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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Gleanings from all Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Lieut.-Col. Peters, of London, is dead.

Laundrymen of Winnipeg are talking of forming a union.

The barbers of Winnipeg have organized a strong union.

By-laws carried in Renfrew to establish waterworks and sewerage systems.

Mr. Cowan has succeeded in steering his allen labor bill past a third reading in the House.

The steamer Diana, with the Hudson Bay expedition, sailed from Halifax at 1 o'clock Friday.

Elizabeth Doyle, convicted of arson at Goderich, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

The Ottawa Separate School Board proposes to re-employ the Christian Brothers as teachers.

Elizabeth Doyle, found guilty of arson at Goderich, was sentenced to three years in Kingston at hard labor.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade passed a resolution objecting to certain features of the Crow's Nest agreement.

Mrs. Walter Edmonds, of Port Rowan, in a fit of despondency shot herself in the breast and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. W. Molson Macpherson has been elected President of the Molsons Bank, to succeed the late Mr. J. H. R. Molson.

The counties of Victoria and Haliburton will erect a hospital at Lindsay in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

Sir Richard Cartwright has expressed the belief that adjournment of the House will be reached in a couple of weeks.

The officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards have ready a fine oak sideboard, their gift to the Canadian cottage at Bisley.

Winnipeg has made a grant of $10,000 towards a fund for the erection of a wing of the hospital to be known as the Victoria wing.

An Indian boy met death in Jasper Pass by falling from a tree which overhung a precipice to the rocks and ice 200 feet below.

Commissioner Eva Booth, of the Salvation Army, accompanied by the bicycle brigade, visited Hamilton and is holding special services.

Capt. Duncan MacEachron, who had been a resident of Algoma since the early fifties, and was one of the few old-timers left, died at Port Arthur Friday.

The sixth anniversary of the death of Sir John Macdonald was observed at Kingston, the late chieftain's grave being decorated with much ceremony.

The apostolic delegate, Mgr. Merry del Val, reached Winnipeg on Saturday and received a warm welcome from the Catholics of Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Mr. Casey's bicycle bill was put through committee at Ottawa without amendment, and received its third reading, and will now go to the Senate.

While Dr. E. C. Engels and Dr. N. R. Engels, of Chicago, were out sailing on Lake Nipissing, their boat was upset in a squall. Dr. E. C. Engels was drowned.

The will of the late Harriet Holman, head of the once famous Holman Opera Company, was filed for probate Saturday. The estate is worth about $8,000.

The Winnipeg City Council has made a grant of $10,000 towards a fund to be raised for the erection of a wing to the hospital to be known as the Victoria wing.

Thieves stole some of the money collected by the children of Simcoe street school, London, for the Queen's Jubilee hospital.

Six months ago labor was unorganized in Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury, Ont. Now both places are thoroughly organized with a membership of 1,000 and still growing.

The departure of the Canadian jubilee contingent from Quebec by the steamer Vancouver was witnessed by thousands of people, and the gallant soldiers were warmly cheered.

Joseph Maloney, of Grantham Township, is in the St. Catharines hospital suffering from a gunshot wound inflicted by his father in a quarrel. The father has been arrested.

The Council of the London Board of Trade has passed a resolution opposing the Bell Telephone Company's application to the Government for permission to increase their rates.

Conrad Gimbel, a painter, jumped off a moving train near Alvinston, Ont., on Saturday. His head struck the rail or ties, and was crushed in, the injuries proving fatal two hours afterwards.

John Milne, an assistant engineer at the American Rattan Company's factory in Toronto, was fatally scalded and choked Sunday morning, by allowing in mistake some cold water to run on hot pulps.

In the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Davies stated that the Government had decided to take part in the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the Minister of the Interior was making arrangements for space.

William Delaney, one of the Molanchon fire-bugs, was found guilty of setting fire to his own house and barns in the hope of securing the insurance, and was sentenced at Orangeville to five years in the penitentiary.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson's will was probated at Montreal, and disposes of an estate of about $2,000,000, divided among relatives and friends, also a number of bequests to public institutions, including $100,000 to McGill University.

