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CONTRAST OF CANDIDATES.
The conservative press contrasts the candidates in Montreal Centre. Sir William Hingston, conservative, is pointed as a most respectable citizen, and Hon. Mr. McShane, liberal, as a very bad man. Well, Sir William has been an eminent physician and is now a fussy old gentleman, highly commended for what he is rather than what he is. Mr. McShane is not an angel, but he is the "People's Jimmy," making his mistakes and yet doing a great many kindnesses for which the electors are very grateful. Sir William expects to be elected because he is pledged to support the government through thick and thin. Mr. McShane expects to be elected because he is opposed to the government and its discredited fiscal policy. Sir William endorses the remedial legislation proposed by the government in regard to the Manitoba schools, and refers to the queen as "that noble lady who has sent out a decree which all true subjects are bound to respect," i.e., the decision of the privy council. Mr. McShane says, with Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway, that a commissioner should be appointed to report upon any defects of the Manitoba schools before it is proposed to legislate upon them. And on this record Mr. McShane stands to win, and on this record he will be acceptable to the majority of the electors. Mr. McShane, with marks against him from the election courts, fighting for a good cause now full supporting respectable men, is quite as agreeable as Sir William Hingston, with a pure record, fighting for a poor cause and supporting a government from which some men would have been banished long since if they had got their deserts.

MCCARTHY TO MONTAGUE.
Dr. Montague, at Brantford, recently undertook to sneer at Mr. McCarthy and to intimate that he could not be re-elected in North Simcoe. Mr. McCarthy has observed the sneer, and referring to the doughty doctor said:
"Never did he carry an election without bribery, and he was unseated in spite of my efforts. This is the gentleman who undertook to stand on a platform and say my constituents in North Simcoe did not propose to return me. I do not carry the constituency of North Simcoe in my breeches pocket, and North Simcoe will do with me as North Simcoe thinks proper, but I have been elected to parliament five times as often as Dr. Montague has, and I have been elected without the corrupt expenditure of money. Dr. Montague never was elected, from first to last without a vast expenditure, and he has cost the conservative party more than all the other conservative members in the house of commons put together. He may be a judge of those matters, he may be, but I can tell you that when he says I have a venomous hatred for the followers of Sir John Macdonald he mistakes my feelings. If he had said I had a contempt for them he would have expressed it better. As to Dr. Montague he is a man for whom I can express nothing and feel nothing but the utmost loathing and contempt. He says I am a political impossibility. I may be, but I am not seeking to make my bread out of politics. I can live without it. I have said to my constituents in North Simcoe: When you are tired of me I will retire, but so long as you send me to parliament I will do my duty, irrespective of party, and if that renders me a political impossibility in that I can never get office, I intend that my children shall know that at all events I have taken an honest part in the things which I have advocated in public life."
Mr. McCarthy paid his respects further to Dr. Montague, denying most emphatically that he had proposed a gerrymander bill which would have the girths from Sarina to the sea, and adding: "The man who can stand on a public platform and make that statement is not fit for decent society."

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.
There is something suggestive in the study of the returns of the last two elections in North Ontario. In 1891 the opposing candidates were Madill, conservative, and Cockburn, liberal, and Madill was successful and obtained 254 more votes than his opponent. Mr. Madill was given 2,296, and Mr. Cockburn, 1,952, a total of 4,138, while there were, according to the lists, 6,542 voters in the constituency. Remember, that the constituency was now gerrymandered to an extent which precluded the possibility of a liberal election unless the conservatives were converted from their folly in hundreds.
In 1895 the situation is considerably changed. There are three candidates in the field. Mr. McGillivray, conservative, who secured 2,200 votes; Mr. Brandon, patron, 1,298; and Mr. Gillespie, 1,095. And what does an analysis of the vote teach? That patronism, alleged to be a grit disguise, has drawn from the liberal party, deducting the last vote with the previous one, 654 votes, while it has drawn only 111 from the conservative party. The total vote on the lists is larger, and total vote polled is larger, and while the conservative party has lost a little and the liberal party a great deal, the patron party has forged ahead and looms up conspicuously enough to make its power felt in politics.
The feature of the North Ontario election lies in the fact that the patron order wants to look after its members closer and so that they are true to their obligations. This being done, fewer conservatives will be disengaged, as they undoubtedly were in North Ontario, into deserting the farmer's interests and cause for those of the lawyer and professional politician. Mr. McGillivray is the enemy of the patrons, and showed it by his manner, his speech, his writings to the press, and how the conservative patrons could be induced to vote for him in preference to Mr. Brandon is the conundrum of the hour. It is assumed that this desertion of patronism occurred because the old political parties

