A REFERENCE TO CLEVELAND IS RESENTED BY BRYANITES AND BIG ROW IS THREATENED

It Was Proposed to Introduce Resolution Eulogizing Late Ex-President but Bryan's Friends File Strong Objections to Any Such Action.

Denver, Col., July 2.—Charging that Alton B. Parker's resolution of tribute to the memory of the late President Grover Cleveland is a clever move on the part of the enemies of Wm. J. Bryan to infuse factional feeling into the Democratic national convention, friends of the Nebraskan today determined to offer a resolution of a character designed not to raise controverted political issues. Through control of the temporary organization of the convention, the Bryan following expects to have its resolution brought to the attention of the delegates immediately after the speech of the temporary chairman has been delivered. In that event, the Parker resolution would have to be offered as a sub, if submitted at all, and the Bryan men declare that the New York delegation would thereby be placed in the attitude of attempting under the guise of eugolizing a great party leader, to create strife and dissension and to make harmony impossible.

All Democrats, without regard to factional affiliations, applaud the suggestion coming from New York that the national convention should embrace the first opportunity of honoring the memory of Mr. Cleveland, but most of those who have expressed themselves on the subject are of the opinion that the resolutions adopted should not contain anything over which there could be the slightest differences of opinion.

The New York resolution which was made public last night is denounced by many Bryan leaders who declare that its adoption would be a direct slap at Bryan. The portions of the resolution which particularly aroused the ire of the friends of Mr. Bryan relate to Mr. Cleveland's record on the question of maintaining the integrity of the courts and finances, the paragraphs being as follows:

"He maintained the public credit and honor; stood firm as a rock in defense of sound principles of finance and resisted dangerous economic doctrines and practices left by the Republican party as a heritage of our people."

It was said today by Mayor Dahlman that these expressions are but thinly veiled attacks upon Mr. Bryan and his well known attitude on the question of adopting an anti-injunction plank, and his position in 1896 and 1900 on the money question.

"These questions have no proper place," said Mr. Dahlman, "in resolutions intended only to honor the name of the late Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Bryan's personal tribute to the memory of the late ex-president was of a character proving that no man honored Mr. Cleveland more, nor would go further in giving him credit for advancing the interests of the Democratic party."

The publication of the Parker resolution was a bomb-shell exploded in the midst of the Bryan followers, and steps were at once taken by members of the committee on convention arrangements to head off its introduction in the convention. They were unanimously of the opinion that it would provoke a discussion and possibly a fight which they desired to avoid. Several members of the committee who do not care to be publicly quoted, did not hesitate to say, however, that in their opinion, an argument in the convention over such a resolution as this, would be disgraceful and injure the party in the eyes of the country.

At the instance of Roger C. Sullivan, of Illinois, it was decided to prepare a resolution which, while honoring the memory of Mr. Cleveland, would offer no opportunity for acrimonious disputes in the convention.

R. M. Johnston, the Texas member of the committee on convention arrangements said today:

"If that Parker resolution is introduced in the convention, it will raise all sorts of a row. The friends of Mr. Bryan do not propose that, under the guise of a resolution honoring Grover Cleveland, Mr. Bryan shall be attacked and his policies for the last twelve years held up to rebuke."

A less serious view was taken of the Parker resolution by Frank M. Day, secretary to Governor Johnston, and one of the managers of his campaign. Mr. Day said:

"I certainly think that the convention should adopt a resolution in honor of Mr. Cleveland and the one prepared by Judge Parker seems to me to be entirely proper and to fill the bill completely."

At the Gray headquarters, Josiah Marvel, after reading the Parker resolution said he thought it open to criticism and that a resolution which did not take up issues over which there had been, or was likely to be bitterness, would answer the purpose far better.

More emphatic than all these men was Judge Wade, of Iowa. He said that every proposition in the Cleveland resolution, which might give rise to controversy should be "pulled out by the roots." Continuing, he said:

"If the friends and the enemies of Mr. Bryan threaten to dispute over this question, then the friends of Mr. Cleveland will insist that there shall be no party quarrels in paying to his memory the respect which his honorable service to the party deserves."

