain the services of assistants. One well-known divine did, indeed, succeed after considerable trouble in getting on the track of a promising young licentiate, and wrote to him, offering him a post, for which a few years ago, there would have been a dozen aspirants. Imagine his amused consternation when he received a letter in reply stating that the young man had already had five applications for his services, but if Dr. — would forward certain particulars regarding the vacancy, he would be pleased to add him to the list, and to give his offer due consideration.

Our Scottish informant regards this as a turn in the ecclesiastical world not at all requiring us to sorrow about. The poor ministerial help—the curate waiting for a call—has for a couple of centuries at least, had more kicks than halfpence, besides being made the butt of half the jokes of the Scottish Joe Millers. The incident is related of the assembled worthies of the parish kirk, assembled on a flat gravestone, outside the place of worship, discussing the usual question, "what kind of a man" had that day been preaching. "The solon of the crowd replied, 'A pair thing; Erchie must jist hae got him at the college gate and given him a poun an' a clean sark and sent him on.' 'Erchie' was the familiar, if not reverent, title applied to the parish minister, then absent at the General Assembly. No doubt in these days of scarcity of timber for the pulpit the lad of the pound and clean sark now wags his paw in a pulpit of his own, rejoicing in the fact that he no longer has to wait for a call, and that no such treatment as was his can be meted out with impunity to the youthful preacher of today.

In Canada, while there is an increasing demand for men to go into the

districts as preachers, the sacred calling is by no means specially attractive from a pecuniary point of view. Now, as in the early days of our province, when the pioneer preachers endured the greatest hardships in order that they might literally obey the Scriptural injunction, there is an abundance of opportunity for the exercise of missionary zeal, but the financial reward is still small, and the scarcity of laborers does not have any perceptible effect on the remuneration offered either to missionaries or to those preachers who are called to supply organized congregations. One reason for this is the rivalry of the denominations. Though all are preaching the same gospel, and there may be, in some cases, little difference in doctrinal teaching, very often there will be found three or four congregations, with as many preachers, all underpaid, though one fair-sized building could easily contain all the parishioners within a reasonable distance. How can the preachers be properly remunerated with such a division of the church-going population? The churches do well to try to remedy this defect, for so long as it exists, weak congregations and an underpaid, harassed clergy will exist, while new and promising fields are neglected.

ONE LITTLE WORD.

The London Free Press is right for once, and we suspect it is right by accident. Nearly every daily newspaper in Canada, including the Free Press, printed what purported to be the final version of the Lord's Day Act, in which the following clause appeared:

"15. No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the province in which the offense is alleged to have been committed after the expiration of sixty days from the time of the commission of the alleged offense."

It was not until yesterday that the majority of the newspapers of Ontario discovered a little word of three letters—the word "nor"—had been omitted by the King's printers. The section now reads:

"No action or prosecution for a violation of this act shall be commenced without the leave of the Attorney-General for the Province in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, NOR after the expiration of 60 days from the time of the commission of the alleged offense."

We quote from last night's Toronto Star:

"When the bill was reprinted after the Senate amendments, a printer made a mistake which would have greatly altered the meaning of the bill. He left out the word 'nor.' Perhaps he was a strong advocate of a strict Sunday, and his fingers unconsciously obeyed his desires. At all events, the result of the omission was to make it unnecessary to obtain the consent of the Attorney-General, except in cases where the sixty days had lapsed."

"The 'nor' is now restored, and the consent of the Attorney-General is required in all cases. This will have the effect of discouraging prosecutions for occasional or trifling breaches of the law; and, on the whole, it is well that the liberty of the subject should be so guarded. In the hands of ignorant, fanatical, or tyrannical persons, the law might be abused and made an engine of persecution."

The fact is that a number of newspapers misinterpreted the first and incorrect version of the bill, and argued on the strength of it that the consent of the Provincial Attorney-General was necessary to all prosecutions. They maintained this before they learned of the misprint in the bill, and now they find themselves accidentally correct.

The secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance does not share the view that the clause 15 violates the act. He would prefer to have seen it omitted, but he says:

"However, we do not share with some the opinion that the Attorney-Generals will be unwilling to give their consent. Some critics in Parliament said this meant the act would be a dead letter. We have a higher opinion of the Attorney-Generals in the various provinces, and anticipate that since this duty is put upon them they will accept the responsibility and provide the most convenient machinery for the carrying out of the law."

