

ENGLAND VERSUS FRANCE. Boston Herald's View of their Relative Strength.

A war between France and England, if it should break out, would be an exceedingly serious contest, but if confined to these two great nations, it does not seem probable that it could be attended with special suffering to the English. Of course the French army, in size, and possibly in the equipment of certain branches of service, is superior to the English. If the two countries were contiguous, the French could pour into England an invading force which the present armed strength of that country would find it difficult, if not impossible, to press back. But, unless the French can secure control of the English channel, the invasion of England is as impossible now as it was in the days of Napoleon Bonaparte.

To secure control of the English channel for a sufficiently long time to land a large invading force on the coast of England, it would be necessary for the French to defeat the English naval force retained for defence. Our experience in the war with Spain has made it too evident for any one to be mistaken that a mere comparison of the number of ships, the size of these and the weight of their guns has no bearing whatever, on the fighting strength of two nations. If the Spanish had possessed our navy, and we had had the Spanish warships sailing under our flag, while the contest would have been a much more difficult one, we are inclined to believe that we should still have come out winners, results due to the superiority of our methods and of our men. What holds true of our experience would doubtless hold true in a naval engagement between the fleets of the English and the French.

In the earlier years of this century the English ship for ship, found little trouble in defeating the French, and one is not likely to be far wrong in assuming that similar results would attend future experiences of the same character. The English possess, as we possess, a natural aptitude for the water. The French are much more like the Spanish in this respect, although we willingly admit that they are far superior to our late adversaries. Still, if the contest was an equal one, so far as ships, guns and men were concerned, we should say that the odds were greatly in favor of the English. As a matter of fact, the superiority, both in ships, guns and men, rests with the English; hence, there does not seem to be any reasonable probability that, in the event of a war between the two countries, the French will ever have the opportunity given them of using their great army in an invasion of England.

On the other hand, the possession or control of the seas could not fail to give to the English an opportunity of striking many serious blows to the French. The colonial possessions of the country would be at the mercy of the ruler of the seas, just as Spain's colonies were thrown open to us by the inability of that nation to defeat our war fleets. The garrisons which France had in Tonquin, Cocin China, Madagascar, and at various points on the coast of Africa, could hardly defend their domains when cut off from all but occasional and irregular connection with the mother country. France could in this way be deprived of her colonial possessions by the English, just as, more than a century ago, she was deprived not only of the large possibilities that then existed for her in India, but also of her great and valuable Canadian colony.

There is, of course, the contingency to be taken into account that France will have the co-operation and assistance of Russia, and, under such circumstances, the position of England would be much more serious in having to face single-handed two of the greatest military powers of the world. It is probable, however, that, on the basis of naval efficiency, the English sea power is quite equal to that of Russia and France combined, for, apart from the conditions of efficiency we have referred to above, it is not possible for allied forces acting under separate commands, or under the delegated commands of a single naval officer, to act as effectively as where all of the ships of a fleet belong to the same nation and are manned by those belonging to a common service. Each nation would have its own ideas as to the manner in which a battle at sea should be carried on; and hence, for true efficiency, we imagine that a war fleet composed of ten French ships and ten Russian ships would not be much more serviceable than a fleet of fifteen French ships.

But what the English have to consider in the case of Russian participation is the possibility of an effective use by Russia of her land forces. France must cross the sea at one point or another in order to strike a blow. England with its army, but the borders of Russian territory and English territory come together in Asia, and although their point of meeting in the Hindoo Kooch mountains lends itself to defence much better than to invasion, there is the possibility of a Russian advance across Afghanistan, either with the assent or in spite of the resistance of the ruler of that country. A year or two ago it seemed not unlikely that Russia was prepared to support France in certain African enterprises, but since the Czar's official statement concerning the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, it hardly seems likely that that great potentate will give positive aid to the French when the latter are occupying, as they are in the case of Fashoda, an obviously illogical position.

Dr Williams' Pink Pills HAVE CURED THOUSANDS--SOME OF THEM YOUR NEIGHBORS.