"We still feel the utmost confidence in the outcome of our campaign and our twenty-four hours in Denver, instead of weakening, has strengthened our assurance," remarked Mr. Lynch, who has charge of Governor Johnston's candidacy for the presidency. Asked for an explanation, he replied that he had been given much encouragement from leaders on the ground and from others on the way here.

"I have received a number of telegrams today of a most encouraging nature," he said. "One comes from members of the New York delegation, saying 'don't give up the fight; it is impossible for Bryan to be nominated on the first ballot.' Others of a similar import have come from members of the Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and other delegations. If Mr. Bryan is not nominated on the first ballot, which will not happen, his defeat is certain."

Judge Gray's friends also contend that Bryan's nomination on the first ballot, is quite out of the question and say that if the Nebraskan can be kept down until the second or third vote, the nomination is as likely to go to one man as another, and that Mr. Gray's chances will be equal to the best. "You say Bryan and Gray," said Mr. Marvel, the Gray manager, to Judge Powers, head of the Utah delegation, who wears a Gray button, but says he is for Bryan; why not make it Gray and Bryan. By contending for Gray for second place you admit his quality as a vote getter. Bryan has tried twice and failed. He would get the ticket as vice-presidential candidate, all the votes he can command as a candidate for the presidency.

"Give us Gray and Bryan, and we will win."

LAURIER BACKED DOWN ON THE ELECTION BILL

In Consequence of His Leader's Decision Mr. Aylesworth Surrendered But it Was Against His Will--Government Completely Drops Proposal to Prepare New Lists for Manitoba, British Columbia and Unorganized Part of Quebec.

Ottawa, July 2.—Mr. Aylesworth made it plain today that he had accepted the arrangement made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the Manitoba voters' lists as a truly loyal follower of his chieftain but that if he had been boss of the show he would not have given way.

At the same time the minister of justice laid on his own shoulders the full responsibility for the bill that has kept parliament sitting for months beyond a reasonable length of time. He said Mr. Sifton neither drafted nor inspired the Manitoba feature and entered into a long argument to prove that the bill is really a remarkable example of just legislation and that the need of provision for the making of new lists in Manitoba had been abundantly proven.

The amended Clause 1 is a complete come-down on the part of the government, so far as Manitoba is concerned. Messrs. Jackson and Turriff are thrown to the lions and the only duty imposed on the judges is that of distributing the names on the provincial lists among the several polling sub-divisions of the federal ridings, a proposal assented to by Mr. Borden and Dr. Roche six weeks ago.

The provisions regarding British Columbia and unorganized districts of Quebec are dropped altogether but New Ontario is to have new lists prepared.

Mr. Aylesworth said he was prepared to move when the bill reached the committee stage the adoption of a substitute clause for Clause 1 with regard to Manitoba. He proposed to provide that in certain months of the year there shall be constituted a committee of one or three of county court judges of the province for the purpose of allocating voters. There were seven judges who would meet and assign to each Dominion electoral division a committee of their own number. That committee would establish the local polling subdivisions for the next federal elections and would assign each voter who ought to vote there.

In the allocation of voters everyone would have a right to be heard. The judges would take the existing provincial lists and simply distribute names among the polling subdivisions.

"In proposing that substitute for the Province of Manitoba," said Mr. Aylesworth, "I am not losing sight of the fact that it is a substantial departure from the clause of the bill which provides the work of preparing the lists shall be done by men appointed by this government, by men who would be the friends of this government. That feature is entirely eliminated simply because I adhere to the proposition made by my honored leader who said he was prepared to put the preparation of the voters' lists out of the hands of his party friends and place it in the hands of judges above the reach of political influence anl if he is prepared to take that course and if I am following him in that course, I think we are setting an example that each province will do well to follow.

"I am influenced largely in yielding to the views of my honored leader by steps taken by the Manitoba government to remove in a degree the objections to the manner in which the statute has been administered. I am influenced very much by the fact that steps have been taken to make the lists less objectionable and even if these steps do not entirely remove the objections we can afford to wait and see."

