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### A FIELD FOR THE SIKHS.

A disposition may be shown in some quarters to regard the proposal of Teja Singh, the picturesque leader of the East Indians in British Columbia, to find a lucrative field of labor for his countrymen in the rice and sugar plantations of Louisiana, as visionary, but there is no reason why it should be not only feasible but successful. The Sikhs of Northern India would find there just the conditions which would appeal to them. The climate does not differ greatly from that of India and the labor would be congenial. No doubt the United States immigration laws might offer some obstacle to their entry, but those who are fathering the project are apparently satisfied that any objection of that nature can be overcome.

It must be evident that the United States as well as the Sikhs would gain by the accession of a considerable population of these Indians to Louisiana. No better settlers could be secured for that part of the republic. The only reason that they do not make acceptable settlers in British Columbia is that they cannot adapt themselves to the conditions here. The labor which they are called upon to perform, if they are to be self-supporting, is entirely new to them and is too heavy. In addition, the climate, mild as it is for white men, is not mild enough for those accustomed to the hot skies of India. On the plantations of Louisiana the labor would not be heavy, but its proper performance would require patience, and this the Sikh and Hindu possess in a high degree.

There can be no doubt that the intelligent natives of India would quickly make their presence felt for good in that part of America and would easily drive out of the plantations the black labor which is such a detriment to the progress of Louisiana. All well wishers of the Indian people will hope that success may crown the efforts in this project of Teja Singh and those who may be associated with him in the movement.

### OIL IN ENGLAND.

The adventurous temerity with which the Standard Oil octopus has stretched out its tough and elastic tentacles in the detection of the British Isles has evidently aroused the fighting tendencies of the Scottish oil refiners and dealers who do not at present see why they should sell their paying businesses to the all-

absorbing institution. That the Standard Oil people are expecting to do business on a large scale is shown by their locating their office in a central and somewhat aristocratic part of London. It seems somewhat of a picaresque, that ground, even if which is historical, should be taken up by an enterprise, the aim of which will no doubt be to drive British traders out of business and to make large oil dealers of the public. It would appear that this circumstance, taken in connection with its accomplishment, should furnish a telling object lesson to the Tariff Reform party. They will, no doubt, reflect that any taxation of a product like petroleum and its products might as well go into the public coffers as be levied by a foreign and unscrupulous trust.

### ELECTION FIGURES.

Post election figures are always entertaining. They go to show that as has so often been said the dexterous manipulator can prove anything.

Since the recent federal election in Canada we have had most ingenious minds bent upon proving all sorts of things from the returns. It has been shown beyond possibility of dispute that Laurier was really returned to power by a minority of the Canadian people and that his majority of 50 odd in the House of Commons ought not to exist. And yet we know that the only Dexter poll in the broad Dominion which was at work on election day was in Connec's constituency. It has been shown, too, with more moderation that had a comparatively small vote in Ontario gone Conservative instead of Liberal the House would have been balanced. The Liberals do not trouble themselves with such computations. They do not have to with a majority which can carry any legislation they want.

In the United States, too, the figure has been busy at work since the Taft-Bryan contest over there. And the completed returns of the presidential election, now just issued for all the States, must afford an interesting study to some of the prophets in the heat of that campaign, and prove more or less instructive to those who are trying to get a look into the political future.

It is of no significance to compare this year's vote with that of four years ago, when Roosevelt received many thousands of votes from the Bryan end of the Democratic party, reducing Parker's vote to the lowest given a Democratic candidate for president of the United States in twenty years. The proper comparison is with the result in the several Bryan campaigns. The total vote for Taft this year was 7,659,658, the largest ever cast, and exceeding the great vote given Roosevelt four years ago. The vote for Bryan was 6,450,690, making Taft's popular majority 1,208,968.

The vote for Bryan this year was 82,390 less than he received when he first ran, twelve years ago, and this is in spite of the fact that Oklahoma, which gave him 122,406, has been added.

Cardinal Wiseman, the first Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster is on record as the author of a charming and popular novel, entitled "The Archdeacon Farrar." Canon Kingsley, both of them great divines of the Church of England, have numerous novels to their credit, but the new Archbishop of York furnishes the first instance of a successful novelist being raised to the Anglican Primacy of England.

It is true that he has not many novels to his credit—only two or three in fact—and the one which I have more particularly in mind bears the title of "The Young Clanroy," a romance of the '45. It deals with the most romantic period of Scottish history.

The new Archbishop has no private fortune of his own, and will therefore be unable to maintain the standard of the most magnificent of his predecessors in modern times, Archbishop Harcourt, who never left his palace—the grand old Manor of Bishopscote—unless attended by his gentlemen in waiting and by his chaplains, in a stately equipage, drawn by six horses, mounted by purple and gold-brail-trunked postillions, while two outriders, also in purple liveries, rode in advance of the equipage, announcing by blasts of their horns that the Primate of England was on the road and that everybody should make way for his grace.

### Stipend of the Archbishop.

Archbishop Harcourt's personal fortune was very great. Moreover, in those days the stipend of the Archbishop of York was over \$200,000 a year, whereas in these modern times it has been reduced to \$60,000.

Of course the latter sum appears very liberal, especially in the eyes of those who are obliged to maintain themselves and their families on \$1200 a year, and to curates, who are expected to make both ends meet on a paltry \$400 a year. But when all the drains on the Archbishop's purse are taken into consideration it will be seen that very little remains at his personal disposal, and that he, too, despite his palace, his allowances and his emoluments is not free from financial worries.

### Retires From Turf.

Italy's turf has sustained a very serious loss through the retirement of Prince Doria-Pamphili, whose colors will no longer be seen on any Italian or foreign racecourse. He has been notable, not only as Italy's foremost sportsman, but also as her most successful breeder of racehorses. The Prince's taste for racing comes to him largely through his English blood. For his mother was Lady Mary Talbot, daughter of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. He received his education at Harrow, and is married to Lady Emily Pelham Clinton, one of the sisters of the present Duke of Newcastle.

The Doria Palace at Rome faces on the Corso, and covers an entire block, being packed from cedar to roof with priceless treasures of art and history. One of the features of the palace is the grand salon, which bears the name of Andrea Doria, the famous Genoese admiral of the fifteenth century, and below the noble portrait of him that adorns the walls is the sword which he wore in his great naval victory at Lepanto.

The Doria family, which has furnished numerous Doges to Genoa, and which owes its princely title to the Holy Roman Empire, for services rendered in command of the imperial naval forces of Germany in the middle ages, has played a very important and illustrious role in the history of Italy during the last five or six centuries.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOT.

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