Mr. Davies, who was spokesman for the Government in the absence of Sir Richard Cartwright, made the announcement that the Government intended to drop the franchise and plebiscite bills in the compulsory absence of the Prime Minister.

Lady Aberdeen has received a cablegram from Sir Donald Smith, donating $5,000 to the fund for the Victorian Order of Nurses, and offering another $5,000 as soon as $100,000 have been contributed in donations of from $1,000 to $5,000 each.

Dr. James Martineau, who the other day celebrated his ninety-second birthday, is one of the very few living authors whose literary activity dates from the beginning of the Victorian reign. Dr. Martineau published his first book, "The Rationale of Religious Enquiry," in 1837.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, held in Toronto last week, a resolution was passed expressing unqualified disapproval of the scheme for the founding of a Victorian Order of Nurses. The reason given was "the dangers which must necessarily follow to the public should such an order be established."

UNITED STATES.

Wages of some Fall River brewers have been increased $2 a week.

Pittsburg constables have struck against serving subpoenas for 15 cents.

Plasterers and engineers at Washington have withdrawn from the K. of L. and joined the A. F. of L.

Henry White, 20 years old, was hanged at Columbus, Ga., for his share in the murder of three policemen.

Utica, N.Y., was touched by a cyclone. Two deaths are reported from the county, where it raged with great force.

A mud scow in tow of a tug at Chicago was blown to atoms by an explosion of gases. One man was killed.

Five American bishops of the Episcopal Church left New York on Saturday for London, to attend the Lambeth Conference.

It is reported at Springfield, Ill., that ex-Governor Altgeld assisted in the plot against the treasury of the University of Illinois.

The Ohio Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitutional which last winter accepted the Torrens system of recording land titles.

William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $38,000.

The National Medical Society at Philadelphia, voted a protest against the passage of the anti-vivisection bill pending before the U. S. Senate.

There are 100,000 Chinamen working in California, and it is estimated that the number of white laborers employed does not much more than equal this.

FOREIGN.

M. Rancha, the French Minister to Siam, is dead, at Bangkok.

Rumors are current in Paris of serious dissensions in the Meline Cabinet.

President Faure will leave Paris on the 25th of July to visit the Czar in St. Petersburg.

The sea armistice was signed in Athens on Saturday by the Turkish and Greek delegates.

The Liverpool cotton exchange will close June 21 and 22 to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee.

The Chignecto Ship Canal Company re-elected its board of directors in London on Wednesday.

The Queen Regent of Spain is being urged to retain Senor Canovas del Castillo, the retiring Premier.

The King of Siam, who is now in Rome, is on his way to England to attend the jubilee ceremonies.

A ten-year-old boy in Berlin committed suicide because his sister was given a larger piece of cake than he got.

Prof. Schiller, of Cornell University, has been appointed a tutor in philosophy at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Cape Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a proposal to contribute towards the maintenance of the Imperial navy.

King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, arrived on Friday in Rome, and was met by King Humbert, whose guest he is. He will visit the Pope.

The President of the Spanish Senate strongly recommends the Queen Regent to retain the services of retiring Premier Canovas del Castillo.

Japan has ordered a battleship of eleven thousand tons burden to be built on the Clyde. She will be a duplicate of the British ship Jupiter.

It is likely that the Spanish Cabinet crisis will be arranged by recalling General Weyler from Cuba and Senor Castillo remaining in office.

Herr Von Tausch, former chief of the Berlin secret political police, who has been on trial for perjury, high treason and forgery, was acquitted.

It is reported that the Dublin aldermen at their coming meeting will elect Sir John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

A requiem mass was celebrated in the Catholic chapel in Athens for the repose of the souls of foreign volunteers killed during the war with Turkey.

Among the jubilee proposals the renaming of Great Britain has been suggested. The two names offered as substitutes are Wiseland and Enwisculia.

The Berlin public were excluded from the great spring parade on the Templehof, on Tuesday, and in consequence the Emperor was hooted on his way to the parade.

The Chignecto Ship Canal Company held its statutory meeting in London on Wednesday. The only business transacted was the re-election of the Board of Directors.

The acquittal of Herr von Tausch, the former chief of the Berlin secret political police, amounts to the defeat of Baron von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Queen's abstention from visiting Ireland is said to be the result of the refusal of Dublin in the sixties to grant a site in Phoenix park for a monument to the late Prince Consort.