were supposed to be equally affected by the farmers' movement, and the vote shows that they were not at the polls.
CLARKE WALLACE ON STRIKE.
Six months ago the dominion cabinet had before it the question of forcing the Manitoba legislature to amend its school system. On this question there was a grave difference of opinion. The Quimet section of the cabinet wanted immediate action, and the Haggart section objected. A compromise was reached after Caron, Angers and Quimet had arranged to retire from the government, and Mr. Quimet had packed all his personal belongings preparatory to a sudden moving out of the public works department. Mr. Foster announced that a session would be called early in January, that meanwhile the Manitoba government would be communicated with, and failing a settlement of the issue—failing to coöperate or subsidize the Manitoba government—legislation would be introduced based upon the remedial order. The warring elements were settled, and the members of the government professed to be satisfied, all save Mr. Angers, who at once resigned. Mr. Wallace appears to have accepted the compromise, though he now declares that not having a voice in the cabinet meetings he is not to be held responsible for its decisions. At any rate he did not resign in June, contented himself on July 12th with saying what he might do if occasion required, in parliament, accepted the plea that nothing could or should be done until the government's programme was brought down at the next session, and in the Orange lodges in North Ontario and preached that doctrine, then suddenly held a caucus with his Orange friends in Toronto, and telegraphed his resignation of office to Sir Mackenzie Bowell. He talks about it being necessary to demonstrate where he stands on the school question now, rather than "seem by longer retaining the control of the customs to be in sympathy with their policy on this question." Still nothing new has transpired, nothing which necessitated this precipitate action on the part of Mr. Wallace. The Manitoba government has not changed its position. It has suggested—the examination of the school question by a commission, and the federal government has declined the proposal. The next move must be made by the federal government, and, according to promise, it must be coercive legislation. But until it is introduced into parliament Mr. Wallace should have held the fort. His performance has been considered cowardly, and it is not surprising that even the Orange leaders in North Ontario condemn him for preaching one thing and practicing another.

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTION.
The first of the bye-elections has occurred in North Ontario, and the conservative candidate has been elected. No other result could be expected in view of the fact that some years ago the constituency was fearfully and wonderfully carved up in order to ensure the election of a conservative beyond all doubt. The government proceeded in this work upon the basis that the people who had been conservative by an overwhelming majority would remain so; that they were so educated, or prejudiced against education, that nothing could convert them from the error of their way, no matter how apparent it might be; that the hiving of such a people, with such a mental construction would tend to perpetuate conservative opinions and practices under any circumstances. And experience justifies the belief.
North Ontario is, first and foremost, an agricultural constituency, and the agriculturists have been credited of late with advanced opinions. They have been studying the political situation, and have been instructed by the patrons to the effect that they have not been faring well by their adhesion to the old political parties. They have been told that both the grit and conservative parties have forfeited the confidence of the farmers, and that the need of the hour is the organization of a new party pledged to retrenchment and reform as far as they can be carried. The liberal party, on the tariff, the school, and other questions has been advocating reforms along pretty much the same lines as the patrons, but the latter have esteemed it a winning card to collide with them as well as the conservatives, to war with any one and everyone who does not call himself a patron. The lodges in North Ontario are understood to be quite unanimous, and the leaders of the movement have certainly conducted a vigorous campaign, but the fact that their candidate, Mr. Brandon, failed to achieve victory is an evidence that the patron order is not as strong as it was supposed to be or that men do not vote as they talk. The leaders staked a great deal on the contest—and lost.

