

YEAR 81—NO. 161

RUSSIA LADY PRIESTS

THEIR REVIVAL MOVEMENT HAS MADE GREAT HEADWAY.

They Will Found a College to Train Women Priests—Russia Has Been Waked Up.

Moscow, July 14.—Holy Russia has found a new path to holiness in the shape of lady priests. Forty-odd nunlike women, dressed in sheepskins and armed with apostolical staves, are tramping her eastern provinces calling on peasant sinners to come and be saved, and warning the numerous, impenitent that they will inevitably be lost. Though the chief of these vigorous women now sits in Ekaterinburg jail preaching to unresponsive walls, the cause goes bravely on; and now Procurator of the Holy Synod Sjabler, though he hates modernity, is about to found a woman's theological college at Kiev in order that women may fit themselves to preach the true tenets of the mother church.

The movement began last summer at Postnoye, near Nazimovsk, a town on the Yenesei river. The priest of Postnoye was drowned during a fishing excursion and left behind a widowed spouse, Matriona, and an equally widowed church. When the good Bishop Innokentii chose for Postnoye a successor to the drowned priest, the successor would not go. He said that the drowned priest had been four times beaten by his flock; and that he had gone fishing; and had been drowned because his parishioners kept him on starvation allowances.

So for three months Postnoye church was desolate and Postnoye's natives relapsed into sin. Then Widow Matriona came to the rescue. The iron shield, ringing, suddenly boomed forth; and when the villagers came to church they found Matriona installed as priestess, wore a gold cloth "risa" and looked—were it not for the absence of a beard—as good a priest as her husband.

Accepted Her as a Priest.

In Holy Russia, much less in unholy Siberia, these things make a stir. The Postnoye flock would ordinarily have thrown their felt boots at a lady preacher, but they were so tired at being three months sermonless and likewise so amazed and flabbergasted that they listened peacefully at Matriona's pious words and Matriona remained priestess at Postnoye.

This event caused a great scandal, for Russians do not believe in sex equality in religion. But peasants of several neighboring villages installed women priests. The villages of Nizhni-Insarevo, depose its drunken priest, Ilovaiski, and put a woman in his place. Ilovaiski entered the church during service and made a scene with his supplanter. The villagers put him out. He appealed to Yenesick Consistory, which reported to St. Petersburg. Before St. Petersburg had time to take action the movement in European Russia, Senyavina, a dealer in fruits and vegetables in the town of Perm. Senyavina is a first cousin of the Siberian priestess, Matriona, and in that way she was drawn into the movement. This Senyavina, though she barely knows how to write, is no ordinary woman. She has surprising talents for preaching apostolic earnestness, a remarkable command of the rugged dialect spoken in the Urals, and a smattering of medical knowledge.

Arrested and Acquitted

She began preaching in a wooden church, little more than a hut, on her husband's farm. The peasants flocked to hear her, and the local churches were deserted. Trouble began, for what may be done freely in the far Yenesei district is not possible under official eyes in European Russia. The police closed Senyavina's church and arrested her. She was tried by the Perm Assize Court for "Arrogating to herself priestly dignity," and was acquitted. It is a

penal offence, said the court, for an unordained person to preach in a church of the orthodox faith, but there is nothing to prevent anyone who makes no pretensions preaching in his or her own church.

Her followers, mostly men (women remained faithful to the men priests), carried her enthusiastically out of court; and Senyavina before last Christmas had induced 42 peasant women of fairly good education to become priests. Senyavina declares that she has a divine vocation. The official church, she says, is ruined by priestly intemperance and by the marriage of priests; and it must be redeemed by women who will take an oath never to touch liquor and not to marry. Women priests who are already married must leave their husbands. Senyavina proved her zeal by leaving her own husband.

LATE REV. DR. KELLOCK

An Old Graduate of Queen's in Theology.

Rev. James Cumberland, of Stella, writes as follows with reference to the death of an old friend:

The many friends of the late Dr. Kellock will hear with deep regret of his sudden death at Weyburn, Sask., on Sunday morning, June 14th. On Saturday he was taken with paralysis, and next morning entered into rest and reward. David Kellock was born at Craik, Fifeshire, Scotland, seventy-nine years ago. He attended St. Andrew's university, where he took honors. He afterwards turned his attention to business until the irresistible call of the Spirit came and drew him to the pulpit. He came to Canada with his wife and children and thirty-six years ago was enrolled as a student of theology at Queen's university. The senior of his classmates in years, he was as young in spirit and as keen and enthusiastic in his studies and in the work that lay before him as any. Like his distinguished countryman and classmate, the late Dr. James Ross, of London, he was a good Hebrew scholar. He was possessed of a genial, kindly nature, had a keen sense of humor, was quick at repartee, and was beloved by us all.

