PRETORIA SURRENDERS.

Capital of Transvaal Submits to the British Without a Shot Being Fired.

A despatch from London, Thursday says:—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from the Earl of Rosslyn, who was a prisoner at Pretoria, and who, as a civilian, appears to have been released —

"Pretoria, Wednesday, May 30, 11.40 a.m.—Pretoria will be occupied in about two hours without resistance.

"The President has gone to Waterval boven.

"The burgomaster, De Sousa, is authorized to receive the British. He, with an influential committee of citizens, including Chief Justice Gregorowski, has been appointed to preserve life and property during the interregnum.

"Everything is quiet, but crowds are waiting expectantly in Church square for the arrival of the British.

"Fearing a possible disturbance and bloodshed among the prisoners of war at Waterval, United States Consul Hay and Mr. Leigh Wood insisted upon 20 officers being liberated on parole to go to the men. Their action cannot be too highly praised.

"I was permitted to accompany the officers. Everything was quiet."

CONFIRMED BY OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has issued nothing from Gen. Roberts since it made public its despatch sent from Germiston Tuesday, announcing that he expected to occupy Johannesburg without opposition, but telegrams from correspondents at Pretoria state that the Boer capital has been abandoned to the British, the forts having been evacuated, and President Kruger and the Executive Council having fled.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c., in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, June 5—All round prices were steady at the range of last Tuesday. Only 40 loads came in.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 5-8c; heavy hogs, 6c; and light hogs, 5 3-4c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt. .	$4 25	$5 25
Butcher, choice do	3 75	4 50
Butcher, med. to good.	3 25	3 62 1-2
Butcher, inferior	3 00	3 25
Stockers, per cwt.	3 00	3 75
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3 75	4 50
Yearlings, per cwt....	4 50	5 25
Spring lambs, each. ...	2 50	4 50
Bucks, per cwt.	2 50	3 50
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each, ...	25 00	45 00
Calves, each	2 00	10 00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt...	6 00	6 62 1-2
Light hogs, per cwt....	5 25	5 75
Heavy hogs, per cwt...	5 50	6 00
Sows.	3 00	3 12 1-2
Stags.	2 25	2 50

Toronto, June 5.—Wheat—American markets opened firmer, but eased off again toward the close. Local prices were about steady. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 64 1-2, to 65c, north and west; 65 1-2 to 66c east; goose wheat, 71c east; and 70c west; spring, east, 66c; Manitoba No 1 hard, 76 1-2c, Toronto, and west; 78c, g.i.t., lake and rail; and 73 to 73 1-2c, Owen Sound.

Flour—Quiet. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, $2.50 per bbl. bid; and $2.60 asked. Special brands, in wood, $2.90 to $3.

Millfeed—Dull. Bran $13 to $13.50; shorts, $14 to 14.50, west.

Corn—Quiet. No. 1 American yellow, at 44 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 44c.

Peas—Dull. Car lots are quoted nominally, at 56 1-2 to 57c, north and west, and 57 1-2 to 58c, east.

Barley—Very little doing, No. 2, 39c west, and 40c east; No. 1, 41 to 42c.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots west, 51c; and 52c east.

Oats—Easy. White oats, north and west, 26 1-2c; and east, 27 1-2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 50c west, and 51c east.

Buffalo, June 5.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, spot, 71 1-2c. Winter wheat—Strong for red; No. 2 red, 74 1-2 to 75c; mixed, 74 to 74 1-2c; No. 1 white, 73 1-2 to 74c. Corn — Weak, No. 2 yellow, 42 to 42 1-2c; No. 3 yellow, 41 1-2 to 41 3-4c; No. 4 yellow, 40c; No. 2 corn, 40 1-2 to 40 3-4; No. 3 corn, 40 to 40 1-4c. Oats — Quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 27 1-4c; No. 3 white, 26 3-4c; No. 4 24 1-4c; No. 3 mixed, 25c. Rye—No. 1 nominally 60; No. 2.59 1-2c; Flour— Quiet and steady.