North Ontario, next, a conservative and Orange constituency. This circumstance was advertised when Hon. Clarke Wallace was ordered to enter the constituency and address the Orange lodges, whose ordinary meetings were converted for the time being into political gatherings. Mr. Wallace had a message to deliver. It was to the effect that he was against remedial legislation affecting the Manitoba schools, but that until the house met he did not know, neither did any one else, that such legislation would be undertaken. Meanwhile he counselled them to support Mr. McGillivray, a non-committal, and to reserve their rebellion against the government pending the development of events later on. The arrangement seem to have taken his advice, and to have voted accordingly, though at the last minute he went on strike himself and astonished those who did not know him well.
"As you were" describes the political position of parties in North Ontario. The conservative element has remained unaffected save by the presence of several cabinet ministers and their lackeys and the peculiar influence they usually employ. As the most conservative constituency, though one of the last vacant, it has given the government the cheer it so much requires just now, and at an expenditure of effort and money beyond computation. The liberal candidate could not win except by the conversion of the people to liberal principles and principle is not the most highly valued thing in these hard times.
Flashed with their victory the cry of the conservatives is, "On to Cardwell," also an overwhelmingly conservative constituency, but one the government refused to open by the appointment of Mr. White to the office he had long been promised. It remains to be seen whether it is or is not susceptible to the enlightening influences that are at work upon the electors. The conservative idea is that the conservative candidate ought to be elected no matter what he is or what he professes. Will Cardwell endorse it?

S. B. Clark, Deseronto, has been an Orangeman for thirty-eight years. He joined the lodge at Newburgh when seventeen years of age.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
"We command at Ottawa," said Hon. Mr. Quimet in a speech he made last spring, and by recent events it is not difficult to see who is meant by "we."
Caron and Quimet are seemingly jubilant that Mr. Wallace has gone into retirement. What made them so do on the man? Hasn't he as much right as they have to kick?
One Weismiller has been chosen to oppose Mr. Caron, the liberal candidate, in West Hdon. He has suffered two defeats as a political aspirant already and has been, therefore, trained for such an experience as he is sure to have in the sweet-by-and-by.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is further entangling himself on the school question. He is hot for remedial legislation re the Manitoba schools, but he will be cool enough when the house meets. It's a question if he can carry it in the present hour; he cannot get it endorsed in the country.
Sir William Hingston is evidently sorry that he has become a candidate for Montreal Centre. He says his position is an unhappy one, that he only consented to run for parliament "after sixteen assaults." Even now he is discouraged and declines to canvass. As the choice of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, not of the party, he will remember his experience.
The Farmers' Sun only recently had occasion to look into the auditor-general's report for information about the office held by Sir Charles, and it found that he received a permanent salary of \$10,000, an allowance of \$2,000, a staff list of \$8,200, rental of chambers, \$2,769.32, and various incidentals, a long list, making a total of \$28,887.72. And the Sun facetiously remarked: "We know a man who would be glad to have an opportunity to run Sir Tupper's show without the salary attachments. There's pickings enough in the expenses." It's a fair question to ask, What is Canada getting in return for all this outlay? Sir Charles may be able to say something, but he cannot justify the continuation of it, and one of the first acts of the liberals will be to discontinue it.

AN INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT.
Seeking the Support for Prohibitionists Regardless of Party.
Royal Temple, Hamilton.
Mrs. Hulda Rockwell, Picton, superintendent of the department of legislation and petitions for the dominion W. C. T. U., is promoting another movement for independent political action, and for the election of prohibitionists. She has prepared and is circulating a voters' pledge. It is very similar in many respects to the pledge of the advanced prohibitionists, and practically covers the same ground. She has put it to the test in her own town, and found that prohibition electors were prepared to sign it and stand by it. A larger movement will now be undertaken, and the ladies of the W. C. T. U. throughout the dominion will be appealed to to push the new pledge-signing campaign. This is certainly an up-to-date temperance pledge. It reads as follows: "We, the undersigned duly qualified electors of _____ hereby pledge ourselves that we will vote for no candidate in connection with school, municipal, provincial or dominion elections who is not a prohibitionist."
Some of the friends are afraid of multiplying movements. But this is an experimental and tentative stage of the prohibition reform. Every subsidiary movement that is in the right direction we can afford to endorse.

Confirmation Service.
Eganville Enterprise.
The confirmation service in St. John's church, on Tuesday, was largely attended. Fifty-seven candidates were presented by Rev. Rural Dean Bliss, ranging from youth to old age. After confirmation the archbishop referred to his first visit to the county of Renfrew thirty-four years ago, and the great growth of the church in the county since that time. Then there was but one church building, now there are twenty-five; then the outlook was gloomy as it almost seemed impossible to supply the clergy or means for the work and church life seemed to be dead. Now, though a great deal yet remained to be done, the advance had been great and prospects were bright. He congratulated the incumbent and the members of the parish of Eganville, on the advance made in the parish, which, from being a poor mission, had become a self-supporting parish.