He finished his course with credit; himself and his college, was licensed and ordained by the Kingston presbytery in May, 1881. He took charge of the historic mission at Ernestown and Bath. Preaching and pastoral work were his delights. He knew everybody and had a kindly word for all. His heart went out in sympathy to the sorrowing and afflicted, and a few words spoken quietly and with feeling have brought solace and comfort to many. Being a man of wide culture and original mind, his sermons were always interesting and instructive. The mission prospered during the years that he was in charge, and when he left in response to a call from Spenceville, both the presbytery and people parted with him with much regret. After Spenceville he was called to Richmond in Quebec and later to Kinross's Mills. In each of these places he made good proof of his ministry, and there are several of his spiritual sons upon whom his mantle has fallen and who are now working for the extension of the Master's kingdom.

Shortly before his retirement his brethren showed their appreciation of his long and faithful services by electing him moderator of the synod of Montreal and Ottawa. Memory recalls the social gatherings of the bygone days. If Mr. Kellock was present the meeting could not be a failure for he was a host in himself. There is no humor like the Scotch when you get the pure unadulterated brand. That was the other side of his nature. Just because he could rejoice with those who rejoiced, he could weep with those who wept.

The writer saw him last year at the great assembly. Two sore bereavements and the gathering weight of years had told upon his strong, robust frame, but the same kindly smile and firm grip of the hand were there.

Five of his children have preceded him, three dying in infancy: Miss Grace, who died at Spenceville, and William, a promising young lawyer, who died in Weyburn six years ago. Besides his widow, five children survive him: David Kellock, W.D., of Harrisville, N.Y.; Miss Jean, of Weyburn, Sask.; Mrs. (Rev. Dr.) McLennan, of Nanaimo, B.C.; Rev. J. M. Kellock, of Calgary, and Mrs. G. L. Mitchell, of Minneapolis.



WESTCHESTER CUP AND TEAM WHICH TOOK IT BACK TO ENGLAND.

(1) Cup captured from England by America in 1909, and won back by England this year; the cup was first competed for in 1880. (2) Captain H. A. Tomlinson, No. 1 of the English team, (3) No. 3 and captain of the English team, Captain F. W. Barrett. (4) Back of the English team, Captain Vivian Lockett. (5) No. 2 of the team, Captain Leslie Cheape. Great interest centered around the polo games recently when the American team was defeated.

PREHISTORIC DISCOVERY

In Excavation Work for New Chronicle Building.

London, July 14.—Excavations on the side of the new Chronicle building in Fleet street led to the discovery of prehistoric bones of animals at a depth of thirty-three feet below the present level of the street, and about thirty yards from the spot where the remains of the woolly rhinoceros were found in 1903. The present find includes what Dr. Smith Woodward and Dr. Andrews, of the geological department, of the British Museum, describe as a beautiful piece of arm bone of a lion, but there is some difference of opinion among other experts. The remains, which belong to the Pleistocene times, also includes the wrist bone of a mammoth.

Landmarks Threatened.

London, July 14.—The effect of motor bus vibration, which threatens the safety of such landmarks as St. Paul's cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and the clock tower of the House of Commons, is being made the subject of careful tests by the National Physical Laboratory. Investigators have learned through delicate instruments placed in these buildings that the amount of vibration is largely a matter of speed of the buses. When three buses were driven past the cathedral at six miles an hour, no disturbance was recorded. But at twelve miles an hour, the vibration was marked. Both vertical and horizontal movements were noted. Plans for a system of steel supports have already been found necessary for St. Paul's, owing to the disintegrating effects of a traffic on which Sir Christopher Wren did not reckon.

Curlews.

Arthur L. Phelps in Canadian March. Small olive birds along the olive sand, Slight curlews by the shore, You dance on clouds or sport with waves, Forever on before. I follow on, earth trammelled; pick ing steps, Prisoned from sea and sky; You leap and flash in sunny air, O, far more fleet than I.

And I have longed, sometimes for such glad times, To be like a bird, free; Free to the cloudy sky, and free To tempt the sunny sea!

There is a lighthouse every four-teen miles along the English coast.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Earnings for 1913-14.

Montreal, July 13.—The earnings of Canadian Pacific Co. for the fiscal year ended June 30th have had a set-back as compared with the previous year, when they were the largest on record. The gross for this year amounted to \$129,325,000, or practically ten millions less than for the previous year. In that year they showed an increase of \$16,000,000 over 1911-12. The increase in 1911-12 over the previous year was \$19,151,576. The gross-earnings compare as follows:—

1913-14	\$129,325,000
1912-13	139,395,000
1911-12	123,219,000
1910-11	104,167,000

The net earnings for June will not be published until the end of this month. The comparisons in net (estimating for June) are as follows:—

1913-14	\$42,200,000
1912-13	46,245,874
1911-12	43,298,242
1910-11	36,639,831

Cash Investment of the Railways During Six Years.

