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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

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

CANADIAN.

Mgr. Merry del Val left Winnipeg for the coast.

The new Queen's Park in Brantford will be opened on Jubilee Day.

William Copper, of Brockville, was drowned at Murray Hill Park, near Clayton, N.Y.

Rev. Dr. Stone, of Shelburne, was elected President of the Toronto Methodist Conference.

Rev. Dr. George, of St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Principal of the Congregational College, Montreal.

Canon Mulock, late of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, and uncle of Hon. Wm Mulock, died at his home in Winnipeg.

Among the honors Premier Laurier will receive while in England is that of the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University.

Mr. Wm. Howlett, of Pickering, is dead as the result of injuries sustaining by colliding with a horse and cart while riding his bicycle.

Rev. Samuel Massey, rector of St. Simon's Church, Montreal, and father of Mr. John M. Massey, of Toronto, died at the age of 79 years.

Judge McDougall has dismissed the petition of the opponents of Sunday cars, Toronto, for a recount and scrutiny of the vote of May 15.

The Montreal City Hall and its contents were seized by bailiffs to satisfy a claim of $12,000 costs in connection with appropriations.

The by-law to raise $45,000 by issuing debentures to purchase a site and erect a City Hall in St. Thomas was defeated by a majority of 27.

Edward Dyer was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to seven years in Kingston Penitentiary for robbing Bert Maddle of Dorchester of $65.

A delegation from the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association have gone to Niagara to inspect an orchard said to be affected with the San Jose scale

The Grand Lodge of A.O.U.W. of Manitoba and the Northwest will remain with the Supreme body, and are not in sympathy with their Ontario brethren.

The Robinson Memorial church, named after the Rev. John Robinson, "Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers," at Gainsborough, was formally opened Friday afternoon.

Reeve John Hamilton, of Shelbourne, was acquitted at Orangeville of the charge of forgery, preferred against him by Mrs. Catherine Stevenson, of Melancthon.

Lindsay citizens banqueted F. A. D. Matthachen, local manager of the Bank of Montreal prior to his departure to assume the local management of that bank at Winnipeg.

Toronto University annual commencement was held Friday. Mr. Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. A. S. Hardy were among those on whom the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred.

At Chatham Charles Brown was sentenced to penitentiary for life and Charles W. Moore for twenty years for robbing John McConnell's store and for shooting Detective McAuley at Belle River.

A new boat line between Port Stanley, Morpeth, Rond Eau, Ont., and Cleveland, O., has been established by Mr. Archie Patterson, of Ridgetown, Ont., which will be known as the Patterson line.

It is reported at Victoria B.C. that the fact of the recent detention of tourist passengers at William Head because of smallpox among the Chinese in the steerage, is being used against the Canadian line by rival agents in the Orient.

Pte. A. Stewart, of the 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, won the Empire competition, bayonet v. bayonet, at the Royal Military tournament at Islington, London, defeating all comers, regulars and volunteers.

A special train on the Toronto, Grey & Bruce conveyed a party of American capitalists from Toronto to Owen Sound, 122½ miles, in 2 hours and 35 minutes, making the fastest time ever made on that railroad.

The County Council of Oxford, Ont., has decided to buy all the toll roads in the county. It is estimated that the scheme will cost $50,000 or $60,000, and it will probably be submitted to the ratepayers next January.

Mr. Nicholas Awrey, registrar of Wentworth county, died Thursday night, at his residence in East Hamilton. Mr. Awrey, who was 59 years of age, acted as Ontario Commissioner at the World's Fair in Chicago, and was appointed registrar of Wentworth two years ago.

At the Methodist Conference at Toronto a memorial was presented from Toronto Central District asking the conference to urge upon the directors of Grimsby Park the advisability of changing their methods of Sabbath observance so that the Grimsby park Sunday would no longer be limited in the face of those opposed to Sabbath desecration. It was referred to the committee on Sabbath observance.