Mr. Aylesworth went on to say that this parliament retained the right to dictate its own franchise and if experience showed no betterment of conditions in Manitoba, parliament had power to redress the grievance.

"I am content," he said, "to abide by what the leader of the house said and limit in the province of Manitoba amendment to the establishment of voting places and allocation of voters, adopting for the present, at least, the provincial lists.

Speaking of Mr. Borden's proposal to ask the judges to allocate the names, Mr. Aylesworth said, "The leader of the house closed with that proposition, he did so as he said after consideration, after consultation and he did so, so far as I am concerned, with my full consent whether that consent proceeded upon conviction or upon persuasion of my honored leader does not signify."

When the bill was called this morning, H. H. Miller was put up and when he concluded a long speech which was a defence of the feature which has been attacked so vigorously by the opposition, it was expected that Mr. Aylesworth himself would announce the terms of settlement. He, however, nodded to Mr. Conmee who continued the discussion. Mr. Conmee summarized the objections to the Ontario lists in this way. No notice of any kind was given of the enumeration, and the enumerators had two or three weeks' start before some of the Liberals knew it. The enumerators are all extreme partizans, and the time for appeal was cut down from thirty to fifteen days. The enumerators posted up notices fifty or more miles from the riding affected. The statute in many other instances had been violated and the lists improperly prepared. In one case in Ontario the list was posted on June 5 and there could be no appeal in the case. He believed that conditions in other Northern Ontario ridings were as bad as in Rainy River. It was impossible to have a fair list. Mr. Conmee thought sixty days was little enough time.

Mr. Wright (Muskoka) combatted the argument that it was impossible to make a complete list under the law. The Muskoka lists were as complete and fair as any in Canada.

Mr. Conmee declared there was not a legal list in his riding.

A. E. Boyce (Algoma), declared the people of Northern Ontario would resent the discrimination and defied Mr. Conmee to name the polls in which irregularities existed. He had mentioned Kammistiquia and then embraced all the divisions, but Mr. Boyce was able to show that there were appeals against Kammistiquia lists.

Mr. Conmee put in that appeals could not be heard before a provincial election. He was told that he could have gone on and completed the lists for the federal elections and when he said he did not choose to do so, Mr. Boyce declared that it was because he preferred to have the grievance than the completed lists.

Mr. Conmee had stated that proclamation for Silver Mountain was posted in another riding, but he did not say that it was not also posted in the place where it ought to be.

Following Mr. Boyce, Mr. Aylesworth said he had been subjected to a great deal of abuse since his bill was introduced, but he was fortunate in having become callous in respect to newspaper attacks. Not only that but he had been subject to attacks in the house which he had not been able to hear but had to read next day, but he did not propose to reply to these.

Much of the criticism of the bill had been due to a misapprehension. The last section had been criticized on the ground that it encouraged the incorporation of companies for corrupt political purposes. The intention was to forbid any campaign contributions by any company or association other than one incorporated for political purposes alone. He had in mind the Ontario Liberal Assocation and it never occurred to him that any objection would be made to that.

The Minister of Justice denied that he had attempted to delude the public, when he glossed over the first clause on the introduction of the bill. The leader of the opposition was entirely wrong in saying that the bill of this year was identical with the one prepared in 1904 and vetoed by the then Minister of Justice. As a matter of fact the 1904 bill provided for the preparation of lists de novo while this bill was based on the provincial law.

Mr. Aylesworth took full responsibility for the bill which he drew with his own hand and was prepared to defend and he had never even seen the bill said to have been rejected by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Mr. Sifton had no part or lot either in the preparation of the bill or inspiration of it.

The bill was designed to apply to all portions of Dominion except those which prepared their lists on the assessment rolls of municipalities, or those like Alberta and Saskatchewan, for which special provision had already been made. Proceeding, he said he had warrant for believing that the lists in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia were not satisfactory. It had been undoubtedly established by Mr. Conmee that there has been no sort of revision of the New Ontario lists upon which federal elections must be held, if they take place before July of next year. Without reference to Manitoba, which has for some reason or other cut the principal figure in this discussion, it has been established that there should be new lists in New Ontario, if both sides were to receive justice. It would take a judicial enquiry to find out the truth with regard to Manitoba but enough had been said to show that the lists were not satisfactory. It was certainly a case for legislative interference. There ought to be no difference what political party administered the law so long as the law was satisfactory.