Washington, July 13.—During the fiscal years 1908 to 1913, inclusive the steam railways of the United States of class I invested in their road and equipment cash to the amount of \$4,019,385,505. Railway of class I so designated by the interstate commerce commission, are those with annual operating revenues of over \$1,000,000. They include about 90 per cent. of the mileage, receive more than 96 per cent. of the revenues, and handle more than 98 per cent. of the traffic. This cash investment of the operating railways of class I, of the eastern district during the six years was greater than the amount of capital securities issued by them during this period, and was 19.9 per cent. of the aggregate of their capital securities outstanding June 30, 1913; of the railways of the same class of the southern district it was 21.1 per cent, and of the railways of the same class of the western district it was 25.2 per cent. of the aggregate of their capital securities outstanding June 30, 1913. That is, the cash actually expended by these railways during the last six years upon their properties used in transportation amounts to more than one-fifth of their total capitalization at the close of the last fiscal year. This is at the rate of \$668,297,551, per year.

June Fire Losses.

Montreal, July 13.—The Monetary Times' estimate of Canada's fire loss during June amounted to \$1,267,416

compared with May loss of \$1,539,562, and \$3,068,446 for the corresponding period of last year. The following is the estimate for the June losses:—

Fires exceeding \$10,000	\$947,000
Small fires	355,191
Estimates for unreported fires	165,216
Total	\$1,267,416

U. S. Steel Earnings.

New York, July 13.—Current estimates on U. S. Steel earnings for the second quarter place this figure at approximately \$19,000,000, compared with \$18,000,000 for the first quarter. If earnings for June quarter show \$19,000,000, there will be a deficit for the quarter after payment of common dividend of nearly \$5,000,000, and for the first half of the year of about \$10,000,000.

Pay \$8,000,000 Year Notes.

New York, July 13.—The Pierce Oil Corporation is paying the \$8,000,000 one year notes dated July 1st 1913 and due now. The corporation has held and delivered to Ladenburg, Thalmann and company and Hayden Stone and company \$10,000,000 ten year first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds convertible into Pierce Oil stock at par.

New Tobacco Issue.

London, July 13.—Announcement was made in London that the Imperial Tobacco company of Canada was issuing 500,000 ordinary shares of a par value of £1 at nineteen shillings or ninety-five per cent. of par. The company paid four interim dividends, aggregating 6 1/2 per cent. on its ordinary shares last year, but there are not but many industrial companies in Canada, giving a like return, which can command a price of ninety-five for new common stock.

Fewer New Companies in 1913.

Ottawa, July 13.—The number of companies chartered in Canada during the last year was 786, their total capitalization being \$425,207,569. This compares with 923 in the previous year, with an aggregate capital of \$680,762,199.

Commercial Notes.

A sale of a New York stock exchange membership has been made for \$42,000, which is unchanged from the last preceding sale.

The sales of the Canada Cement company for the half year ended June 30th were somewhat under those of the corresponding period last year.

The largest bank on the North American continent is the National City Bank of New York, which has, according to the Statist's figures, somewhat over \$215,000,000 in deposits.

Tobacco growing in British Columbia is rapidly assuming the proportions of a large factor in the industry of the province. The American Smelting & Refining Co. is going ahead with its plans to resume operations at Chihuahua in Northern Mexico to be followed by Monterey and Velardeña plants further south, at the earliest opportunity.

On the fifteenth of each month the C. P. R. pays in wages over the whole system \$6,000,000. This is the monthly record in round numbers, 120,000 cheques being drawn every month.

Although no appointment will be made until after the funeral of the late E. W. Cox, it is believed that the next president of the Canada Life Assurance Co. will be either H. C. Cox, the sole surviving son of the late senator; J. H. Plummer or E. R. Wood.

Directors of the Northern Pacific railway have approved the creation of a general mortgage, of indefinite total amount. They have decided to issue \$20,000,000 bonds, probably at 4 1/2 per cent. interest, in the near future.

A New York dispatch says: J. B. Duke, chairman of the directors of the British-American Tobacco company, is defendant in a suit filed in the supreme court in which he is accused of "grasping for himself certain rich power sites in Canada and a valuable process for the treatment of phosphate rock fertilizer," after he had agreed to provide \$8,000,000 for a \$10,000,000 enterprise.

The Breslau police examine about 200 moving picture films a week. Berries should never be hulled until just before the meal; otherwise they lose much of their freshness and taste.

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Jeff Was Suffering From An Overburdened Conscience

JEFF: GEE, I FEEL SO BAD ABOUT THAT I CAN'T SLEEP. I OWE MUTT \$5 AND I PROMISED TO PAY HIM IN THE MORNING AND I HAVEN'T GOT IT. I'M SO WORRIED ABOUT IT.

CONSCIENCE: NO USE. I CAN'T SLEEP FOR THINKING ABOUT NOT BEING ABLE TO PAY HIM THAT FIVE. I GUESS I'LL GET UP AND GO TELL HIM.

JEFF: SAY MUTT, I'VE BEEN SO WORRIED I COULDN'T SLEEP. I CAN'T PAY YOU THAT \$5 I OWE YOU.

CONSCIENCE: WELL, WHAT DID YOU WANT TO TELL ME FOR. NOW I CAN'T SLEEP EITHER.