Mr. McMullen has given notice of a bill, which he will introduce in the Dominion Parliament, enacting that all persons owning or operating mining claims or properties, inclusive of coal mines, and all persons owning and operating timber limits in Canada, must become residents of the Dominion, if not already British subjects. The Dominion needs population, and Mr. McMullen holds that this is one good way of adding to the number of settlers by thousands.

The current issue of The Ontario Gazette announces the incorporation of the following companies: The Canesko Mineral Water Co. of Toronto, capital stock, $2,000; The Record Printing Co. of Windsor, capital stock, $25,000; The Toronto Electrical Works Company, capital stock, $30,000; the Lithographing Co., capital stock, $195,000; the W. H. Billing Music Co. of Toronto, capital stock, $3,000; the Montague Private Hospital Co., of Toronto, $3,000; the Mines Investment Association of Ontario, $100,000; the McIntyre Mining Co., capital stock, $450,000.

UNITED STATES.

Florence Williams killed her lover in McDowell county near Huntington, W. Va.

The 14th annual convention of the International Missionary Union was opened at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Wednesday.

John Walters, an aeronaut, was killed at Centerville, Ind., on June 14th, by the breaking of a parachute rope.

A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by terrific lightning, visited Denver and vicinity, and caused considerable damage.

Thomas Haynes, negro, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Millie Smith, colored, at Kansas City. She had refused to marry him.

The boom at Holyoke, Mass., gave way Saturday morning and 6,000,000 feet of logs went over the dam and down to the Sound.

A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States will be sent to the Senate soon after the return of President McKinley from Nashville.

A branch of the French-Canadian Organization Society was formed in Manchester, N.H. with the object of enabling French-Canadians to return to the Dominion.

Jesse Way was sentenced in Indianapolis on June 3rd to seven years in the Indiana State Prison for counterfeiting. He is 80 years old and has spent 45 years of his life in prison.

W. H. House, ex-Assistant City Attorney of Pittsburg, was sentenced on Tuesday to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 for complicity in converting city money to private use.

The fourteenth annual convention of the International Missionary Union was opened in Clifton Springs, N.Y., on Wednesday. Almost every country on the face of the earth is represented.

The Executive of the B.Y.P.U. of Ontario and Quebec is securing representation from every local association to act on a general board which will meet in Toronto to formulate a plan of work.

William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., disappeared a few days ago, a defaulter to the amount of $98,000. Two letters have been received from Boggs, in which he confesses his guilt.

Badger, the Indian charged with the Killing of Sheepherder Hoover, was taken to Miles City, Mont., on June 14th, in custody. The civil authorities intend, it is said, to attempt to make other arrests of Indians implicated in the crime.

President McKinley has nearly finished his note to Spain presenting the ultimatum of the United States on the Cuban question. The note alleges that Spain has lost control of Cuba, that Spain has failed and is impotent to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and that she has failed to comply with her treaty obligations.

FOREIGN.

The Czarina has given birth to a daughter.

It is officially declared that the bubonic plague does exists in Jeddah.

Dr. Wilkins, professor of animal physiology, has suicided at Vienna.

The Eve of St. Barnabas was celebrated in the usual manner at Eton.

It is reported from Panama that President Barrios has declared himself dictator at Gautemala.

A cable despatch repeats the rumor that Delagoa Bay has already passed into the hands of the British.

Mount Vesuvius is in eruption. It is dangerous to approach within 400 yards of the principal crater.

Recent reports via Vancouver, B.C., say that the fatalities from famine and plague in China are appalling.

The belief is generally entertained in Havana that Captain-General Weyler will be immediately recalled from Cuba.

It is reported at Vancouver that many parts of China are suffering from a double scourge of famine and plague.

The street railway strike in Vienna was settled on Tuesday, the companies making large concessions to the men.

Armed Bulgarian bands have crossed the frontier near Kassona, and Turkey has sent a large force of troops there.