Mr. Aylesworth proceeded to discuss the proposition of the prime minister to delegate to provincial judges the duty of allocating names on the provincial lists, which proposition had been agreed to by the opposition leader. He also announced the terms of agreement as outlined above.

Proceeding in the evening, Mr. Aylesworth said everyone was free to form his own opinion as to the fairness of the New Ontario lists but if the facts were as stated by Mr. Conmee there was ample justification for a provision to make new lists. He announced that in New Ontario eight district judges shall form the boards of registration which shall consist of three judges for each riding, the senior judge to be one and he to select two others from the nearest district courts. The three judges shall appoint enumerators if they so choose who will do the work of preparing the lists under supervision of the judges. The enumerators shall leave the lists in the hands of the registration committee, who shall allocate the voters to the various subdivisions.

Regarding Quebec, it was an anomaly that there should be a large number of districts which have no voters lists. But he had no doubt that on their attention being called to the fact the provincial government would provide means of franchising the voters.

The minister next turned his attention to Clause 17. He went back to 1878 when a close relative of his own was counted out of a seat in parliament because the deputy returning officer had unintentionally put numbers on the ballots. The intention of the clause was that ballots which might be intentionally numbered by a dishonest deputy for the purpose of disenfranchising electors might be counted as legal. The election act provided severe penalties on a man who tampers with a ballot.

Mr. Lancaster pointed out that the new clause did not cover the Wentworth case, but Mr. Aylesworth replied that he was proposing to prevent honest votes being disallowed because of the mistake of a deputy.

The second reading was passed and the house went into committee.

R. L. Borden insisted that the concessions made by Mr. Aylesworth were not those offered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier six weeks ago. He had conferred with Sir Wilfrid in the last few weeks on this subject but had not got any such proposition from him. If he had, the bill would have been read a second time long ago. He thought the Ontario provision would still have to be opposed and condemned.

Mr. Borden commended the government for giving up interference with Manitoba and British Columbia. Ontario was left to the "paltry, meddlesome and pernicious interference" of the government. It was an insult to Ontario. Hearsay reports and irresponsible representation respecting a few back townships were the only reasons given by Mr. Aylesworth for interference with six constituencies and a remarkable feature was that every one of the occurrences related by Messrs. Aylesworth and Conmee as grounds for this intervention had happened since March 9, when the bill was introduced. This was the most remarkable piece of foresight ever exhibited by this government.

If this government proposed to devote its time reviewing the provincial administration of the franchise the best thing to do would be to take back control of the federal franchise in all the provinces.

He warned Sir Wilfrid that he might expect conservative administrations in the future to be called upon by their partizans to interfere with the franchise in the provinces controlled by Liberals.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied, that since the introduction of the bill it had been ascertained that though the lists in British Columbia and Quebec were not entirely satisfactory there was not sufficient ground for interference. As to Manitoba it was thought that since the government of that province had agreed to extend the time for the revision it would be advisable to see how this agreement would be carried out. The existing act gave the governor in council power to interfere in any portion of Canada where there was no provision for regular revision of the lists. New Ontario was the only portion where there was no such provision. This was not satisfactory.

Mr. Borden said that the prime minister prosoped to disregard provincial lists even if they were only three months old.

Section 1 regarding the New Ontario lists was allowed to stand.

Mr. Taylor was informed that during the last fiscal year the department of marine and fisheries has paid $12,630 to George T. Merwin and to F. L. Brooks & Co. $97,121.

Mr. Foster asked for information as to the newspaper report in reference to the French treaty. Mr. Fielding said the only information that he had was contained in the press, namely, that the Franco-Canadian treaty had passed the French chamber of deputies, but had not passed the senate. It had been observed that several French industries had taken objections to certain provisions of the treaty. Mr. Foster asked if the government had any information as to the French chamber adjourning.