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the six months of the year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$448,705,382, as compared with \$388,428,902—a gain in six months of this year as compared with six months of last year of \$60,276,480. Each month of the six shows a gain but those of January and February are considerably greater than those of the corresponding months in the year before. The principal reason for this was the mild weather which prevailed and the absence of heavy snow storms. The following statement is published of the gross increase for the six months of 1906 of roads whose increase is over one million of dollars:

Canadian Pacific \$6,946,727
Northern Pacific 5,301,871
Baltimore & Ohio 4,831,672
Great Northern system 4,842,007
Southern 3,697,429
New York Central 3,689,661
Louisville & Nashville 2,725,371
Illinois Central 2,690,976
Lake Shore & Michigan South

ern	2,440,132
Missouri Pacific — Central	
Branch	2,040,186
Michigan Central	1,891,983
Grand Trunk system	1,669,592
Denver & Rio Grande	1,469,361
Wabash	1,445,145
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault	
St. Marie	1,373,970
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	1,331,405
Canada Northern	1,096,800
Colorado & Southern	1,086,524
Total	\$54,329,369

*Five months.
It is noticeable that the Canadian Pacific Railway heads the list with a gain of nearly seven millions of dollars. The Southern Railway shows up well, and its figures indicate good conditions in the south. These returns do not include the more important coal carrying roads, whose figures are not so easily available.

Railway traffic is a reliable barometer of business conditions, and the showing so far in 1906 spells increasing prosperity.

THE PRICE OF POWER.

In another column appears a letter from a citizen who discusses the Niagara power problem in a manner which shows more than ordinary application to the subject. The question cannot be ventilated too freely if the municipalities of Western Ontario are to be brought face to face with it in the immediate future. The Advertiser doubts, with some of its contemporaries, whether the cause of public ownership has been materially advanced by recent Provincial legislation. Representatives of the municipalities frankly told the Government that the enterprise was beyond their financial strength, but the Government has not seen its way clear to assume any financial responsibility, and in the last analysis the credit of the municipalities must bear the whole burden, if Niagara power is to be transmitted through the medium of the Provincial power commission.

The public mind has been thrown into confusion by the conflicting testimony of experts, or those who profess to be experts. A letter which has attracted extraordinary interest appeared in the Toronto News over the signature of "Veritas," whom the News describes as "an engineer of wide professional experience, and who, as far as the News can ascertain, has no connection with any of the power developing companies at Niagara." "Veritas" commends the value of the report of the Ontario power commission "as presenting a plan for a basis of intelligent appreciation on the part of the public." He states that the report in its present form is apt to be misleading, though in fairness to the commission he assumes that it was not intentionally so.

The whole effect of "Veritas'" argument is to upset the popular conception of the price of power, under the scheme proposed by the commission. It is not the report of the commission which has led to this popular misconception, so much as the fact that the unscientific mind of the public drew unwarranted conclusions. The members of the commission, especially the member for London, have permitted these misconceptions to grow up and become widespread in speeches, in editorials, and in public correspondence, and have not sought to correct it. For instance, the public have been led to believe that power could be delivered to consumers at Toronto at \$17 to \$20 per horsepower per annum. The commission, however, stated that this price would be in the transformer station on the limits of the city, and the lay mind jumped to the conclusion that it was the price the consumer would have to pay for power, and this misapprehension has not been removed by the men who presume to inform the people correctly and impartially on this matter.

"Veritas" shows that, assuming the figures in the commission's report are correct, the real cost of delivered power in Toronto will be \$56 per horsepower per annum, owing to the influence of the load factor. The same conditions would apply equally to other municipalities.