It is reported that Barney Barnato, the "Diamond King," committed suicide by throwing himself off a ship in Morocco waters.

Herr Mauser, inventor of the Mauser rifle, has submitted to the German War Office a new mechanism applicable to pistols and carbines.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Faure on his way to the races. A bomb was exploded close to his carriage.

El. Heraldo, of Madrid, announces that negotiations for a treaty of Commerce between Spain and the United States have reached an advanced stage.

It is stated in Madrid that Senor Canovas del Castillo has reserved the right to promote another Cabinet crisis should circumstances make it advisable.

The latest details from Grenoble, France, show that the desolation wrought by the cloudburst which caused the River Morge to overflow its banks is far more extended than was at first supposed.

There are 235 branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in France. In Denmark the active associations are now about to send missionaries to China and India.

Herr Mauser, the inventor of the well-known rifle bearing his name, has submitted to the German War Office a new mechanism, that is applicable to pistols and carbines.

Advices from Constantinople state that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has served notice on the Sultan that Great Britain will under no circumstances consent to a retrocession of Thessaly.

Great interest in the libel trial being heard in Dublin, brought by Rev. William Vanston against Dr. Launcelot Whitecross for $5,000 for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

Argentina's new census gives a total population of about 4,092,000 of whom 1,646,000 live in the cities. The leading city, Buenos Ayres, has a population of 663,854, making it the largest in South America.

A despatch from Simla says that a small body of British and native troops on the northern frontier were attacked by a large force of hostile natives. The Imperial troops were driven back. Two officers were killed.

Mr. Laurier, in reference to the preferential clause in the Canadian tariff, said that preference was given by Canada to Great Britain as a free gift. Nothing was asked in return, nor was there any desire that England should abandon her free trade principles to give the colonies preferential treatment.

Odd Items About Money.

The London people are computed to spend $6,000,000 daily.

The wealth of New York grows by $100,000,000 every year.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of gold is added to the world's stock every week.

The notes of the Bank of England cost about one cent each.

Only 37 per cent. of the gold in currency is of the proper weight.

Standard gold contains 11-12th of fine metals and 1-12th of alloy.

Leather money circulated in Russia as recently as the time of Peter the Great.

In Fiji the coinage consists chiefly of whale's teeth, those of greater value being dyed red. The natives exchange 200 white teeth for one red one, as we change nickels for a dollar.

The secret marks on United States notes, by which forgeries are so rapidly detected, are constantly being changed. The microscope will reveal many such peculiarities to an observant eye.

English sovereigns were first issued about 1489, when they were worth the 24th part of a pound of gold. In 1542 they were worth 30s. sterling. In 1560 they were worth 24s., in 1812 they came down to 20s., the value at which they have since remained.

A Martyr.

Flo—What's a martyr, Jack?

Jack—It's—oh, you know! Putting up with being in a hole when you don't know any way of getting out of it.—Tit-Bits.

Arranged and Disarranged.

"Their marriage was arranged by their parents 15 years before, wasn't it?"

"Yes, and disarranged by the court two years after."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cheetahs.

Priscilla—Why don't you like to write your jokes out with your typewriter?

Punster—The blamed bell rings so often.—Truth.

A Paradox.

He's slow in getting up each day.
His bills he's very slow to pay.
He is a sluggard every way,
And yet he's very fast, they say.
—Town Topics.

The authorities of the Dominion of Canada have presented the Hawaiian Government with 80,000 young salmon, to be placed in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE DURING THE SESSION.