Minneapolis, June 5.—Wheat — In store, No. 1 Northern, May, 65c; July, 65 1-8c; September, 65 3-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 66 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 65 3-8c, No. 2 Northern, 64 1-8c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, June 5.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69 1-4c; May, 69 1-4c; July, 69 1-4c; September, 69 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67 3-8c; May, 67 3-8c; July, 67 5-8c; September, 67 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 5-8c; No. 3 spring, 62 5-8c. Oats—22 1-2 to 23c. Corn—36 3-8c.

Milwaukee, June 5.—Wheat—Dull; No. 1 Northern, 67 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 66 to 66 1-2c. Rye—Steady, No. 1, 56 to 56 1-2c. Barley—Steady; No. 1, 42 to 43c; sample, 37 to 42c.

Chicago, June 5.—Wheat was strong early to-day on higher cables, but weakened later on rains and prospects of more of it in the North-West. July closing unchanged. Corn closed 1-8 to 1-4c lower, and oats a shade higher. Provisions at the close were a trifle lower all round.

PLAGUE STRICKEN INDIA.

REVOLTING SCENES TOO HORRIBLE FOR DESCRIPTION.

Report of the Editor of the Christian Herald—Tells of His Tour and Some of what Suffering He Witnessed.

A despatch from Bombay, says:—Mr. Louis Kloepfs, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14 and started at once on a tour of the famine-stricken districts, has returned after travelling through the most sorely-smitten districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Gujerat and Barola. He makes the following statement regarding his observations:—

"Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives scattering in all directions, and stricken in flight, were found dying in the fields and roadside ditches. The number at one relief station was increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day.

"At Godhera there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days, and Dohad, 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death-rate at Godhera and Dohad was 90 per cent.

PATIENTS FACING CORPSES.

"The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmedabad the death rate in the poor-house was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse.

"The thermometer read 115 in the shade. Millions of flies hovered around the uncleansed dysentery patients.

"I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Viragam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair.

"I can fully verify the report that vultures, dogs, and jackals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws.

WORST IN THE CENTURY.

"The Government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague, and the cholera the condition of Bombay Presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the 19th century. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken, and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

FUTURE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Roberts Likely to Return to England Shortly.

A despatch from London, says:—There is little discussions in the English press regarding the future government of the Boer territories. No objection is raised to the announced programme of annexation. Military governments will be succeeded by the civil administration at the soonest possible moment. It is generally believed that Gen. Roberts will be allowed to return almost immediately after the war is ended. The chances are that Sir Alfred Milner will be Governor of all British South Africa except Natal, transferring his headquarters temporarily at least to Pretoria. Johannesburg or Bloemfontein.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

POINT CLAIRE FIRE SUFFERERS.

Mr. Monk asked the Government for aid to the sufferers from the recent fire at Point Claire. He said that two-thirds of the village had been destroyed, eighteen families are in absolute need and distress, and about 130 people without a home. He knew that Parliament could not very well grant assistance in a case of this kind unless it amounted to a national calamity, but in this case, owing to the recent great fire in Hull and Ottawa, private charity was not forthcoming to the extent that might otherwise be expected.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was unable personally to reply to the request, as he would have to consult his colleagues. In a case of this kind the Government could not be guided by individual instinct. A line had been drawn at the principle that no aid should be granted except where the calamity was of a national character and beyond the possibility of relief by private charity. He would be inclined to think that this fire was not of that character but he recognized that while private charity would ordinarily be sufficient to meet such a case, it might not now, owing to the influence of the recent great fire in Hull and Ottawa. He promised the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that last year the force consisted of 500 men, exclusive of the 250 men in the Yukon. The average cost of maintaining them was $700 per man. There have gone to South Africa 18 officers and 160 men. The force in the Yukon has dwindled to 175 men, the others having left to go eleswhere or engage in mining or other causes. Enlistments have been going on to fill up the depleted ranks, so that there are now 547 men in the North-West and 175 in the Yukon. The intention is to make the necessary transfers so as to keep 500 men in the North-West and 250 in the Yukon. It is estimated that the expense of the force will be the same as last year, $353,750.