Shipwrecked and Saved.
Port Hope Guide.
The second mate, R. A. Crocker, of the ill-fated ship Parthia, 2,400 tons register, which was burned in the Pacific ocean on Sept. 27th last, near the Island of Juan Fernandez, was born and grew up in Port Hope. Before taking to the salt sea, Mr. Crocker had sailed on every lake vessel hailing from Port Hope. He was, about three years ago, mate aboard the schooner Maria Annette, sailing from this port, and was well known in Toronto. Mate Crocker and those with him in one of the boats, after the Parthia was abandoned in the Pacific ocean, suffered terribly before they were picked up by a vessel and landed at Valparaiso, Peru. The other boats of the ship landed at Juan Fernandez.

Election of Officers.
Watertown Times.
At the meeting of the stockholders of the Alexandria Bay steamboat company, held at the Woodruff house in this city yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. B. Taggart; vice president, Isaac P. Powers; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Irvin; directors, B. B. Taggart, Levi H. Brown, A. W. Goodale, Isaac P. Powers, Richard Marcy, H. S. Inglehart, Judge Dennis O'Brien, James M. Felt, E. B. Irvin, all of Watertown; W. W. Butterfield, A. A. Holmes and Anson Harder, of Redwood, and Chas. E. Britton, of Gananoque, Canada.

To Sue For Blighted Hopes.
Belleville Ontario.
Thomas McNider, farmer, Thurlow township, and Miss Ross, daughter of W. H. Ross, Belleville, have been keeping company for ten years, and during that time Miss Ross has prepared for a wedding on five different occasions, but has always been disappointed by her aged lover. Now Miss Ross has instructed her solicitor to ask for \$5,000 for her wounded feelings. Miss Ross has a pile of letters and air-engagement rings. Mr. McNider is about fifty-five years of age, well off and rather good looking. Miss Ross is about thirty years of age, a blonde and rather pretty.

G. W. Morden, B.A., married in Napanee on Thursday, is a graduate of Queen's. The bridal pair have left for the Atlanta exposition, Georgia, and will visit Baltimore, Washington and other American cities, returning in about three weeks.

IN THE SWEET BY-AND-BYE
HOW IT CAME TO BE WRITTEN—A TRUE STORY.
Its immortal words the work of a half hour by a Doctor—And the Music by His Friend—The Circumstances Detailed by the Writer of the Words.
In Richmond, a little town of less than a thousand inhabitants, almost on the northern boundary line of Illinois, lives the author of "In the Sweet By-and-Bye." He is a practicing physician, and under sixty years of age. The immortal hymn was written when he was only thirty-one, and is the single song of his life, as "America" is of Dr. S. F. Smith. During the period of the civil war a wave of moral elevation and intellectual activity passed over the country. In this grand awakening of the conscience there was a flood of music—martial, religious, domestic.—George F. Root and Stephen J. Foster were both writing songs that lived, and Sunday school hymns passed out of the drizzling period into one of elevated simplicity.
Just at this time Samuel Fillmore Bennett graduated from Ann Arbor, Mich., and began a newspaper career at Elkhorn, Wis., on the Independent. J. P. Webster, the musical composer, was living in the same town, and it was only a few months before the editor and the musician were collaborating. The war intervened, and Lieut. Bennett of the Fortieth Wisconsin volunteers returned to Elkhorn to open a drug store and resume his verse writing. He and Mr. Webster began in 1867 to work on a Sunday school song book called "The Signet Ring," which was afterwards published by Lyon & Healy.

This period of his life is the most precious of all his experiences to Dr. Bennett. Not long ago he told the whole story to an interested group of listeners, his eyes filling with tears as he vindicated his friend from calumnies.
"Curse me if I have been given to the dreadful story that Mr. Webster was drunk when he wrote the music, and another account has it we were both drunk. I am thankful I am alive to do justice to one of the noblest men that ever lived—a fine, sensible soul, with the true artistic feeling. Again it has been said that we were both infidels, and the song the ribald jest of a carouse. As to my religion, that is my own affair; but the hope of longing of every immortal soul as expressed in that song was the faith of both of us. To both creation would have seemed a force—unfathomable love and immortality had not overshadowed us and promised a life of bliss beyond the grave."
"Mr. Webster, like many musicians was of an exceedingly nervous and sensitive nature, and subject to fits of depression. I knew his peculiarities well, and when I found him given up to blue devils I just gave him a cheerful song to work on. One morning he came into the store and walked to the stove without speaking."
"What's up now, Webster?" I asked.
"It's no matter. It will be all right by and by."
"The idea of the hymn came to me like a flash of sunshine. 'The Sweet By-and-Bye.' Everything will be all right, then. Why wouldn't that make a good hymn?"
"Maybe it would," he replied gloomily turning to the desk, I wrote as rapidly as I could. In less than a half an hour, I think, the song as it stands to-day was written. Here it is:
There's a land that is fairer than day,
And by faith we can see it afar,
For the Father waits over the way,
To prepare us a dwelling place there.
In the Sweet By-and-Bye,
We shall meet on that Beautiful Shore;
In the Sweet By-and-Bye,
We shall meet on that Beautiful Shore.