Before the Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry the Earl of Selborne, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Colonial Office, testified that the Colonial Office had absolutely no hint of the Jameson raid.

A resolution calling upon the Irish to abstain from taking part in the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was carried at the annual meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain, held at Manchester.

Mr. Stead makes a very bitter attack upon Mr. Chamberlain for withholding, as he asserts, information from the Committee of Enquiry that would have shown an anticipatory knowledge of the Jameson raid.

The son of the Rev. George Brooks, otherwise known as the "Prince of Begging Letter Writers," whose doings were exposed in the columns of Truth, attempted to horsewhip Mr. Labouchere, M.P., the editor, in London.

A cable message from London, through a New York channel, says that the reason certain despatches are not asked for by the Transvaal Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry is because they would show that the Prince of Wales had a knowledge of the intended Jameson raid.

Odds and Ends.

In all countries the rate of suicides is increasing.

The people of the United States have over $320,000,000 invested in church property.

The bones or tombs of more than 200 giants have been found in various parts of Europe.

The oldest flute in the world is made of the thigh bone of a sheep, and was found in a tomb on the Nile.

The torpedo fish sometimes weighs eighty pounds, and a single shock from this fish will kill the strongest horse.

One 64-year-old resident of Pettis, Mo., says that he has never worn a pair of overshoes, a watch or a paper collar.

An absolutely fireproof chimney, fifty feet high, has been built of paper in Breslau. It is the only one of the kind.

A meeting of 2,000 persons over seventy years of age is annually held in Leicester, Eng., and of these over 200 die before the next anniversary.

Large numbers of rural farms in Northern New England, abandoned by Yankee farmers, have been occupied and reclaimed by French Canadians.

Brooklyn became a city in 1834, when its inhabitants numbered 4,500, and it is about to end its separate history as a municipality with a population of 1,140,000.

In the neighborhood of Easton, Md., a new colony of Hollanders has discovered growing wild in the woods the sponge mushroom, an edible species highly esteemed in Europe.

Aluminum helmets have not proved entirely successful in the German Army, the saving in weight being more than offset by the metal's storing heat, even to blistering the foreheads of the wearers.

Toeing the Mark.

Wister—They say the boy is father of the man.

Lobkins—That's right. You know that Griggs never opens his mouth but he puts his foot in it? Well, hundreds of times when he was a baby I've seen him doing the same thing.—Boston Transcript.

All the Sad World Needs.

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT CAPITULATES TO THE C.P.R.