Our correspondent calls attention to the situation in the town of Galt, where the question of the renewal of the contract with the local electric and power company is before the ratepayers. The member for London is going to Galt to advise them to refuse to renew it, and to accept the alternative proposition of Niagara power. But the citizens of Galt have not the alternative proposition before them in practical and definite shape. The cost of Niagara power in Galt, under the plans of the power commission, will depend upon the number of municipalities in the same group, which will co-operate in its transmission. It is to be hoped that the Niagara power problem will have assumed a more concrete form when the electric lighting contract expires in this city, so that the citizens of London will be spared a similar dilemma. There is some justice in our correspondent's argument that the chairman of the Ontario hydro-electric commission, whose chances to be Mr. Beck, should assume a judicial position in a matter of this kind, and should endeavor to give the public all the facts, and supply the most accurate information, instead of being an advocate of a policy which no municipality should be rushed into without being sure of its ground.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S GOOD WORK.

[Ottawa Journal.]
Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, after a tour of thirty parishes in his diocese, reports that the temperance movement instituted by himself some months ago and prosecuted by the clergy of his diocese, has done much good. He predicts that with the assistance of the Provincial Government, and the municipal bodies within the diocese, his entire flock would be regenerated. The Roman clergy wherever it has systematically attacked the drink evil, has saved many men from destruction, and if Archbishop Bruchesi requires no more than the assistance and sympathy of the representative assemblies of Quebec, it should be accorded him cheerfully.

A COLD WATER WIT.

[London Saturday Review.]
The late Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck had been supporting the right of every man to drink as much as he pleased, and his oratorical manner had been rather more incoherent than usual. Sir Wilfred Lawson followed and began: "The right honorable gentleman who has just spoken was evidently full of his subject." Sir George Campbell, our furious hero, was quarrelling with the Chancellor of the Exchequer about stamping the device of St. George and the Dragon, when Mr. Lawson suggested, as a compromise, that Scotch coins might be stamped with the device of St. George and the Dragon. When Mr. Lawson (Lord Burnham's son) first came into Parliament, Sir Wilfred Lawson thus referred to him: "I do not know much of my country friend, except that he bears an honored name," a hit that Sir Wilfred was very good at devising, and is the author of the saying that "Tory principles meant Beer and the Bible. Actions of the Unionists kept on repeating 'The flowing tide is with us,' which Sir Wilfred Lawson parried with 'The flowing bowl is with them.'"

THE MODERN WAY.

[Meggendorfer Blätter.]
Maiden Aunt—My life has been a perfect romance.
Niece—But you've never married, aunt.
"You'd better not," modern romances the heroine never marries."

SAW THE SEA SERPENT.

[P. P. Weekly.]
It is related by the Earl of Yarmouth that on one of his yachting cruises he took a great liking to an old sailor whose principal duty was to see that the paint everywhere was in first-class shape. One day, while out of water, shot up from the sea, "A whale," said the old sailor, and sure enough the great creature was seen in a minute.
"Did you ever see a sea serpent, Walker?" asked the earl.
The old sailor, in his work and said: "Yes, my lord, I saw one once. We had started home from Jamaica with a cargo of rum, and I was painting the ship. 'Go back to your painting,' said his lordship."

THE TOWN WENT HARVESTING.

[Kansas City Journal.]
At Garden Plain, Sedgewick County, after a suspension of three days, business was resumed on June 18. From Tuesday night not a store in the town was open until Saturday evening. Every merchant went into the harvest fields Wednesday morning to help the farmers save their grain. Not a loaf of bread was left in town. The stores did such a thriving business that merchants say they were satisfied. They had been kept open three days. Farmers came from miles around to purchase goods.

AN ORGAN GRINDER.

[Clinton Scollard.]
I looked upon his face the while he sang—
The solid lines were softened, and his eyes
Saw not our friendless walls, our alien
Our roiling streets where strides the tyrant
Again he resumed beneath the chestnut shade
Where grim and grand, Campanian
mountains rise
Or marked the olives glisten, silvery
In the warm light of some Sicilian glade.
So may we each weigh sail and voyage
On immaterial journeys; he puts out
Through the rough music of his organ
A finer music guides us to our star;
But all have goals beyond the seas of
Doubt.
Heaven's heart we fain would find again.

A MATCH FOR HER.

[Tales.]
Tom—So you're thinking of marrying the widow. Don't you know she's had a questionable future.
Dick—That's all she's got. I have a questionable future.

PLENTY OF ROOM THEN.