"We understood the senate was to have adjourned today," replied Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Borden enquired when the leader of the house would make a statement as to private measures yet to be brought down, particularly Manitoba boundary bill which had been promised in the speech from the throne seven months ago.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it was true the measure was announced in the throne, but since then the legislature had adopted a memorial to parliament, in which the hope was expressed that the measure would be materially changed as to financial conditions, thus altering the whole situation. He promised to make a statement on Monday as to government legislation.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER MAKES A SENSATIONAL OUTBURST

The Verite of Quebec Objects to any Invitation Being Sent to France to Participate in Tercentenary Celebration.

Montreal, July 2.—The Verite, a clerical organ of Quebec, publishes a strange article in conjunction with the Tercentenary celebration, holding that the idea of an official invitation being sent to France to participate in the great event is nothing more than an insult to the Catholic province of Quebec. It says:

"This participation is the result of the false conception given to the demonstration by the Imperialists and the supporters of the entente cordiale who have been given their way in everything pertaining to the entire organization. We think, however, that we are justified in placing the responsibility of such an act on the shoulders of the members of the Quebec committee, who, as everybody knows, attempt to make us believe that they are the complete masters of the situation. We know, however, that the contrary is the case, and that these people have only played a secondary part. For the honor of this committee, for the honor of old Quebec, and for the honor of French Canada as a whole, we would like to believe that these gentlemen will certainly not attribute to themselves the sad merit of having invited official France to the Champlain demonstration. The French Government has been invited by the representatives of the British Crown to send delegates and war vessels to Quebec in order to heighten the eclat of the third centenary and to strengthen the "entente cordiale" in America. Consequently we repeat that the men of straw, who designate themselves as the organizers of the demonstration, have, as a matter of fact, very little to do with it. We believe even that had the Quebec committee been left entirely free they would have given to the celebration, an exclusively French Canadian Catholic tone, and consequently the Masonic and anti-clerical Government of France would have been ignored, as it should have been. As a matter of fact, representatives of France at the third centenary of the foundation of the old French city of Champlain would be necessary, but at the same time these representatives should be of that old France, that Catholic France which has piously conserved the traditions and the virtues of our old mother country.

Continuing, the article says it is admitted today on all sides that there are two countries called France, and it then adds:—

'The France that has been ignored is the Christian France, our old mother country, today ignominiously persecuted for her faith and which is still represented in that country by noble sons and daughters. Alas! we have preferred that other France, that bastard France, which has driven nuns and priests from their convents and which combats the Church and the Pope. This Jewish and Masonic France, as a matter of fact, fills us with disgust. What have we, in fact, to do with the sons and followers of Voltaire? What affinity is there, we ask, between French and Catholic Canada and the ignoble monster born of the revolution of blood and of dirt? Our mother country is the France of Tolbiac, the elder daughter of the Church, while the Clemenceaus the Briands, and the Vivians are for us so many strangers, and we consider that it would be the worst possible misfortune for us to fall under their odious yoke. Herbette in this country would be an intruder, and although there are some people here who will talk of the great mission the persecutors of the Church are accomplishing, we want the people on the other side to understand that these few compatriots do not represent the true national sentiment of our fellow countrymen. There is, however, a consoling thought in this whole business, for in sending to our shores a man like Herbette the French government is digging deeper the abyss that already separates us from this official France, and will break the last tie which unites us. For this, God be praised. When, in fact, we consider that it was Divine Providence that separated us from France in 1760, we again ask ourselves if once more we are not the objects of Divine Grace?'

In another article the 'Verite' refers to a document published eight or ten years ago, containing the names of sixteen thousand French Masons, in which the name of Louis Herbette appears, and it asks if he is the same man who is to be sent here as the representative of the French government? The clerical organ promises to look further into the matter.

U. S. ODDFELLOWS HERE TOMORROW

Brethern From Lynn and Portland, Me. to Visit St. John.

Some 200 Oddfellows will arrive here tomorrow from Lynn and Portland, on the Eastern S.S. company's steamer. They will be escorted from the wharf to their hotels by members of Canton La Tour and the Artillery Band. In the evening the visitors will be taken to Rockwood Park, where a band concert will be held; also a luncheon.