Trade Combines—The Liberals Rich in Promises Only—The Third Party—Winnipeg and Duluth Railway Scheme.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, June 8.—Within the penetralia of the Eastern departmental block, where are situate the offices of the Cabinet, there have been many acrimonious discussion in the last few months. It is not many weeks since, in this correspondence, an account was given of the efforts of Messrs. Jaffray and Cox, who represented and were members of a certain British Columbia syndicate, to obtain control of the Crow's Nest Pass. The independent press of Canada believed, and still believes, that the line of railway through this defile in the Rocky Mountains, should be constructed by and remain under the control of the Government of Canada. It was pointed out in this correspondence that the Government would thus be able to come to an arrangement with some competing line whereby the Canadian Pacific railway would be compelled to lower freight rates. The Toronto Globe, once the Journalistic embodiment of rectitude, gave its earnest support to Messrs. Jaffray and Cox, who are directors of the Globe Printing Company. The loud-trumpeted patriotism of the paper disappeared and the journal became the mouthpiece and advocate of its part-owners. It denied that there was any deal on foot whereby they were to benefit. The events of the past week have shown us that, notwithstanding the protests of two Ministers—Messrs. Blair and Mulock—the deal has gone through, for Messrs. Jaffray and Cox have been successful in getting the C.P.R. the charter and bonus voted by the British Columbia legislature to their company. The Administration took its faithful supporters into its confidence first. It was behind closed doors, in the Liberal caucus room, that this announcement was made. The British Columbia ministerialists heard with dismay of the capitulation of the Government to Sir William Van Horne and his associates. The terms of the agreement, of course, are all in favor of the C.P.R. Canada is to give the company a $3,630,000 subsidy, and 3,450,000 acres of the richest mineral land in the Dominion, for building 330 miles of line. Of course, the Administration that has made this present to the C.P.R. endeavors to convince the people of the Dominion that they are getting something in return. There is nothing in this statement. It is provided that other railways are to be conceded running powers over the line at a rental to be fixed by the Government. On the face of it this may seem like an attempt to safeguard the interests of the people. As a matter of fact, the Railway Act, passed by a Conservative Government, makes it possible for the Government to do the same thing in respects of all railways receiving subsidies from the Dominion. More than that, it is not likely that there will be any competing lines, now that the whole of the Western part of the Dominion has been placed under the domination of the C.P.R. Another statement that is made in palliation of the Government's action is that provision is made for the lowering of freight rates. With the tremendous bonus given it, the C.P.R. will be well able to lower the rates on wheat and flour in the west and on certain other classes of freight in the east of Canada. And, finally, the munificent William Van Horne conveys to Canada fifty thousand acres of mineral lands out of the 3,500,000 acres received by his company. The C.P.R. has thus left to it 3,450,000 acres of mineral lands, the $3,630,000 subsidy, and a monopoly which is in every way of more value than that which it enjoyed before. The western Liberals, as I have said, are enraged at the action of the Administration. They see that their province will have to suffer directly, while the people of older Canada will have the happiness of handing out hard cash in order to aid the C.P.R. in its work of bringing the balance sheet even. The men who are entitled to rejoice are, not the Ministers, nor the Liberal party, but Sir William Van Horne and his associates, and Messrs. Jaffray and Cox. The Globe's eminence as being an honest newspaper is gone forever. The newspaper that George Brown made a power in the land is now the pocket organ of financiers and speculators. It is no longer a newspaper; it is an engine whereby the bank accounts of its proprietors may be increased. It may be said that The Globe's editor thought he was doing right. If that is so, how is it that almost every other Liberal newspaper in Canada was in favor of Government construction of the line through the Crow's Nest Pass? The Globe usually leads the Liberal press, but in this campaign it differed from its minor brothers and, many thought, from the Ministers here in Ottawa. It is no secret that the rank and file of the Liberal party thought, up to the day of the announcement, that the Government would make a great hit and at the same time do its duty by declining to grant the demands of Van Horne, Cox and Jaffray. But the ministerial gens of Israel Tarte, who has become the faithful friend of Van Horne, were successful. Laurier at all times was in favor of falling in with Van Horne's views if such a course could be taken with safety. Blair and Mulock for a time stood out against the shameful bartering away of the assets of the nation. And finally, all of these upright and able statesmen capitulated, Van Horne triumphed, and the people of Canada were condemned to pay tribute to the Government's friend, Sir William Van Horne. Not a single concession has been made to us. It is a simple case of incompetence or worse on the part of the Government. But the bill is not yet through Parliament, and before the Administration shall call upon its voting machines in the back benches to carry it, the members of the Opposition will make it plain to the country that the Government has been both negligent and culpable.

Trade Combines.

Of all the remarkable clauses in the wielding tariff there is none that is worthy of being regarded with more suspicion than that concerning trade combines. In a nutshell, this clause provides that, whenever the Cabinet shall be satisfied that a combine exists, it shall be empowered to lower the duties on the article or articles concerned so as to make it impossible for the Canadian manufacturer to compete with outsiders. Any of us can see very easily that this clause, if it go through Parliament, will be most dangerous to the commercial interests of Canada and to the people at large. It will menace the commercial interests because, under its provisions, the Liberal Government can at will ruin the business of any political enemy. We all know that combines exist in every country. Statesmen seem to be unable to extirpate them. Take our own case: Supposing half of the firms engaged in the manufacture of a certain protected article enter into a combine. Under the provisions of the clause which the astute Fielding has drafted, the Government would be enabled to lower the tariff so as to make the business unprofitable for Canadians to engage in. The culprits would be punished by being ruined, and the other men engaged in the trade, the men who had declined to enter the combine, would be ruined too. The Ministers attempted, the other day, to make Parliament believe that it would be possible to separate the sheep from the goats, and to let the innocent go free. It could not be done with all the detectives in Canada working on any case. That is how the manufacturer would suffer. The people of Canada would suffer more because the Government would have arrogated to itself a right which Parliament alone should possess. The manufacturers of Canada are to be at the mercy of the Controller of Customs and his colleagues. The clause does not say that on proof of the existence of a combine the Administration must take action. The Government's power is altogether discretionary. A blind man can see the reason of the insertion of this clause. The purists who now sit on the Treasury benches desire to have the corporations under their thumb. The clause, if passed, will simply give the Administration license to levy blackmail, in order to obtain funds wherewith to corrupt and debauch the people of the Dominion.

