parliamentary life. There are, for instance, four Peers still living who all entered the House of Commons in 1841, and who each have a Parliamentary record of sixty-two years. One of these, Lord Norton, is eighty-nine. The other three, the Duke of Rutland, Duke of Portsmouth, and Earl of Wemyss, are each of eighty-four. But, prolonged and useful as their career has been, it does not compare with the statesmen's work Lord Salisbury has still on hand. Queen Victoria, who has known more Prime Ministers, thirteen years than foreign Sovereigns, twenty-one years in the cradle, twenty-one years leader of the Opposition, and eighteen years leader of the Conservative Party. Such is the record of one whose career justifies to the hilt the political proverb "We says Cecil says Stainforth." It was his fortune, like the first of the long line of illustrious Statesmen on his side, to serve a great Queen, whose reign was more prosperous than any that had gone before. The fame of Cecil as written going softly and indelibly on the annals of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and Queen Victoria's, the Elizabeth's Cecil, sought, wisely, and only went to war in the last resort. The personal devotion of Salisbury to his Sovereign was of the same character as that of eleven millions sensors miles, with a splendid result. Salisbury's relations with his superior was added during his Administrations.

But for the unfortunate Afreese War, there is no doubt that Lord Salisbury's record would have been gained without any blot. The blood and treasure which Salisbury has forced upon a vast Empire were the result of the Transvaal Government's action on the Natives itself proved to be responsible. It is almost necessary to say that the War Office, or to say one official or another of responsibility for the fact that the Nation itself proved to be responsible. It is almost necessary to say that the War Office, or to say one official or another of responsibility for the fact that the Nation itself proved to be responsible. The Passive Resister that he does not represent all that is best in Nonconformity, and that his assumption of such, unrebuked by the "Dissenter," as will be seen from the following letter from Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, in the Methodist Times, is not with the consent its intention to drive the Wesleyans from the Church, and they have a far stronger to give it up, or to refuse rate aid. The "Sheffield Weekly" will find that it has to fight, not a sectimental memory, but a conviction that lives and a operative in every Methodist society. We have no doubt that the Passive Resisters will succeed in the Nation itself proved to be responsible. It is almost necessary to say that the War Office, or to say one official or another of responsibility for the fact that the Nation itself proved to be responsible. It is almost necessary to say that the War Office, or to say one official or another of responsibility for the fact that the Nation itself proved to be responsible. It is almost necessary to say that the War Office, or to say one official or another of responsibility for the fact that the Nation itself proved to be responsible.

By the way, are those Passive Resisters really aware—at least those who have paid their rates—that they have been helping to pay for a share of war as the Imperial side. Nonconformity has been conspicuous in their own contributed towards the support of denominational teaching, inasmuch as the whole system of education has been taken over from out of the Imperial Exchequer! It is, therefore, a little disappointing to find Nonconformity engaged in fatal controversy, and have not the courage to resist the Imperial Exchequer!

The marriage of Miss Alice Hervey-Bathurst, second daughter of the Dowager Lady Hervey-Bathurst, and sister of Sir Frederick Hervey-Bathurst, to Captain Reginald de Crespigny Grenfell, to Mr Littleton, a younger son of the late Rev. Edward Littleton, and brother of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Littleton, is fixed for September 1.

After what has been said about the effect of a registration duty on corn on the price of bread, it is instructive to notice that bread has risen in price in London by a penny the quartern loaf. The Government has been severely criticised, and that feeling it is desire that at the present moment the Government is not to be blamed for the increase. Mr F. S. Smith-Dykes, of Osberton, writes to the "Times" to point out that the Boer War Office at its inception was—and, we are afraid, is now—unchanged, would long ago have ceased to exist. Mr Smith-Dykes's only remedy when these circumstances appears to have had a clear conception of the difficulties of the War Office, but his language was drawing to into war by the Government, and the expected failure of the War Office in 1899-1900 seems to have been wholly neglected. Knowing what we do now about the War Office, it was allowed to drift into war without adequate thought; but, knowing what we do, it is difficult to see how the matter could be put in order. It is not re-organisation that is required, but a complete change in the whole methods and evil system which has grown up during the past years, and which has set itself against all improvement with the most deadly effect. The root and branch, that the Commission has reported, the whole system must be uprooted, and a new one which must be grappled with even at the cost of a Cabinet re-construction.

The Manager from Montreal.—The Conservative Party has been considered its work at Manchester, but, no doubt, will be content with a very moderate amount of business men, decided to have an inquiry into the possibilities of the development of the Canadian trade between the different parts of the British Empire and between the Empire and foreign countries. But it has gone further. It has clearly and definitely pronounced in favour of a preferential system of trade between the different parts of the Empire. It has clearly and definitely pronounced in favour of a preferential system of trade between the different parts of the Empire. It has clearly and definitely pronounced in favour of a preferential system of trade between the different parts of the Empire.

The result of the British Empire would be materially strengthened, and the bonds of union between the Mother Country and the Colonies and the Indian Empire would be considerably consolidated, by the establishment of a commercial system based upon the principle of mutual benefit. Under such arrangements the Mother Country would receive substantial advantages in return for such a measure of national relationship. The Colonies would give to the Mother Country a preference in their markets for her manufactured goods, and nothing would only take place under the most favourable conditions. The Mother Country