We shall sing on that Beautiful Shore,
The melodious songs of the blest,
And our spirits shall sorrow no more—
Not a sigh for the blessing of rest.
Chorus.
To our beautiful Father above,
We will offer a tribute of praise,
For the glorious gift of his love,
And the blessings that hallow our days.
Chorus.
"In the meantime two friends, N. H. Carswell and S. E. Bright, had come in. I handed the verses to Mr. Webster, a little tremulous with emotion. As he read it his eye kindled. Stepping to the desk, he began to jot down the notes. He picked up his violin and tested them. In ten minutes we four gentlemen were singing that song. R. K. Crosby came in, and with tears in his eyes said: 'Gentlemen, that hymn is immortal.' We were all excited, and elated. Within two weeks the children of the town were singing it on the streets."
"In 1868 'The Signet Ring' was published, Lyon & Healy distributing circulars to advertise it, and on the sheets was 'The Sweet By-and-Bye.' On the strength of that one song nearly a quarter of a million of the books were sold. The song was afterwards brought out in sheet music, and it has been translated into a number of foreign languages."
"Webster, Crosby and Carswell are all dead! S. E. Bright, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and myself are the only living witnesses to the origin of the song."

A Long Fall.
The most striking example of a total falling off from virtue has lately occurred in the person of a French soldier. He took part in the Tonquin war, was captured by pirates and because he refused to give information concerning the strength and position of the troops was terribly tortured. He was tied to a tree and scourged and tar rubbed into his wounds preparatory to his being burned alive, and yet they could get nothing out of him. After his rescue he was made a member of the legion of honor, and surely no man better deserved it. If any one ever had a right to be termed a hero he had. And now, alas in rags, but decorated, he has been brought before the police in Paris for selling disgusting pictures in the street. What a contradiction this must appear, even to himself, who has thus touched both the zenith of virtue and the nadir of vice! Pie-bald is just the name for him—white as light and black as night.

Dancing Near The Grave.
W. G. Bradford, pastor of the Methodist church, Moria Plains, Quebec, writes to the editor of the Pembroke Observer: "I notice you are giving facts about the 'Hornerites'; below is one case under my notice: 'On Sabbath last I was conducting a funeral service. The graveyard is near the 'Hornerite church.' I could scarcely bear myself read the burial service. Many did not hear me for the howling, the yelling, the dancing and jumping in the 'Hornerite church,' thirty feet from the grave.' How is that for holiness in this new movement?"

Brookville's Sad State.
Montreal Gazette.
In Brookville the rate of municipal taxation is twenty-two mills on the dollar. The town, also, has a bank overdraft of \$26,000, and a bill of some \$10,000 for law costs. Considering Brookville's size, this state of affairs indicates an advance in the wrong direction, greater even than Montreal has made. A taxation rate of two and one-fifth per cent. in Montreal would bring in a revenue to satisfy an Am. Prefecture's type-spreading propensities.

Says 'Tis One of Joseph's Bluffs.
Toronto Telegram.
Joseph L. Haycock, M.P.P., the shirt sleeve statesman, throws his coat from him when he rises to speak. His carelessness is a bluff intended to convey the impression that Joe Haycock is not afraid to throw his garment, with all his wealth in its inside pocket, anywhere in an audience of Canadian farmers. Mr. Haycock risks nothing by the carelessness which popularizes him, as he is always particular to carry his money in his shoe.