The Liberals Rich in Promises Only.

While the supporters of the Ministry were wrangling amongst themselves over the terms of the Crow's Nest Pass backdown, the Conservatives, too, met in caucus. In the days when the Liberals were seated at the left of the Speaker it was their custom to contrive ways and means, not of adding the Administration in doing the work of the country, but of harassing the Ministers and prolonging the session. The Conservatives believe their duty to lie in the direction of intelligent criticism not of factious opposition. Holding this perfectly correct opinion, the Opposition decided at the caucus the other day that the Government should be given every facility for bringing the session to an early close. When the end comes we shall see that the session has been almost resultless in so far as constructive legislation is concerned. The Government's programme, as outlined in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session, was comprehensive. Results show the Liberals to have been rich in promises and wanting in fulfilment. The revised Franchise act, a measure that is iniquitous enough to suit the most hide-bound Liberal, has been dropped for the session. The temperance people of the country, who believed that the Government would carry out its promise to take a plebiscite on the question of prohibition, find that they have been deceived, and that this measure, too, has been allowed to go by the board until next session. The tariff is still in an amorphous state; not understood even by the men who drafted it. Despite Sir Richard Cartwright's visit to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain last autumn, the Ministry do not yet know where they stand in respect of the preferential clause. This week's proceedings have made this fact more evident than ever. Leading members of the Opposition have endeavored vainly to induce Mr. Fielding or Sir Richard Cartwright to enunciate their belief as to the real meaning and effect of the clause. It is evident that, in addition to Great Britain, more than a score of other nations will be eligible for preferential treatment. Even the United States, whose rulers declined to enter into reciprocal relations with Canada, will be entitled to enter under the minimum tariff many manufactures of iron, wheat, flour, corn and other articles without giving us anything in return. Our fellow Britishers in the West Indies are large producers of sugar. By the terms of the Fielding tariff this staple is not allowed to come within the preferential schedule. No explanation has yet been made of this anomaly. It is probably one of those "clerical errors" which are so thick in the tariff as plums in a Christmas pudding. The corn schedule is amusing work of art. Except for the use of distillers this staple is to be given free entry to the country. Distillers are to pay a fifty-of 7½ cents per bushel. Even Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson acknowledged that this enactment will lead to endless trouble and will put a premium on fraud. Who is to define the corn from the importer to the consumer after it is brought into the country? And now is Canadian corn to be distinguished from the American article? The Conservative tariff on corn made fraud unnecessary, and placed all importers on an equal footing, while the former was given the protection that he required. When the new schedule has been in operation for a few months there will be such an outcry as will command the attention of even the dictators who now believe that they have this country in fee-simple.

The Third Party.