On Sunday morning the visitors, accompanied by the Oddfellows of St. John, will attend divine service in St. Andrews church at 11.30 o'clock. Rev. G. M. Campbell will conduct the services. The Oddfellows will assemble in their hall, Union street, at 11 o'clock.

The Oddfellows of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), are making preparations for the meeting of the grand bodies of Oddfellows of the maritime provinces there the second week in August and have sent out a handsome booklet.

The grand encampment and the Rebekah assembly will convene at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, August 11. On Wednesday, the 14th, the fifty-fourth annual session of the grand lodge will commence at 10 a. m. At 2.30 p. m., there will be a grand parade of Charlottetown Oddfellows, assisted by Canton La Tour, of St. John, and officers of the grand lodge. They will march to the cemetery, where the graves of members will be decorated. The Fourth Regiment will furnish music. At 9 p. m. the Canton will hold a session to confer degrees, at 10 p. m. a band concert will be held in Queen Square gardens. The grand lodges will hold sessions on Thursday morning and afternoon, and in the evening the first and second degrees will be exemplified by the Charlottetown and Summerside Oddfellows. A company of chevaliers from Fort Fairfield will accompany Canton La Tour from St. John to the island.

The grand lodge of the maritime provinces is the oldest Canadian jurisdiction with a continuous history. It was instituted on July 26, 1855, in Halifax. There are at the present time ninety-three subordinate lodges in the maritime provinces with a total membership of more than 8,300 besides more than 2,000 in the Rebekah Branch. The grand lodge held its first meeting in Charlottetown on Aug. 10-12, 1875, and has met here on several occasions since.

The officers of the grand lodge are:—

Grand Master, W. Stetson Rogers, Halifax.

Deputy Grand Master, John Johnston, Sydney Mines.

Grand Warden, W. S. Hopper, Fredericton.

Grand Secretary, Jas. A. Laidlaw, Halifax.

Grand Representatives, John F. Whear, Charlottetown; James A. Bayne, Moncton.

Grand Chaplain, Ven. Archdeacon Newnham, St. Stephen.

Grand Marshall, A. D. Fraser, Sydney Mines.

Grand Conductor, Charles Comben, Woodstock.

Grand Guardian, Alex. Davidson, Springhill.

Grand Herald, H. E. Codner, St. John.

TO REVIVE TOP HATS.

London, July 3.—A crusade to revive the vogue of the top hat will be inaugurated in London tomorrow, when a great procession, in which all members will wear the latest styles of top hats, will march through the Franco-British exposition. For some years the silk hat has been declining in favor, even in the most fashionable circles, and has been superceded by straws and derbys. The silk hat manufacturers, seeing their business threatened, have organized the public crusade.

CRITICISE QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

London, July 3.—Queen Alexandra is coming in for criticism just now because she has accepted an invitation to be present at a lavish garden party to be given by Lady Paget on Sunday. King Edward will also attend. This royal countenance of what is called "Sabbath desecration" by the extremely pious has led to a tempest in a teapot. Most of the diatribes are directed at the queen, as the religious people long ago learned not to expect much in the way of Sabbath observance from King Edward.

ADOPTED DRAFT OF HARBOR BILL

Certain Changes Were Embodied in It by City Council and It Will Now be Sent to Ottawa.

The common council last evening adopted the draft of the bill to place the west side of the harbor under a commission and it will now be forwarded to Ottawa to the minister of public works. Certain changes suggested by Dr. Pugsley were embodied in the bill. These consisted of a section making provision for the corporation to borrow the money to acquire the property, a clause raising the limit of interest charges from three to four per cent., and a stipulation that the corporation should receive all charges for vessels lying at its wharves.

It was decided to defer putting a price on the trasfer until the bill had passed and negotiations were opened. An amendment by Al. McGoldrick to place the whole harbor in commission and take a blebiscite on the question met with no support on the ground that while the council favored both suggestions the time was not yet ripe.

THE TICKET SELLER WITH A BIG CIRCUS

The Man Who Handles the Money and the Perfect System he Employs.