WINNIPEG CATHOLICS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Dugas called attention to the recent meeting of Winnipeg Catholics, at which a resolution was passed instructing the committee to take immediate steps to lay their grievances on the school question before the Dominion Government, so that relief might be given them on the lines laid down in the Privy Council decision.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he could quote to Mr. Dugas numerous resolutions of other Catholics expressing satisfaction with the school settlement. He had frequently stated that, while the settlement was not perfect, it was the best that could be made under the circumstances. In December, 1896, Mr. Greenway, speaking at Montreal, said he was prepared to listen to the minority if they appealed to him. If any grievances now existed, the minority would have to look to the Provincial Government, and if they were then not satisfied with the treatment of the provincial authorities, they could appeal to Ottawa.

FINES ON POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Monk was informed by Mr. Mulock that the fines which were lately imposed upon postal employes in Montreal were inflicted for serious neglect of duty, and not upon any trifling pretext. The amount so collected became part of the consolidated revenue of Canada. It is not the intention of the Government to reimburse the amount of said fines. Neither is it true that this is the first time such fines have been imposed within the last 20 years. On the contrary, it has been the regular practice of the department throughout its whole history to impose fines when circumstances warranted them.

PROFESSOR ROBERTSON.

Mr. Foster learned from Mr. Fisher that nobody is performing Professor Robertson's duties during his absence in Paris. He was also told that no horses were purchased for the British Government through Professor Robertson, but that this official did act for the Imperial authorities in the purchase of large quantities of hay.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Mr. Marcotte was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Government has received no offer to sell to it the land known as the Plains of Abraham. This property, which comprises about 85 arpents, belongs to the Ursuline nuns, but the Government is willing to buy it if it can be had at a reasonable price.

SUNDAY IN PARIS.

Mr. Charlton asked whether it was true, as reported, that the Canadian portion of the Paris Exposition was to be closed on Sunday.

Mr. Fisher replied that the Canadian exhibit was in three parts. One part was in the Colonial building, which had been specially erected for the colonies of the British Empire, and which was occupied by Canada, Tasmania, and Western Australia. This building would be closed. The Canadian exhibit of agricultural implements at Vincennes would also be closed. There were a number of Canadian exhibits scattered through the general building along with the exhibits of other parts of the British Empire, and these could not be closed because they were not within the control of Canada.

Mr. Monk asked if the buildings of the United Kingdom were closed on Sundays.

Mr. Fisher replied that there was no building of the United Kingdom as such. The English exhibits were scattered through all the buildings, and would be on view on Sunday as usual.

ART LOTTERIES.

On the third reading of the bill to amend the Criminal Code, Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro', offered an amendment to the effect that lotteries intended for the furtherance of art should be excepted from the operation of the clause forbidding lotteries, provided such are unions held drawings not oftener than once in two months.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to accept the amendment. He said that if there was in Canada any legitimate art union distributing its pictures by means of a lottery such an institution should be exempted by name, but to enact a general clause of this character would simply give opportunity for all kinds of evasions.

The amendment was lost.

IN THE GOLD REEF CITY.

The British Flag Flies Over the Government Buildings.

London, May 31.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief in South Africa, has been received at the War Office here:

Johannesburg, May 31, 2 p.m.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg, and the British flag floats over the Government buildings."

The following despatches from the commander-in-chief were received earlier in the day:—

"Germiston, May 30

"In answer to a flag of truce I sent to Johannesburg this morning the commandant came to see me. He begged me to defer entering the town for twenty-four hours, as there were many armed burghers still inside. I agreed to this, as I am most anxious to avert the possibility of anything like disturbance inside the town, and as bodies of the enemy are still holding the hills in the immediate neighbourhood, from which they will have to be cleared off beforehand.