The British Columbia Undertakings—Rates in Manitoba—The Intercolonial—Other Noticeable Features—The Tory Leadership.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, June 15.—Now that the session is as good as over we can look back and see what has been accomplished and how the two sides have fared. First of all, of course, the tariff has been reduced. It is related that when Adam Smith expressed his objection to the laws against forestalling, Edmund Burke said to him: "You, Dr. Smith, from your professor's chair may send forth theories upon freedom of commerce as if you were lecturing upon pure mathematics; but legislators must proceed by slow degrees, impeded as they are in their course by the friction of interest and the friction of prejudice." It took England forty years to reach free trade after she had begun tariff reform under Huskisson. How long the Corn Laws might have withstood the battering of Cobden and Bright, but for the catastrophe of the Irish famine, no one can tell. Years ago at Malvern Mr. Blake pointed out the difficulties in the way of tariff reduction in Canada, and they are more formidable now than then owing to the increase in debt and expenditure which calls for a larger annual revenue, the bulk of which must be raised by customs taxes. Taking everything into account the Liberals have made a good start. In the House Mr. Foster makes it appear that there has been no tariff reforms at all, while on the other hand the interests that have been feet and snout in the protectionist trough for eighteen years are squealing dreadfully.

Aside from the cut in certain duties, the very general substitution of ad valorem for specific makes a big difference, while the reduction in favor of British exports, that will come into full effect next year, will have more important consequences than most people imagine. Cottons, woolens, drugs, earthenware, fancy goods, flax and jute manufactures, hats and caps, iron and steel goods, oil cloth and a great variety of other wares will be considerably lowered in price—not those imported from England merely, but those coming from foreign countries in competition with hers, and, above all, those made in Canadian factories. It is estimated that the saving to the consumer in cottons and woolens alone will be $1,600,000 a year, equal to a reduction of $40,000,000 of debt at 4 per cent. The output of the domestic cotton and woolen mills, amounting to $16,500,000 annually, will of course have to be cheapened to meet the closer British competition.

The British Columbia Undertakings.

The Government has shown, too, that it is not afraid to spend money where expenditure is required in the public interest. The Crow's Nest Pass road is a necessity to British Columbia. Government construction would have cost much more than the $11,000 a mile to the Canadian Pacific and would not have been accompanied by any concessions in Canadian Pacific rates. The road will be finished in two years. With the cheaper fuel that it will render accessible the low-grade ores can be worked at a profit. For every car of ore shipped to a smelter it is reckoned that ten car loads of provisions and merchandise are needed by the miners. British Columbia is bound to furnish a good market for the settler immediately east of the mountains who raises hay, oats, meats, butter and flour, and, though it is a long way off, Ontario and Quebec will do a considerable supply trade in other commodities. It would have been a mistake, everybody admits, to let American railways and American adventurers—using the word in its best sense—get control of that province.

The British Columbia members and others are not favorable to the construction of the road from Robson or Traill to Princeton by the Heinze people. The work, they say, should have been given to the Canadian Pacific.

Rates in Manitoba.

Sir William Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy have conducted their end of the negotiations respecting the Crow's Nest line in a straightforward and highly satisfactory manner. I happen to know that Sir Richard Cartwright, who looks out for the public interests as sharply as the next man, and cannot be accused of being "C.P.R.," "G.T.R." or the partisan of any other corporation, is well pleased at the way the business has been done, and is convinced that the bargain is a good one for the country as well as for the company. It has been shown of late that the clamor raised against the Canadian Pacific rates in Manitoba is for the most part without reasonable justification. The rates are lower now than rates in any of the Northwestern States, notwithstanding the enormous difficulty of running the road between Port Arthur and the Ottawa, the political section 870 miles long. Under the Crow's Nest arrangement the rates on wheat and special articles will be greatly reduced. In other words, the settler in Manitoba will be better off so far as cost of transportation is concerned than the settler in any of the newer States, in fact than the settler in any of the older States outside three or four in the East with whose economic conditions it would be unfair to compare the conditions existing in the Canadian Northwest.

The Intercolonial.