CRIPPLED WITH RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Alpheus Mott, an esteemed resident of McCreed, Ont., says:—For some years past I have suffered horribly with rheumatism. At times I was so bad that I was almost wholly deprived of the use of my legs, and could only go about with great difficulty. I had to give up farming entirely and removed to Brockville, where I had the best of medical advice, but with no good results. I also tried many remedies said to be cures for rheumatism, but with no better results. Some of my friends urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so, and found they were doing me a great deal of good. I then moved to Morewood, where I still continued the use of the pills, steadily gaining in health and strength, until I could abandon the use of the cane, without the aid of which I could not before move about. Every ache and pain left me and only those who suffered the terrible pangs of rheumatism can understand the joy I feel at what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me."

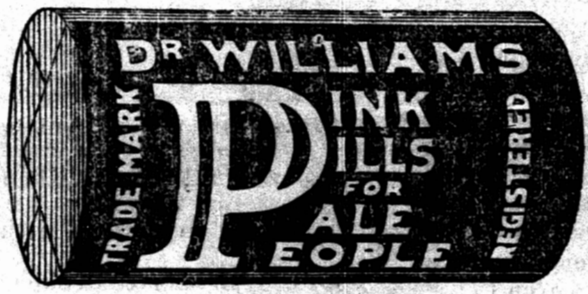
A VICTIM OF SCIATICA

Mrs. J. Palmer, now a resident of Forest, but for some thirty-five years a resident of the adjacent township of Warwick, says:—I have for many years been a great sufferer from sciatic rheumatism, being at times so bad that I was not able to walk. I tried many remedies, and while I had temporary aid from some, I received nothing in the way of permanent relief. In fact, it seems to be growing steadily worse and for nine months I was forced to use crutches. My sister urged me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have done me a wonderful amount of good. The crutches have been discarded. I can go about as easily and feel better than I have felt for years before. I think these Pills a grand medicine.

COULD NOT SLEEP

Mr. David R. McKay, the well-known baker, of Stellarton, N. S., writes:—I feel that I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was very badly run down, could not work and could not sleep at night. My appetite was poor and I was rapidly losing flesh. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was surprised at the rapidity with which they built me up. In a few weeks my weight increased from 130 to 149 pounds. My appetite returned, I could sleep well, and could do my work without feeling tired. I always recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to those ailing.

Autumn Medicine, Change of season often affects the health more or less perceptibly. Prudent people take "Spring" medicine—but Autumn medicine is just as needful. The effect of the hot summer weather on the blood makes itself felt, now that the weather is changing; you feel bilious, dyspeptic and tired; there may be pimples or an eruption on the skin; the damp weather brings little twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia, that give warning of the winter that is coming. If you want to be brisk and strong for the winter, it is NOW that you should build up the blood and give the nerves a little tonic. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you strong and stave off aches and pains for the winter if you take them now. Prevention is better than cure. But it is only Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that are of any use. If the full name isn't there it is a substitute—don't take it.



WEAK AND AMBITIONLESS

Mrs. Geo. Anns, who resides near Orillia, Ont., says:—I thought at one time we were going to lose our eldest daughter. She was run down, weak and had no ambition. She did not suffer any pain, but just appeared to be slowly wasting away. She was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit her, and for nearly two years this condition of affairs went on. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills constantly and highly recommended, we decided to try them. Two months' treatment worked wonders; she gained so much strength that she is now able to do any work about the house, and her cheeks, once so pallid, now present a rosy glow of health. I gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other mothers whose daughters may be feeble.

It is proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure Rheumatism, Sciatica, Locomotor ataxia, Anaemia (lack of blood), Heart troubles, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, Incipient Consumption, All Female Weakness, Dizziness and Headache, And all Troubles arising from Poor and Watery Blood. When buying ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. And refuse all substitutes. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Revision Proceedings Opened—Picquart's Letter.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The opening proceedings in the Dreyfus revision case took place in the court of cassation today. During the session of the court, an anti-revisionist mob numbering about 100 people and headed by Mme. Dumont, Millevoy and Lasiers, shouting "Vive L'Armee" and "A mort le Dreyfus" (death to the Jews) attempted to enter the court of cassation, but the passage of the mob was barred by the police and large reinforcements were sent to guard the approaches to the court.