[Le Rire.]
Author—Sorry, old man, I can't dead-head you tonight. Every seat is sold out.
Friend—Oh! that's all right. I'll wait till after the first act.

THE PLACE FOR SPEED.

[Tales.]
Master (severely)—John, these cigars are very expensive. When Maguire was Valet (somewhat confusedly)—Yes, sir, yes—you know you've been smoking them in your automobile.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

[Tales.]
Generous Uncle—I will make you a monthly allowance, but, understand me, I will pay no debts!
Nephew—All right, uncle. Neither will I.

A STORY OF RATIFICATION.

[New York Sun.]
Sherlock Holmes was up against a mystery.
The man saw his own head off with the collar that came back from the laundry," he explained.
Thus what looked like murder was proved to be nothing but common accident.

WEST WANTS THOUSANDS

20,000 Alone Required by Manitoba for the Harvesting.

Winnipeg, July 20.—"Manitoba and the west will require from twenty to twenty-five thousand imported harvest hands to handle the crop this year," said W. J. Black, deputy minister of agriculture.

Official reports from all parts of the province indicate that the crop will be the heaviest yet harvested. Last year Manitoba placed 12,500 men from the east in the harvest fields, while Saskatchewan used about 3,500, but for this year Manitoba alone will require close to 20,000 men. It would appear at present that harvesting will be general throughout the province about Aug. 10, but should the rains continue it will probably be from three to five days later.

CHURCH BELLRINGERS STRIKE.

London, July 21.—The ringers at Newbury parish church have struck on learning that if they did not attend the Sunday services they might be called on to resign.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO
MIDSUMMER PREPARATIONS

Here's a lot of things you'll want at prices you like to pay—
All arranged for easy seeing and quick selling.

TONIGHT

Go up stairs, go down stairs, go everywhere—Piles of
seasonable merchandise will greet you at every turn—and
everything at prices less than usual.

Children's Vests of fine Egyptian Cotton,
half-sleeves and sleeveless style; sizes 1 to 12
years. Worth 10c to 12½c, on sale
at each, only..... **5c**

Ladies' Vests of bleached cotton, fine
ribbed, half-sleeve style. Worth
regular 12½c, tonight only 3 for..... **25c**

Antoinette Corsets of linen batiste,
whalebone filled, long hip effect; light, flexible
corset for summer wear. Prices
\$1.00, \$1.25 and **\$1.50**

Japanese Lanterns for summer cottage
and lawn party decorations, all
colors. At each..... **10c**

200 yards White Victoria Lawn, 40
inches wide. Worth regular 12½c, on sale
while it lasts at per yard,
only..... **8 1-4c**

White Petticoats—3 dozen Ladies' White
Petticoats of fine cambric, made with deep
flounce, 3 clusters of fine tucks and edged
with 4 inch val. lace and dust frill.
Regular value \$1.50, on sale tonight **98c**

Hose Supporters—10 dozen Ladies' Hose
Supporters, black and colors, with
belt. On sale tonight at..... **25c**

Children's Hose Supporters—25 dozen
Children's Hose Supporters with patent grip,
will not tear the stockings, all sizes.
On sale at per pair, 15c to..... **25c**

Self-Threading Needles—Milward's Pat-
ent Self-Threading Needles at per
paper, only..... **5c**

Shirtwaist Suits—25 Ladies' Shirtwaist
Suits of duck, dyed linen, percale and cham-
bray, nicely made and trimmed.
Worth \$4.00, tonight for only..... **\$2.50**

White Silk Waists—3 dozen only Ladies'
White Silk Waists of Jap silk, made with
tucks and stitching on front and back; sizes
32 to 38. Worth \$2.15
for **\$1.25**

Black Silk Suits—Black Silk Shirtwaist
Suits, beautifully made; sizes 32 to
34 only. Worth \$18, tonight for..... **\$10**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

THIS IS TOUGH

Ordered to Get Own and Wife's Break-
fast - Also to Hand Over Wages.