"Rundle reports that he attacked a large party of Boers near Senekal on May 28. He said his casualties were not heavy.

"Brabant reports that on May 28 two of his patrols, consisting of two officers and forty men, were cut off by the enemy, and taken prisoners."

"Germiston, May 30, 9 p.m.

"The brunt of the fighting yesterday fell upon Ian Hamilton's column. I have sent him, as already mentioned, to work around to the west of Johannesburg, in support of French's cavalry which was directed to go north near the road leading to Pretoria. I have not heard from French yet, but Hamilton, in a report which has just reached me, states that at about one o'clock in the afternoon he found his way blocked by the enemy strongly posted on some kopjes and ridges three miles south of the Rand. They had two heavy guns and several field guns and pom-poms. Hamilton forthwith attacked.

"The right was led by the Gordons, who, after capturing one extremity of the ridge, wheeled around and worked along it until after dark, clearing it of the enemy, who fought most obstinately. The One Hundred and Fourth led on the other flank, and would not be denied, but the chief share in the action, as in the casualties, fell to the Gordons, whose gallant advance excited the admiration of all.

"Hamilton is now at Florida, due west of Johannesburg, and French is a few miles further to the north-east. The Gordons, the cavalry, the mounted infantry, and the seventh division are holding the heights of the town. The eleventh division, with Batteries 'H' and 'G,' and the heavy artillery, are south of Johannesburg.

"Hamilton speaks in high terms of praise of the manner in which Bruce Hamilton, and Colonel Spens, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, handled their men, under Smith-Dorrien's direction."

BOERS LEFT THREE GUNS

Lord Roberts' Description of the Occupation of Johannesburg.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:—

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort.

"The Queenslanders captured, May 30, a Creusot, with eleven waggons of stores and ammunitions.

"Commandant Botha, of Zoutpansberg, his field cornet, and 100 prisoners were taken in the fighting around Johannesburg, some belonging to the foreign contingents and the Irish brigade.

"Owing to the interruption of the telegraph lines, I only to-day received a report from Col. Sprigg that his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, May 29. Casualties to follow.

"The shops in Johannesburg are being opened, and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town.

"The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was made known at Bloemfontein, May 26, by General Pretyman, military Governor. The troops under General Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the Royal Standard was hoisted, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired, and the Queen was cheered. The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received.

"Received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

SURPRISED BY REBELS.

Sixteen British Said to Have Been Killed at Douglas.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—A number of rebels surprised a small body of British troops at Douglas, Griqualand West. Sixteen of the British including the commander, Colonel Spence, were killed.

The Home

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

Hazel Nut Cake.—Beat until light 1 cup sugar, one egg a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Add two-thirds cup of milk, one cup of sifted flour, with one teaspoonful of baking powder; flavor with vanilla. Bake in two layers, in deep jelly tins. Make a custard of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cup of milk. Just allow the custard to come to a boil. Spread over the two cakes. Whip until stiff one pint of cream; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one cup of hazelnuts chopped fine. Spread over custard. Serve ice-cold.

Orange Delight.—Take six oranges, cut a piece from the top of each as large as a silver dollar. With a teaspoon carefully remove all the juice and pulp, leaving only the shell. Put the pulp through a fruit press to extract all the juice. Add to the orange juice the juice of one lemon, three bananas sliced into small bits and one cup of sugar; stir well together and put back into the shells. Place each orange on a small plate and serve ice-cold. A sprig of smilax on the plate adds to the delight of this delicious dessert.

Another Orange Dessert. — Dissolve one-half box of gelatin in two cups cold water; add two cups of boiling water, two cups sugar and the juice and pulp of one lemon. Divide eight oranges into sections and cut the sections into three pieces; put them in a dish and strain the mixture over them. Other fruits can be prepared with gelatin in the same way. Canned cherries are excellent. The gelatin requires several hours in a cool place to become firm. Serve with whipped cream.