What has the Patron organization come to be? It was founded by earnest and honest men. It has passed into the hands of men who seem to look for their personal interest alone. When Patron Adams showed signs of desiring a contest the Cornwall bye-election he was induced by J. Lockie Wilson to remain out of the fight. Consequently Mr. Snetsinger, the Liberal candidate, won. Lockie Wilson is high in the councils of the Patron organization. He ran against and was beaten by Colonel McLennan, in Glengarry, last June. But Wilson negotiated a deal with the Government. He desired the patronage for Glengarry, and he promised that, if he were given this, he would keep the aspiring Adams out of the field and so make the seat safe for a Liberal. The Government complied, and now Wilson is as good a Liberal as Laurier himself. The time was when the Patrons believed that they would send a large enough delegation to the House of Commons to allow them to hold the balance of power. Their wishes were not granted, and now only four members of the third party sit in the Lower House. And these gentlemen are hand-in-glove with the Government. They attend the Liberal caucus, and they support the Government straight along. The other night, when Patron Rogers desired to contribute to the debate on the fresh meat clauses of the tariff, and was on his feet prepared to make a speech, Jim Sutherland, the Government whip, called him off incontinently by the simple method of signaling him to sit down. The most servile Liberal in Parliament could not have obeyed more quickly. The history of the Patron party in the Legislature of Ontario is about the same. The Mowat Government was not in possession of a majority in the Legislature after the election of June, 1894. The Liberal-Conservatives and Patrons united equalled in numbers the supporters of the Administration. No sooner had the Legislature convened than the Government began to seduce the Patrons from their independence. The Ministry were successful, and in every case of a vote in the House on a Government measure have had a majority composed in part of Patrons. We already have had signs that the Hardy Government will soon appeal to the people, and it is with this contest in view that Mr. Whitney has taken the field in Western Ontario. His visit to a part of the province in which the young and able leader is comparatively unknown is certain to be productive of much good. With him go some of his most valued lieutenants, who will unite with their leader in showing the electors how the Administration acted in bringing the majority of the Patrons over to their side. Mr. Hardy looks upon the future with no delight. He knows that since his assumption of the leadership he has made many mistakes. The Connmee and Engledue mining deals, whereby faithful henchmen of the Government were rewarded by the gift of mineral lands belonging to the people of Ontario, are fresh in the minds of the people. The electors of Ontario know how that the alleged surplus, composed mainly of debts owed by the province, debt contracted by the Mowat Government, means nothing at all. They know that the province is living from hand to mouth. And they will show Mr. Hardy that they can no longer be hoodwinked by sleight-of-hand bookkeeping. Mr. Laurier has pledged himself to give the Hardy Government the support of the Dominion Government in the coming election. Even with these odds against them the Conservatives of Ontario, if they work unitedly, should have a certainty of victory.

Winnipeg and Duluth Railway Scheme.

Of late we have heard little of Greenway's Winnipeg and Duluth railway scheme. The Ottawa Government, I hear, has an understanding with Van Horne whereby Mr. Greenway is to be refused the subsidy of two millions which he asked. This understanding was arrived at during the negotiations concerning the Crow's Nest Pass charter. All of which shows unmistakably that the C.P.R. owns the Government, body and bones. Certain Ministers are so enraged that resignations were talked of, but these rebellious spirits were told that if the Crow's Nest Pass scheme were not endorsed the whole Government would resign. And, as seven thousand dollars a year are worth having, the gentlemen pocketed their scruples and remained with their associates. There is now harmony in the Government, but as soon as the facts of this railway deal come to be known by the people there will be the opposite of harmony in the country.

A Danger Not to be Made Light Of.

Artificial illumination has been the subject of remarkable development during the last quarter of a century. In some of the cities night rivals day so successfully that a gun has to be fired every morning to let the people know that the sun has risen. It will evidently be but a short time before we shall be able to furnish our own light, independent of the action of any of the heavenly bodies. The sun is Edison's great competitor. It is reliable and punctual, but seems incapable of haste or hustle. Its methods have undergone no improvement since it inflicted sunstroke on the builders of the pyramids.

The sun, however, is necessary in various lines, such as the making of hay and the selling of ice. Before it is too late, attention ought to be directed to probably the greatest danger that confronts the world. It is demonstrated by facts in anthropology that all the functions in nature are conducted on a basis of utility. The simian progenitors of man were covered with hair. They attained ingenuity enough to make clothing, and their furry coats departed and they became men. The original alligator had fins, but contracted the habit of spending considerable time on land, and its fins disappeared.

These facts lead to this conclusion: If we take from the sun the necessity of furnishing our light, that orb will soon become as incapable of illuminating as a cistern. Disease will give it such a debility that it won't be able to even blush at the thoughts of an eclipse. This is yet only a potentiality, but a very probable one.—Truth.

Moody's Story of Alexander the Great.