One of the most fascinating and most interesting sights is to closely watch the man at the circus ticket wagon, as he distributes the pieces of pasteboard that call for an admission to the big tent—that great world so dear to the hearts of the small boy, and full of interest to the older folks. Fred Robinson, the treasurer with Cole Brothers' circus, is said to lead the list of theatrical ticket-sellers, and when the show arrives in St. John at the Shamrock baseball grounds next Monday, Mr. Robinson will be one of the centres of attraction.

It is not generally known but a circus ticket-seller very rarely if ever sees the face of the purchaser. He merely deals out the packages of pasteboard to the hands of those who surround the wagon. Making change correctly and quickly is one of the most important qualifications and in this respect Mr. Robinson is said to have few equals. Last season he made one error of five cents during the entire tour, and then he gave some purchaser too much money in return. Thus far this season, not one error has been recorded against him.

Telling interesting anecdotes forms one of Mr. Robinson's ways in which he amuses an audience, but with professional modesty he refrains from narrating instances which stamp his as a man of vast experience. For instance, while the show was touring Europe three years ago, the treasurer was forced to handle the money of seven countries in as many weeks. To perform this work without error is no mean task, but Mr. Robinson never faltered and his books invariably balanced. Many times during the present tour he has stood on a pile of money, and as fast as patrons offered their money, just so did he scoop it into the ticket wagon. The result was that the floor was littered with silver, currency and paper money, but even then no errors were made.

Perhaps the most unique experience was during Cole Brothers' tour in Africa. Here the natives clamored for admission, and pieces of ivory and precious metals were offered in exchange for admission. All these were accepted and a few now hold forth in a conspicuous place in the ticket wagon—an interesting souvenir of an interesting trip. At two stands in Europe the treasurer was forced to make change in five different kinds of currency. This was probably the hardest task that any handler of money has been asked to perform, and it is quite probable that but few have successfully accomplished such a task.

RAISED $11,000 IN ONE'S DAY CAMPAIGN

The City of Detroit Makes Systematic Fight Against Tuberculosis.

(Detroit Saturday Night.)

The Detroit Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (of which Mrs. Clara B. Arthur is a member), met Thursday at the Hotel Pontchartrain to hear the reports of those in charge of the recent Tuberculosis Day. S. T. Douglas, president of the society, presided. Henry C. Potter, treasurer for the day, turned over a check for $10,949.98, the net result of the canvass for funds. The report of Mrs. W. A. McGraw, who headed the committee, was interesting. It was in part as follows:

As to the plans for the future and the use to which the money shall be put, I would favor districting the city and assigning to each of, say, four districts, a competent trained nurse, who will go into the houses of the poor having tuberculosis, and tell of the proper way of living. The nurse shall be equipped with sanitary supplies, and shall report the need of food and clothing. In each case a system of reports shall be adopted so that an accurate idea of the work done may be gained.

I would favor the appointment by the various organizations of the city such as the board of commerce, the trades council, the board of education and the pastors' union, health committees, which shall assist in teaching proper sanitary measures.

Let the churches, schools, factories and stores engage in a campaign of education. It cannot be too often emphasized that a tuberculosis patient is not a menace to society so long as the afflicted one be careful. The danger lies in expectoration, and in allowing the bacilli in the sputum to be carried about.

I recommend thorough co-operation with the board of health, the health officer, visiting nurses. Tau Beta association, the various clinics, the free dispensaries of Grace, Harper and St. Mary's hospitals, free dispensary for diseases of throat and chest on Hastings street—everyone interested in fighting tuberculosis.

It was announced that Police Commissioner Smith and D. U. R. officials have agreed to do all they can to stop the spitting nuisance and emphasis will be placed on the importance of this. Mr. Douglas accorded warm praise to the ladies who have worked so hard for the furtherance of the campaign, and a handsome bouquet was presented to Mrs. McGraw in token of appreciation of her efforts, Miss Dyar making the presentation speech. Mr. Douglas recommended that the word "charity" be omitted in the future, an idea which seemed to find favor with many others present. The finance committee of the society will decide how the funds gathered shall be expended.

TUBERCULOSIS VS. CHARITY.

(Saturday Night Editorial.)