Orange Baskets.—With a penknife cut twelve oranges one-third from the top, leaving a narrow strip for a handle; scoop out the pulp and juice. Take one-half box of gelatin, soak it in one cup of cold water; sweeten to suit the taste, and put with the juice and pulp of two lemons and of the oranges; add two-thirds of a pint of boiling water and strain. When cold, but before the gelatin hardens, fill the orange shells. When the jelly is firm, frost on top. Tie a bit of baby ribbon on the handle. Lay maiden-hair or pieces of asparagus ferns on small plates, and place an orange on each plate. At a luncheon where orange baskets and cake was the dessert those present remarked that it was the prettiest way they had ever seen oranges served.

Charlotte Russe.—To one pint of milk add one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one tablespoonful of dissolved gelatin and a pinch of salt. Bring to a boil, remove from the fire and stir in quickly three eggs well beaten. While hot, pour over pieces of sponge cake, angel's food or lady fingers laid in a deep dish. Just before serving add the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff with one tablespoonful of sugar. Serve cold.

WASHING FURNITURE.

Perhaps you all know, but I didn't until a few days ago, that furniture can be washed with a chamois skin writes Mrs. H. I noticed that my friend's furniture looked clean and well polished, and asked her how she kept it so. She replied that a neighbor who worked in a piano factory had told her that he washed his piano once a week, though once a month would answer. He wet the chamois skin in tepid soft water, wrung it, shook it out, and wiped the piano with the grain of the wood. My friend wiped her piano and all her furniture in that way, and there is not a finger mark on it. Furniture must be wiped before it is very dirty to obtain such results. My friend tried to wash a desk for me which the children had used, and, though it was greatly improved, all the marks did not disappear.

TO CLEAN KETTLES.

Instead of scraping kettles and dripping-pans, put into them a lump of common washing soda, with soft water, and place on the stove. When the water boils, no scraping will be necessary. If food should accidentally burn on the kettle, put in a little more washing soda than usual, and the crust will come off easily.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

In cake-making, next to care in measuring comes the manner of mixing the ingredients. To stir means to blend all the ingredients; to beat means to entangle all the air possible in the mixture. When a cake has been beaten it ruins it if it is then stirred. One stirring will destroy all the air bubbles made by the vigorous beating and to which the lightness of cake is due.

Greasy and slimy sponges can be made perfectly clean by allowing them to stand for an hour in a pan of very hot water which a teaspoonful of salt and a piece of soda the size of a walnut have been placed. Rinse thoroughly in clear cold water.

Warm food should never be put into the refrigerator, as while warm it absorbs the odors and flavors of other foods and also gives off its own. Butter and milk should have separate compartments. If the refrigerator is not large enough for this keep everything well covered.

A hot sauce for ice cream is something to make the average housekeeper open her eyes. It is "one of the newest things out." As boiling maple syrup is poured in packed ice or snow with the result of making the delicious "wax," so a chocolate or caramel sauce is poured over each serving of cream, just enough of it to chill and form a coating which is said to add much to the deliciousness of the cream itself.

The "cotton blankets" now used so much are really "a good thing." They take the place of the old-fashioned patchwork quilt, though warmer and easier to handle. They are useful as mattress covers, they can be used in the carriage as dust blankets or for warmth. And they make first rate comforters, although rather heavy. Nothing goes ahead of plenty of cotton and pretty cheese cloth or sateen for comforts.

Dried eggshells, broken fine and put into a bulb vase, will, with a little tepid water, remove the coat of sediment which clouds their transparency. Shake vigorously after soaking awhile.

After the hams are smoked roll them in stiff paper, cut your cloth to fit them, sew it in place with a large needle and twine. Make a starch of flour and yellow ochre and cover them with it, using a brush, and hang up to dry. They are safe from the attacks of the fly.