"There is a story told of Alexander the Great, and his trust in his attendant physician," relates Evangelist Dwight L. Moody in "the Ladies' Home Journal," writing on "Faith" to his Bible class. "Some one who was jealous of the doctor's distinction sought to bring about his ruin by arousing suspicion against him, and sent an anonymous letter to the King accusing the doctor of treason. In the letter the writer warned the King that on the following morning the doctor would mix some deadly poison with medicine which he would bring him. Alexander knew his friend too well to believe the accusation. When the doctor came the next morning the King, taking the goblet containing the medicine in his hand, gave the doctor the warning letter, and then, without waiting for him to read it, he drank the prescribed medicine. By that act of fearless faith he showed his implicit confidence in his friend, and displayed a love that was beyond suspicion, that could think no evil, a faith that could not and would not be shaken, no matter what the tests to which it might be subjected. And such is the faith that God would inspire in our hearts—a faith that would not tolerate suspicious doubts and fears; a faith that would trust Him implicitly however dark may be the shadows that fall across the path where He would lead us."

The Week's Commercial Summary.

Commercial failures in the Dominion this week number 35 against 29 a year ago.

The stocks of wheat at Toronto are 112,795 bushels as against 112,876 bushels last week and 63,531 bushels a year ago.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 1,339,000 bushels last week, while corn increased over 1,000,000 bushels.

The statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of April, 1897, says: Gross earnings, $1,612,356; working expenses, $996,742; net profits, $27,117.

The amount of wheat on passage to Europe decreased 1,440,000 bushels last week, and the total is only 18,560,000 bushels as compared with 30,400,000 bushels a year ago.

The Government has issued a regulation in connection with customs packages which is important to business men. Hereafter packages valued under fifty cents will not be dutiable, and such packages will be delivered by the postoffice.

It is generally conceded that the French wheat crop is 61,000,000 bushels short, but as France has an import duty of 36.8c. per bushel, prices there will have to advance about 7c. to make it profitable to import foreign wheat. France is the largest consumer outside of England, in Europe.

There is a better feeling in wholesale circles at Toronto, but as yet there is no perceptible increase in the volume of business. Grain crops are said to be looking well, and the damage to fruit trees by the late frost is favorable, and on the adjournment of Parliament increased activity is expected. Money is cheap. Over a million and a half dollars were paid to shareholders by banks this week, the profits of the last six months, and a good share of this sum will be reinvested.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday. Mr. E. S. Clouston, the general manager, while not over-sanguine, declared that there was hope in the situation, but the utmost caution was needed. On account of existing conditions in the United States and Canada, they could hardly expect to see the end of their troubles in the immediate future. He also said there was nothing more dangerous to a country's financial stability than frequent changes in its fiscal policy.

Reports from all parts of the Montreal district, as well as from the Province of Quebec generally, indicate a continuance of cold, backward weather conditions. The roads in some sections are reported well-nigh impassable for any heavy traffic, owing to the continued rains of the past several weeks; from this same cause little spring work has been accomplished on low-laying lands, and in the case of potatoes a good deal of replanting will probably be necessary. In some districts a good deal of grass has been winter-killed, owing to the light snow fall of last winter, but on the whole indications at present are favorable for an average crop of hay.

The United States Congress having announced its intention of putting a tax of Canadian lumber, is now looking about for reasons to justify this action. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, has been asked to give a statement of the relative cost of producing white pine lumber in Canada and the United States. It was evidently the intention of the exponents of a high duty to show that by the cheap labor of Canada, the United States lumbermen were placed at a disadvantage in the competition with the manufacturers of this country. Mr. Wright's statistics were, however, not entirely satisfactory to the high protectionists. In his report Mr. Wright admits that he has no data upon which to base an answer to the question, that is, upon which to estimate the cost of production of one thousand feet of white pine lumber, but submits a report saying that the cost of labor in the United States is 91 cents, and of logging $4.27½, as against $1.23 for labor and $5.57½ for logging in Canada.

The Finish.

"One gets a certain finish abroad, I fancy."

"Yes, one goes over there and they tell her she can't sing, and that's the end of her."—Detroit Journal.

CHEAP TYING

When the Crave for Tyrannical Oppression and Wrong is Stopped.

Labor-saving machinery has many and great advantages over the old way. The machine suffers none from weariness, it is not subject to exhaustion, but can work on night and day, it is exact and makes no mistakes, its poorest work is as perfect as the best, the hand can fashion, and its products are manyfold swifter than that of the human hand. It can do the heaviest and hardest work as easily as the most delicate, shapes the lumber and digs the earth as it waves the most fragile flower.