Detroit contributed something over $11,000 during Tuesday's street collections for the war on tuberculosis. This was about half the amount that might have been expected from a town of this size, but it was fair to middling as a starter. With wise expenditure of this money and a minimum of waste no doubt the contribution can be doubled next year. It is reported that 175,000 badges were distributed. This figure may be interpreted as evidence of a very widespread and earnest desire to fight the white plague, though it does not bring the average contribution very high. All honor to the children who gave their pennies to the cause, and a charitable silence for those who passed by on the other side! I hope they never find the monster in their own family; for that would be indeed too severe a visitation for their thoughtless selfishness. There were some who said "no." There were some who squeezed a nickel into the blue star box when a gold piece was well within their means. Them we forgive also. They will do better next time.

Next time, too, we will drop the "Charity" from the official name of the day. Charity still suffereth long and is kind; wherefore it needs no label. Many a fake has been pulled off in the name of charity that would make a Berkshire blush. Many of us contributed our mite, not to charity, but to fight a common enemy. Many a victim of tuberculosis needs help and advice who would scorn the bounty of official charity. We are organizing to protect the rich as well as the poor. All for one and one for all!

HUNDREDS OFFER TO SELL THREE FINGERS AT $300 FOR EACH

One Man Would Part With All He has at That Price--Many Wanted Money in Advance.

East Liverpool, Ohio, July 3.—Several hundred persons from various sections of the country are willing to sell three fingers of their hand at $300 per finger, and have offered them by letter to Joseph Balloux, of this city.

A. C. Balloux, a well-to-do real estate dealer of Weeling, W. Va., recently crushed his hand in the cogs of a small ice cream freezer at his home. He was taken to a hospital, where the surgeons advised him his hand could be saved if fingers could be secured to graft on in place of those in which the bones had been crushed beyond recovery. Joseph Balloux, a brother, immediately offered to give up one of his fingers for that purpose. The injured man refused to accept the proffer.

The story got out that Balloux was offering $300 each for fingers, and the mail soon brought all kinds of offers. One man from Columbus said he needed the $300 more than he did the fingers, and he would come on and have them all amputated for the money, provided $25 was paid in advance for his expenses. Another came from Put-in Bay, where a man wrote for transportation so that he could come and give the necessary digits. Another offered to give up his whole hand at cut-rate prices.

In the meantime the injured man is getting well without his fingers, and the offers are too late.

OFFICERS INSTALLED

The officers of Golden Rule Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by District Deputy Grand Master Codner, assisted by the grand officers. The new officers are:

F. L. Ewart, noble grand.
H. B. Duke, vice grand.
W. W. Allingham, recording-secretary.
W. Watson, permanent secretary.
T. H. Johnston, treasurer.
Past Grand J. Mosher, conductor.
Past Grand T. Pollock, warden.
Past Grand F. Griffiths, R. S. N. G.
Past Grand W. Saunderson, L. S. N. G.
Past Grand F. Long, R. S. S.
Charles Jennings, L. S. S.
J. Allingham, R. S. V. G.
W. Williams, L. S. V. G.
Past Grand J. Campbell, O. G.
F. Haslam, I. G.
S. Purdy, Jr., Chaplain.
F. M. Griffiths, W. R. Saunderson and J. M. Beatteay, trustees.

ST. JOHN IS INCLUDED

J. Campbell White, secretary of the international committee of the laymen's missionary movement, will, it is expected, be in this city in September. Special meetings will be held in twelve Canadian cities during that month and October. The campaign will extend from Halifax to Vancouver. A meeting of the executive of the missionary movement was held in Toronto last Tuesday, and H. H. Fudger and D. J. Moore were appointed joint presidents of the scheme and Rev. A. E. Armstrong and Rev. F. W. Armstrong, secretaries. It is expected that many delegates from outside points will attend the mettings here, which will last a week.

United States schooner George E. Prescott was towed out of Apple river yesterday morning by the steamer Mikado. She is lumber laden for Boston.

Brigt. Harry, Captain Cain, will sail this week from Yarmouth with a cargo of fish and lumber.

The Tented City for Quebec Tercentenary