Great stress was laid by M. Bardou on Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the minister of justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

This letter also cites interviews which Col. Picquart had with Gen. Billot and Gen. Gonzez and says: "With the proof in my hands I have established the innocence of Dreyfus."

To this Gen. Gonzez replied, according to the letter to the minister of justice: "What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?" Col. Picquart—"But he is innocent," Gen. Gonzez—"You know Mercier (former minister of war) and Sausseier (former military governor of Paris) are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?"

The letter continued that on leaving Gen. Gonzez, Col. Picquart declared he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus and he proposed to fight the matter out and reveal what he knew.

These statements upon the part of the reporter caused a sensation in court. After further reference to Col. Picquart's charges that the minister of war and general staff had tampered with documents and had manufactured evidence in the Dreyfus case and a preparation of the contradictory statements of Col. Picquart and the minister of war relative to the secret documents alleged to have been communicated to the court martial, the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The court house was emptied quickly. PARIS, Oct. 27.—The belief is general tonight that the court of cassation will pronounce neither for revision nor for

annulment of the decision in the Dreyfus case, as either course would entail awkward consequences. To avoid these, it is expected the court will decide that, as the affair now presents itself, there has been no reason, for the conviction and therefore, the condemnation pronounced upon Capt. Dreyfus by the court martial cannot be upheld.

M. Dupuy, who was interviewed as he was leaving the Elysee, said the question of Dreyfus' revision was purely judicial, adding: "No honest politician will decline to accept the decision which shall be given."

Something New Among Bibles.

The new and original Linear Parallel Self Pronouncing Teachers' Bible is without doubt a most valuable addition in the line of Bibles published since the revised version was given to the public. The special feature of this quite recent edition of the Sacred Scriptures is an arrangement by which not only the readings, but the comparisons of the two versions become easy, immediate, satisfactory and perfect. No parallel columns, or embarrassing footnotes. The words and passages which are the same in both versions are set in large, clear type and where differences occur either in language, spelling, italicization, parenthesis, punctuation, or otherwise, they are clearly set forth by means of double lines of smaller type making a readily and easily readable combined text.

The authorized version is given in the top of the line and the new, or revised version in the bottom line of small type. The texts of the two versions are thus associated upon the same page, thus direct and instant comparison of the respective versions is assured and all complexities, imperfections and mistakes are easily avoided. Both eye and mind are at once, and as fast as one can read addressed to every difference in the two texts. This admirable Bible, and the only one of the kind in existence as far as we know, embraces other excellent features such as references, maps, appendices, etc., etc. For the purposes of introducing this latest improvement in Biblical publication, a very special offer is made to ministers and Sunday school superintendents.

The publishers and sole agents are A. J. Holman & Co., 1222 Arch St. Philadelphia. W. HARRISON. Bathurst, N.B.

ST. ANDREW'S TORONTO.

Now Stated That It Has Called Rev. Mr. Connell.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—It transpires that at the St. Andrew's church congregational meeting on Monday evening it was decided to offer the vacant pastorate to Rev. J. Connell, of Regent Square church, London, and that a cablegram was sent to Yokohama, where Mr. Connell is expected to arrive shortly, offering him \$5,000 a year and a manse, with the added statement that the congregation would await his return from the east.

The stipend is \$1,000 a year more than was paid to Rev. W. J. McCaughan by St. Andrew's. Mr. Connell, however, was sought after also by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, to fill the pulpit formerly occupied by the late Dr. Hal.

NOW THE PHILIPPINES.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1898.—The American peace commission today was in session during the whole forenoon. The deliberations, however, had no relation to the question of the Cuban debt, upon which the attitude of the United States has been strictly determined.

Our commissioners discussed the Philippines question today, and decided upon the policy to follow. It is believed the American commissioners have full power to deal with the matter, as they may judge best in the interests of the United States.