A brine for a quarter of beef requires four gallons of water, six pounds of salt, one and a half pounds of brown sugar and an ounce of saltpetre. Stir all together, let boil, skimming the scum off as it rises, and pour over the meat when cold.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Onion Toast.—Chop six onions, boil twenty minutes in a pint of salted water, drain, and put in a bowl with a tablespoonful of butter and a saltspoonful of pepper. Stir together, put in spoonfuls on hot buttered toast and garnish with slices of hard boiled egg.

Veal Loaf.—Two pounds of leg or loin veal chopped very fine; quarter pound salt pork chopped with the veal; quarter cup of sweet milk; half cup cracker crumbs; two eggs; one teaspoonful pepper and two of salt and one of onion juice, a little sweet marjoram or any herb you fancy for flavoring, and quarter of a cup of butter. Mix all together, leaving out the butter; mold into a loaf dot with the butter and dust with flour, then bake an hour. Make a gravy of the liquid in the pan to serve with the meat, which is nice for lunch or for supper.

Amber Lemon Pie.—Cream half a pound of butter with a pound of sugar, beat in the yolks of six eggs and the juice and grated peel of a lemon, season with a little nutmeg and a tablespoonful of fruit juice and then beat in the whites of four eggs beaten stiff. Bake with lower crust only, and when done cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Eat cold. Delicious.

Orange Marmalade.—Orange marmalade is a delicious confection and one in great favor with many. Our English cousins are particularly fond of seeing it on the breakfast table, where its slightly bitter "tang" seems to pique the appetite. It should be made right speedily now, as the orange season is nearly over. Allow pound for pound. Pare half the oranges and cut the rind into shreds, boil till tender, changing the water twice, and set aside. Grate the rind of the remaining oranges, then take off every bit of the thick white inner skin. Quarter the fruit, and remove the seeds and the central pith. Chop or cut them into bits, drain all the juice that will come away without pressing upon the sugar, heat this and stir till the sugar is dissolved, adding a very little water, unless the oranges are very juicy. Boil five or six minutes, skimming often. Put in the boiled shreds and cook ten minutes, then the chopped pulp and grated peel and boil till thick—about twenty minutes. Put up in small glasses. You will find it good.

Canned Pineapples.—This is a highly esteemed dainty. Slice the fruit fine, choosing nice ripe "apples." To each six pounds of fruit all prepared allow a scant three pints of water and three pounds of sugar. Make this into a syrup, skim it till it is clear, then add the fruit and let it boil up well. Have the cans ready, and hot, and can quickly. It is best to boil the syrup till it is rather thick, as the juice of the pineapple will thin it some.

Crackers.—Put into a bowl a quart of flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth pound of butter. Rub butter and flour together, add water gradually until the flour is just moistened, work and knead until the dough is a smooth, elastic paste, pound for at least ten minutes, until the mass is full of bubbles, roll out or form into small crackers, prick with a fork and bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes. If rolled very thin and cut with a thimble you have oyster crackers.

FROM HIS STANDPOINT.

What are you going to have for dinner? asked the new arrival at a country hotel.

Well, answered the landlord, who had been helping his wife, it didn't look like we was goin' to have much of anything at first, but from the present looks o' things we're goin' to have two drummers, three bicycle riders an' a book agent.

MIGHT POSSIBLY BE FOUND.

Why is it, said Willie Wishington, that a woman who has no ties of affection will devote herself to a pug dog?

I don't know, answered Miss Cayenne. If I felt positively obliged to make a choice, I believe there could be found a man who was less stupid and annoying than a pug dog.

Remarkable Cures of Itching Piles

By the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the Only Positive, Thorough and Guaranteed Cure for Every Form of Piles.

If there is one single reader of this paper who is at all skeptical regarding the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for any kind of piles, the following statements by well known business men of Western Ontario should be sufficient to convince him that his unbelief has no foundation.

The only better or more convincing evidence you can possibly get is to be had by a personal trial of this marvellous cure. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment regularly you are certain to be cured of this dreadfully annoying affliction, and will be just as enthusiastic as thousands of others in praising this ointment, the only actual and absolute cure for piles.