Labor-saving machinery is right in the era of cheap things. Previously things can be produced with much expenditure of labor, which is the measure of value for all things produced. But machinery has not only increased production, it has also brought into existence a passion, we might say, a craze, for cheap things. The stores are crowded on "bargain days," bankrupt sale or a sale of goods is a great attraction and small shopkeepers have a way of supplying goods without the intervention of a bankruptcy. The demand for cheap things is indiscriminate and it is not considered that what may be to the purchaser a loss of the producer.

So far as cheapness is produced cost in labor, by machinery, in production, transportation and manufacture, it is a saving, it enables the poor to live as comfortably as the rich, little girls dressed as prettily as the rich man's daughter for $100. The cheaply made article not only shrink from comparison with the point of view than the article of display of expensive workmanship which does no credit to head, taste, or skill. The people are entitled to the benefit of the inventions. But craze is going further than this interior. It is willing to sacrifice quences be suffering on producers.

And it does not pay. The pressing never does. The price to come, and it may be less severe when compared with. But it does not pay ultimately, as it is supposed to. The article will be produced at less than a good profit more than once. He will get off a worthless article at a price. He will show, when the game of cheating, that he is better than the ordinary man. It is all right for them to cut his odds, ends, remnants or out-of-date goods and have "bargain days", when they will be thrown upon the prices which will rid them of them. But where he professes to offer "bargains" he is swindling, that is certain—and he is willing to swindle you as well as the producer.

Sound economy will buy good goods that can be relied on, and will pay what they cost. The article will wear from year to year as long, and always be the same from one to a dozen, which aggregate a large sum of which are always unpaid. It is sound economy to pay. The same rule applies. Only one can get good work at wages one gets poor work, the profit and more satisfactory than to poor. Here, as at the counter, the bargain seeker is the shadow and misses the substance, the shadow, though it follows it, has gloom and disappointment and vexation, for a

Rather Clever.

A little boy aged four lives next door to a maiden lady, who was continually reprimanded by the latter for playing in the garden, which is the one between the two houses. The smallest child should be expected by the old lady, and resolved to have revenge.

Seeing a cat in the garden he ran and kicked at the cat and shouted to the dismayed lady, "Jenny! Jenny! there's a cat in your garden!"

Jenny ran once set to an adjoining truster but out.

Giving Jenny time to recover, he once more made for the dogs, and kicked and shouted for longer than before.

Again she made a hurried exit when the youngster cried with all his voice:—

"Jenny! Jenny! there's a bear on your berry bushes!"

A THANK OFFERING

A CLERGYMAN WRITES ON BEHALF OF GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Their Health and They Wish Other Sufferers to Know It—A Letter That Will Bring Hope to Many—No Other Medicine Gets Such Voluntary Praise.

The following letter, written by the Rev. Wm. Lawson, Methodist minister at Richibucto, N.B., attests in the strongest manner the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a perusal of it will suggest why this great medicine is so popular in thousands of homes throughout the Dominion—it cures when other medicines fail.

Richibucto, N.B., April 26th, 1897.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Dear Sirs.—I am glad to furnish you the following voluntarily given testimonial with the fullest permission to give the names and address of the place. They do this as a thank-offering to God and your medicine. Mrs. Warman, of Molus River, (near here) says her son Alvin was sickly from birth. He could hardly ever retain food, and his parents had but little hopes that he would live long and the doctors who attended him were of the same opinion. Till seven years of age he continued in the condition. Then the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was begun, and under them he improved and is now a strong, healthy lad. Mr. Warman, the boy's father, also bears testimonial to the great value of Pink Pills, saying: "I suffered for years with a bad back, until I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they cured me." Mrs. Alvin Warman adds, this evidence with entire sincerity and freedom. "I was weak and sickly, and did not know the first of good health till I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used eight boxes and have since enjoyed the best of health. I am never sick now."

Here you have three members of a family restored to health. The use of your medicine, and I feel sure you would also cover their good health and general vigor largely resulting from such health. I wish you to freely use these facts to other s