Another big scheme, the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal, is criticised more sharply by the Opposition. They say it is costing too much—over twice the amount of the subsidy paid for the Crow's Nest line. Nevertheless most of them allow that at present the western end of the Intercolonial is up in the air, Levis being of no use as a terminus. The capital expenditure on this road, when Mr. Mackenzie closed the capital account years ago, amounted to $3,000,000. Sir Charles Tupper then began building unprofitable local extensions and the capital account is now something over $65,000,000. We in Ontario have to build our local railways in part out of our own pockets, but in this way Sir Charles gridironed Nova Scotia at the expense of the Federal taxpayer. Worse than that, he put the throat of the Intercolonial as a through route by bonusing the Short line through Maine, the upshot being that the ocean-borne goods to and from Europe via Halifax amounted last year to only 21,000 tons and 17,000 of these were local traffic of the road, leaving only 4,000 for western.

If the road is ever to pay it must get to Montreal where it will have a chance to increase its local and through business. True, the Canadian Pacific is a shorter route to St. John and Halifax. It may be also that in order to get the longest possible haul for itself the Grand Trunk will turn over freight destined for those points to the Canadian Pacific at Levisville, thus giving the Intercolonial the go-by. But when all this is said it seems clear that the Intercolonial will fare better at Montreal than it does now at Levis. The officials of the Railway Department, who have looked over the ground, are of opinion that access to Montreal will enable it to pay the $210,000 in rentals and have a balance to the good.

Other Noticeable Features.

The establishment of a cold-storage system throughout the country and of an Atlantic fast line costing $550,000 a year and $750,000 a year asked by the Tories is another bit of work for which the Government can take some credit. So also is the more vigorous policy in behalf of immigration. What the country wants is population—not emigrants who come here as to a half-way house but emigrants who come to stay; and Mr. Sifton is certain to get many of that kind, more than have come of late years.

The prime feature of the session, however, a feature that will render it forever memorable, is the tariff discrimination in favor of Britain, the first practical step towards the closer union of the Empire that has been taken since Adam Smith preached it over a century ago. To put it on the lowest grounds, the value of this move as a business advertisement for Canada in the United Kingdom can hardly be overestimated. It may be said without exaggeration that, next to the Queen herself, Canada fills the largest space on the stage in the Jubilee celebration. Besides the gain in this respect, there is the substantial gain to the Canadian consumer, who will henceforth be relieved from the rapacity of the native combines through the lower rates on every kind of British manufactures.

Another feature is the disappearance of the Red Parlor as a power in politics. The infant-industry fellows who used to strut in the Russell House and walk up to the Finance Minister and tell him that he must do this, that and the other thing, as if they owned him body and breeches, now wear a subdued and chopfallen air. Mr. Fielding listens to them politely, but that is all. They no longer make the tariff to suit themselves and grind the people.

The Tory Leadership.

The candid men in the Opposition are prepared to admit not only that the Government will live out this parliamentary term but that it stands a chance of reigning for ten or fifteen years. At the banquet the other night Sir Charles tried to cheer his followers by telling them that he was "extremely hopeful of the future." He spoke with wonderful vigor but it sounded very much like Jack Falstaff's assurance to Shallow when the King had cast him off. "Do not you grieve at this," said Falstaff, "I shall be sent for in private to him, fear not your advancement, I will be the man yet that shall make you great." To which Shallow, who had begun to doubt the old man's optimism, answered: "I cannot perceive how unless you should give me your double and stuff me out with straw." A good many of those at the banquet needed Tupper's robust imagination to see hope for the party in the future.

Mr. Foster is booked to succeed Sir Charles. He has perhaps as little in common with the genius of Canadian Toryism as any man in the House. He is cold, narrow, essentially small in his notions. There is no better speaker in Parliament, Sir Richard Cartwright excepted, but somehow he leaves the impression that he is not much good for anything but talking, that his judgment is poor, his knowledge of men meagre, and that if required he could talk just as well on the other side of the question, having no settled convictions of his own. Even so, however, he will make a far better leader than Sir Mackenzie Bowell was or than Sir Hibbert Tupper would be. The Tupper influence is dead. This was abundantly demonstrated at the recent Nova Scotia elections, where a change of 200 votes more would have left the Tory party without a single man in the Legislature. The Nova Scotia Tories, who ought to know, agree in saying that the Tuppers are completely played out down there.