Here is the evidence. Weigh it carefully and if a sufferer, as these men have been, profit by their experience, which they have related for the benefit of just such persons. You need not suffer for fifteen years, or even for three years, as these men have done. In a week or two you can be thoroughly and permanently cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with itching piles for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment.

"After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box."

Mr. A. Hayes, Brigden, Ont., says: "I have been troubled with blind and bleeding piles for twenty years; tried everything I heard of, and got treatment from best physicians, but nothing did me any good. Sent to New York for medicines, but they did me no good. I was advised to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I got a box and used it, and never have been troubled since, and that is three years ago. It has been a great boon to me."

Mr. C. Harnacher, of Berlin, Ont., states: "For three years I was a victim of itching and bleeding piles, and tried nearly everything, never obtaining more than slight temporary relief. A druggist recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, and less than one box completely cured me. The itching stopped at once, the bleeding soon quit, and I have never since been troubled with piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 60 cents a box, or by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co.

STORIES ABOUT KRUGER

SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE TRANSVAAL PRESIDENT

How He Served His Rival—Saw a Game of Nap and Never Forgot It—Opinion of Ballet Girls.

A G. Hales, the Australian correspondent who was captured by the Boers and released after some days, relates some hitherto untold anecdotes of Kruger, which he heard during his enforced stay in the burghers' camp. He says:—

On a certain occasion he was out on a love expedition, but found that another young man had arrived before him. The other suitor was a bit of a coxcomb, as coxcombs go on the veldt. He had a showy horse and a gorgeous saddle, and a new suit of clothes fresh from the hawker's van, and when Paul Kruger arrived on his rough but useful horse, with saddle to match, the clothing home-made to suit the outfit, the other chap passed some remarks which caused the lust of battle to surge up good and strong in the future President's blood; but the maiden, who had the shrewd sense to know the difference between a mule and a man, made him promise not to lay a hand on the other fellow, because he was not worth the bother that would be certain to follow such a blow as young Paul Kruger was sure to give.

HE SMOTE THE HORSE.

The dude somehow got an idea that Kruger had promised the damsel he would not strike him, and, as even in those days Paul was noted for his love of the truth, he thought he might very safely venture to be rude, so, climbing into the saddle he fired off an unbearable lot of insolence right in the young man's teeth. Paul stood it until human nature could stand no more. Drawing back until he got the full force of his giant strength well behind the blow, he lashed out and caught the horse behind the ear. The brute staggered from the shock as if a second-class earthquake had risen up and smitten it, then fell flat on its flank, breaking the rider's leg in the fall.

"Oh, Paul, Paul," cried the girl, "you promised me you would not hit him, no matter what he said."

"That is so, dear," said the young veldtsman, with a twinkle in his eyes, "and I kept my word to the letter, for I didn't say I wouldn't hit his horse."

SAW THEM PLAY NAP.

All Boers who profess to be really genuine in their faith have a horror of gambling in any shape or form, and the president would just as soon see the devil in a dress suit in his family circle as a pack of cards. There are only two kinds of people who gamble, the knaves and the fools, is an argument of his, which shows that he managed to pick up some sound worldly wisdom out on the veldt. Once when travelling on a steamer to England he noticed a young Boer playing "nap."

The old man watched the counters pass from hand to hand, and fancied that the men were merely playing for buttons, like children, so, giving a contemptous grunt, he moved away and smoked his eternal pipe. Happening to look across at the game a little later he saw an Englishman toss the Boer a sovereign in exchange for some counters, and light was at once let in on his darkness. He bounded from his deck chair, every hair bristling like a lion's mane. Fixing the Boer with his glaring eyes, he waded in and inundated him with language which the fiery and fluent prophet Jeremiah might have been proud to possess. Years afterwards that Boer called on Oom Paul in his home in Pretoria.