The Gaulois today, in referring to yesterday's joint session, says: "It is certain that both sides will endeavor to gain time, the Americans not wishing to take up the Philippine question before the United States congressional elections have taken place, and they do not want a certain alleged mystery previously disclosed by the Gaulois, to become known at present."

This refers to the alleged statement that there has been some disagreement between the United States and Spain outside the protocol regarding Spanish sovereignty, an allegation which the Associated Press has already declared, on high authority, to be untrue. The Gaulois affirms that the Spaniards are delaying a solution of the Cuban debt question until after the elections in the United States, "expecting then to get better terms," adding that it fears Spain does not perceive the advantages possible to her from the electoral situation in the United States.

A LOCOMOTIVE DROWNED.

New York, Oct. 25, 1898. Five freight cars and a locomotive of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad ran off an open drawbridge into Newark bay this morning the engine driver and fireman just escaping by jumping to the trestlework as the engine fell into 45 feet of water.

The locomotive, one of the largest in use by the B. & O. company, was pulling 35 cars loaded with cloth goods and general merchandise. There was a dense fog at the time, and the engineer did not see the danger signal, which, the bridge-tenders declare, was set nearly a half a mile from the bridge.

ACTIVITY AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—The British warships Pallas and Talbot arrived this morning from Bermuda.

General William Seymour, commander of the troops in British North America, will return from Ottawa at once, his visit having been cut short by the unusual activity in military and naval circles at this station. There will be a mobilization of the troops here to-morrow and Thursday, including a sham battle. On Thursday every available man will be on parade in full marching order.

ENGLAND IS NOT IDLE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The English newspapers are full of naval particulars, but the only fresh development is an order received at Portsmouth to prepare all the ships of the fleet and the reserve for immediate mobilization. Eight additional warships commenced coaling there this morning and working parties were immediately placed on board the other reserve vessels at Portsmouth.

Although not connected with the war preparations, much attention has been attracted to a request received by the Clyde shipbuilders, from the British admiralty, for tenders for four new first-class battleships, a first class cruiser, and 12 torpedo boat destroyers. The distinguishing feature is the increased armament which, it is believed, will make the battleships the most powerful vessels of their class afloat. They will have a speed of 19 knots. The cruiser will be of 14,000 tons, and will be designed to steam 23 knots. All the vessels will mount exceptionally strong quick-firing guns.

S. S. LESSON.

MESSIAH'S KINGDOM FORETOLD.

ISA. 11 1.10. OCTOBER 30 GOLDEN TEXT. The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. Isa. 11. 9.

OUTLINE.

- 1. The Coming King, v. 1-5. 2. His Holy Kingdom, v. 6-10. Time.—It is impossible to tell how many years Isaiah had been known as a prophet when he uttered the words of our lesson. We date the coronation of Hezekiah king of Judah about 726 B.C. (some say 724). Hoshes, the last king of the Ten Tribes, was taken captive about 723 B. C. The great invasion of Palestine by King Sargon is usually dated 711 B. C.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

- 1. The Coming King, v. 1-5. Of what lineage was the King to be? What indicates his humble origin? What traits in his character are foretold? In what spirit was he to rule among men? How to deal with the poor and needy? How with the wicked? What his qualifications for righteous rule? 2. His Holy Kingdom, v. 6-10. What declarations show the peace of his Kingdom? How are these statements to be understood? What trait of the kingdom does verse 8 foretell? What is meant by "my holy mountain"? See chap. 2. 2-4. What knowledge is to prevail everywhere? Golden Text. What standard is foretold? Who would seek it, and with what result? How widely have the Gentiles turned to the true King?

IN THE PACIFIC ALSO.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25.—The preparations at Esquimault by the British North Pacific squadron continue unabated. An air of activity pervades all departments. The Amphion, which is understood would not go into dry dock until after another steamer already booked had been dealt with, received instructions yesterday from the admiral of the fleet to commence the necessary work immediately, and she entered the dry dock.