Montreal, July 21. — In the record-
er's court today Patrick Maguire was
ordered to get up early every morning
and get his wife's breakfast for one
year; otherwise he would have to go
to jail for six months. That was Re-
corder Weir's method to cure the man
of wife-beating. When Maguire was
asked to plead he said: "Your honor, I
am guilty, but I believe I am perfectly
justified in my actions, for the simple
reason that every morning I have to
get up at 5 o'clock to go to the gas
works, where I am employed. My wife
never gets up to get my breakfast
ready. Every Saturday when I arrive
home I give her all my money, and she
does not give me a cent. But what I
complain of most is that every night
when I arrive home she gets me to
scrub the floors."

After hearing the evidence Mr. Re-
corder Weir rendered judgment by
saying: "After today you will get up
every morning and get ready your
wife's breakfast, besides your own, for
one year. You will have to give her
all your wages, and you will have to
appear before me at any time when
called for; and, if not, a bench war-
rant will be issued against you, and
that will mean six months in jail."

UPRISING IN MEXICO

September 16 Set as Date to Drive
Out All Foreigners.

El Paso, Texas, July 21. — Rafael
Yasabel, governor Sonora, Mexico,
passed through El Paso today on route
to Mexico City to consult with Presi-
dent Diaz and prepare for the threat-
ened uprising in that country Sept. 16.

President Diaz is calling all his
governors into conference. Consider-
able trouble is feared in Sonora, as
Cananea is located in that state, and
is said to be a revolutionary hotbed.

The uprising to which reference is
made is the proposed demonstration to
be made against foreigners on Sept. 16,
the day of the independence fiesta in
the various state capitals. The
movement originated with the League

of Mexican Railroad Employees and its
purpose is to drive out of the country
the Americans, English, French and
Germans who hold official positions in
the railroads, mines and smelters. The
Government has been making prepara-
tions to control the situation and
prompt measures will be taken, it is
said, to quell any disorders that may
result.

DELHI.

Delhi, July 20.—Mr. I. Lawson, of
Simcoe, was here on Tuesday.
Miss Ada Hickling is visiting Miss
Brie MacPherson, of Brampton.
Mrs. E. Marks is visiting her par-
ents in Simcoe.

Mrs. Forbes and grandson, of Toron-
to, are visiting at Mrs. John Cale's.
Mr. O. W. Hendry, of Toronto, spent
Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. Clayton Hunter, of Brantford, is
visiting his family here.
Miss Axford, of Lynville, is visiting
Mr. and Mrs. I. Axford for a few weeks.
Mrs. S. L. Cochran, of St. Thomas,
is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Law-

son.
Mr. Hendry has gone for a couple of
weeks' outing in Muskoka.
Miss Maud Wilson left on Wednesday
for Hamilton.

Mr. George Ray returned this week
from the Northwest.
A reception was held on Tuesday
evening at the residence of Mr. and
Mrs. Lehman on the return home of

their son, Mr. Howard Lehman, and
bride.

Mr. R. O. Boughner left on Thursday
for Hamilton, where he has secured a
good position.

Misses Nellie Morgan and Lizzie Fer-
guson are spending a couple of weeks
in London. It is
Dr. Graham, of Toronto, spent a few
days here with friends.

RADIUM IN QUEBEC.

Montreal, July 20. — Radium has
been discovered in the Province of
Quebec, near Murray Bay, according
to samples sent to Paris by A. J. and
H. M. Lippens, members of a mining
syndicate. Several tests have been
made, and A. Fleux, an expert from
Paris, who has been on the ground for
several months, is convinced that the
find is a valuable one.

NEW LAWS FOR MANXMEN.

Liverpool, July 21.—Eight new laws were
promulgated in Manx and English from
the Tynwald Hill yesterday, in the pres-
ence of 10,000 persons, all of whom, with
the exception of 2,000, were visitors to the
Isle of Man.

SWIMMING FOR THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.

London, July 21.—The Yarmouth educa-
tion committee has decided to construct
two bathing huts on the beach for the use
of the school children, who are being
taught to swim.

In five months of this year there have
been three advances in the price of all
burial casket hardware—the last raise
one of 25 per cent.

\$100,000
Cost of Experimenting

This was the actual amount spent before
TOASTED CORN FLAKES

was made "America's Greatest Food." This is now the
leader, and other cereals are a thing of the past.

Why? Because Toasted Corn Flakes are of superior
taste, quality and food value. Ask your grocer for a
package and be convinced.