"Sit," said the president, gruffly. He sat. The president called for some coffee for his guest, and then went on with his pipe.

"Don't you remember me, uncle?" said the visitor.

"I remember you well," was the tart reply. "Have you a pack of cards in your pocket, and do you still gamble?" The visitor said he thought the room was very close or badly ventilated, or something of that kind. Anyway, there was more air outside, and he went out in a hurry to get some of it.

PREFERRED THE OLD SHOES.

When he was in London an English friend offered to show him the sights of the modern Babylon. Oom Paul fell in with the idea, and the Briton gathered him in to see a ballet show, thinking to get some fun out of his shocked feelings, but Oom sat and watched the whole show with evident interest.

"What do you think of the girls; nice and fresh, ain't they?" said the Briton, with a sly wink at the old patriot.

"The paint's fresh enough, I don't doubt," came the reply, through a cloud of smoke, "but I'd rather have the old shoes of the one I left behind in Africa than I'd have all the women you've got in England, on the stage or off it. She was good enough for me when she was young, and she's good enough for me now."

FOOD FOR CROWS.

Travelling once with a party of wealthy speculators in a sparsely populated portion of the Transvaal, it was discovered that by some untoward chance the hampers containing the food had gone astray. They were all so hungry that some of them were ready to eat a horse, if need be, providing it was some other person's horse. One godless money hunter tried to be blasphemously humorous at Oom Paul's expense.

"You are a great believer in the Bible and all its miracles, Oom Paul," he said, with a curling lip. "I am, and always shall be," was the quiet response. "Well then, seeing that the ravens took food to Elijah in the wilderness, why don't God send some to me by the crows? I'd have heaps of faith afterward if he did, old man." Kruger looked the scoffer full in the eyes for the best part of a minute, then he said, "Because Elijah was a prophet with a mission in life. You are only a fool with an appetite, and if God sends the crows to you sir, they will probably come to feed themselves, not you."

ETIQUETTE OF THE DANCE.

When a man is presented to a young woman at a dance he usually says almost at once, "May I have the pleasure of this dance?"

After dancing and walking about the rooms two or three times the young man may take the girl back to her chaperon and plead another engagement—or better, he takes her to her place near her mother or chaperon. The lady is the one to first intimate her desire to stop dancing.

If a man holds a girl too tightly, she should drop her hand from his shoulder, so as bring it between her partner and herself. If he does not take the hint let her stop dancing at once under some pretext so evident that he may realize her displeasure or disapproval.

A chaperon should not be lacking in personal dignity; nor should she dance while her charge is unprovided with a partner.

A girl should be attentive to her mother or her chaperon, presenting her friends to her and occasionally stopping to say a few words.

Both young men and maidens should be careful to remember that their dancing engagements must be kept.

A girl must not refuse to dance with one man under some pretext and then dance with another; neither should she dance with the same man more than two or three times.

A young man invited to a house, should dance as early as possible with the daughters of his hostess, and pay them every possible attention.

DIDN'T CARE TO SIT.

There was a vacant seat in the car, Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked very tired.

Thank you, my little gentleman, said she. Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary.

So'd you be weary, lady, if yer father found out yer went fishin', like mine did.

WHEN THERE'S A WILL, ETC.

Mamma—Why did you let him kiss you?

Daughter—Well, he was so nice, he asked me—

But haven't I told you you must learn to say No?

That's what I did say. He asked me if I'd be very angry if he kissed me.

RELICS OF SUMMER BOARDERS.

Yes, said the young woman, I find books in the running brooks.

Well, said Farmer Corntossel, them summer boarders littered the place up terrible with them trashy novels last year. Me an' ma done the best we could to burn 'em all in the cook stove, but they do seem to keep turnin' up.

A SLIGHT ERROR.

Old Lady, to chemist—I want a box of canine pills.

Chemist—What is the matter with the dog?

Old Lady, indignantly—I want you to know, sir, that my husband is a gentleman.

Chemist puts up some quinine pills in profound silence.