A DISTRICT GATHERING.
The Methodist Convention of Kingston District in Session Here.
Daily Worker, 12th.
On account of the absence of some of the expected papers the forenoon session yesterday was occupied by an informal but earnest and spicy discussion of sociological questions. The line of the conversation was the possibility, or impossibility of securing in this disorganized and selfish world a state of society in which men will not prey upon one another, or a condition of things in which the Great Ruler will not deal with rebellious men by allowing them to want and suffer even for those temporal things for which they live to the neglect of God and goodness.
The conversation re-assembled at two o'clock. The opening prayer meeting was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pletts of Batavia. The first paper of the afternoon was presented by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Brock street Methodist church. It was an excellent statement of what a sermon should be. It should have a body, the form and style; a soul, the truth; and a spirit, the influence and power for accomplishing the good of men. Valuable hints were given for the preparation of sermons. A lively and profitable discussion ensued.

The next subject considered was "The Relation of Personal Religious Attainment to the Evangelistic Power of the Church." Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Gananoque, led in a very suggestive address, and was followed by Messrs. Deane and Layman, and the subject was pretty thoroughly traversed. All agreed as to the indispensableness of the holy spirit's anointing and work, and that the power of the church in reaching the unsaved will depend largely upon the visible piety of the members.
In the evening the Rev. Dr. Jackson preached an excellent sermon on "Christ Working Over Jerusalem." The Rev. Mr. Williamson led most effectively the prayer meeting that followed.

Wednesday.
The convention opened at ten o'clock by an earnest and profitable prayer meeting led by Rev. Mr. Pletts.
Promptly at 10:45 o'clock Rev. Mr. Starr was present with his paper on "The Union of the Human and Divine Elements in Successful Preaching." The writer defined successful preaching as that which induces men to accept Christ as Lord and Saviour. The divine element is, of course, the power of the Holy Spirit; the human element is intellect, spirit and body, with all its varied powers. It was a paper well received. A lengthy and spirited discussion followed.
The Rev. A. B. Johnston, of Pittsburg, then read his paper, due yesterday afternoon, on "The Relation of Personal Religious Attainment to Evangelistic Power." It was an exceedingly well written paper, and invited discussion, but there was no time.

The first paper in the afternoon was on "The Relation of Knowledge to Spiritual Expansion" by Rev. Dr. Ryckman. The trend of the paper was that knowledge—intelligence—helpful everywhere else, guaranteeing better results, other things being equal, than could be gained without it, must be an advantage in the domain of religion. The paper showed how joy, faith and all the christian graces are intensified and enriched by every increase of knowledge of every kind so long as it is pressed into the service of God. On the other hand, ignorance is the chief reason why many christians are bigoted, narrow, superstitious, fanatical, and all liable to be led astray by every delusion in religion that may arise, as witness modernism, spiritualism and other more modern absurdities. The discussion of the paper was very earnest and able.

Rev. W. S. Jamieson, M.A., of Snydenham, read a paper on "The Evils and Advantages of Modern Evangelistic Agents and Agencies." Some of the evils mentioned were, the tendency to a notion that the conversion of men may be expected only by means of special agencies; that the evangelist really supplants the pastor and hinders his work and influence; that inferior hymnody is generally introduced and that the teachings of evangelists are often superficial and lacking in uniformity. The advantages are found in increased interest, attention aroused, and in the utilization of christian gifts not employed in the regular ministry. The paper was very beautiful in style as well as weighty in argument.

At the evening service the Rev. J. C. Cornell preached the sermon. It was an original and very exposition of I. Corinthians, VI, 18, 20.
The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered after the sermon, the ministers present assisting Dr. Ryckman in the service. On the whole, those who attended the convention agreed that the several services had been stimulating and profitable.

A Canadian On The Queen's Staff.
Montreal Gazette.
The queen has paid another marked compliment to Canada by the appointment of Surgeon-General Herbert Taylor Reade, V.C., to her personal staff. The announcement is made in the last Colonies and India. There are now two Canadians on her majesty's staff, Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski, K.C. M.B., an honorary A.D.C., and Surgeon-General Reade an honorary surgeon, to the queen. The first named, as we learn from Henry J. Morgan's "Place of North Americans Have Won in History," was born at Perth, in the county of Lanark, Ont., and while surgeon of the 61st Foot, received the Victoria Cross for two acts of conspicuous gallantry performed by him during the Indian mutiny. His brother, Surgeon-General John Reade, C.B., is also a native of Perth. They are the sons of the late Dr. George Home Reade, who long held important civil appointments at Perth and elsewhere in the Canadian militia. Canada has good reason to be proud of such distinguished sons.

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