It is a far cry from Sir John Macdonald to Mr. Foster. Some Tories still think that Hugh John Macdonald is preferable to the latter. Few believe in their hearts that Mr. Foster is destined to lead them back to Fort Plentiful. He has no lieutenants worthy of the name from Ontario or Quebec. Montague has dropped out of sight. Haggart seems to have lost interest in politics thus to give him his due, he is about the man of the lot, while Sir Adolphe and Mr. Bergeron no longer count. Nevertheless Mr. Foster is stronger in Ontario than he was six months ago. Then he was in bad odor among the high and dry Tories for organizing the bolt against Bowell and the Remedial bill, but latterly the party has come to the conclusion that the bolt was to some extent justifiable and Bowell's vanity and lack of grasp, just to say incapacity, being more than an able man like Mr. Foster should have been asked to submit to.

The Provincial Campaign.

For the next twelve month or so public interest will center in the Ontario elections. Mr. Whitney seems to be going to the country principally on the accident policy. Inspector Chamberlain took out at the expense of the province. That is about the only policy the Opposition have, except to rail vaguely against the Education Department. The cry that "the Grits have been in long enough would have some force if the Grits had looted the treasury or stolen all the timber, as the Tories who have just been defeated in Quebec did. But considering that they have managed affairs so well that Mr. Whitney has not a solitary scandal to display, would it not be rather imprudent, and a little ungrateful as well for the electors to oust such well-tried and faithful stewards, especially to pave the way for the return of the Tories to power in the Dominion and the resultant position upon the farmers of all tariff taxes that are being taken off? I find in this neighborhood that the farmers who want to see tariff reform carried to its logical conclusion and given a fair trial, and their name is legion, are mostly going to support the Hardy candidates. They ask too: "Who is his Mr. Whitney? Is this the man who pitched into the Patrons and their views? And who pray are his colleagues? They must be crossroads politicians for we never heard of them before. Why guarantee have we that they could do as well as Johnson better than Harty, Gibson and Rose?"

It is said the Manufacturers' Association is to make a big effort in behalf of Mr. Whitney, but help from that quarter, unless it takes the form of hard cash, and heaps of it, will not be of much avail. The Association had a pretty long innings of it, and, to put it mildly, has no place in the farmers' heart. If it is bent on war to the knife against the Liberal party, the Liberal party is now in a position to accommodate it. I do not believe in terrorizing protectionists or anybody else, but if the infants whom Mr. Fielding has treated with quite as much consideration as they deserve are going to climb out of the cradle and attempt by a profuse expenditure to destroy Mr. Hardy, I don't see how Mr. Hardy's friends at Ottawa can refrain, human nature being what it is, from retaliating on the perfectly logical ground that industries which can afford to throw away a lot of money in provincial politics are prime fields, extorting too much from the consumer and should have the amount of their protection reduced in the public interest.

GATINEAU.

Freak Factories.

"How do you manage to find new freaks and curiosities?" was the question asked of the manager of a traveling "show" that had pitched its tent in a London suburb.

"Don't have to find them," was the inconic response. "They find us. The freak business is as regularly established as any other, and has its wholesale and retail firms, traveling salesmen, brokers, price-lists, factories—"

"Factories?" queried the reporter, aghast.

"Why certainly—factories—of course. The freak business is divided into about three varieties—foreign, domestic and fakes.

"In the first class the collectors travel all over the world in search of oddities, but the very best freaks come from India and the Malay Peninsula. In these countries there are people who breed freaks. They buy young children and animals, and deform them while their bones are soft by all manner of means. Then they are constantly on the outlook for genuine natural freaks, and in those lands the birth of a freak occurs very frequently. The headquarters of this business is at Singapore.

"Then there are any number of men who devote themselves to the discovering and placing of freaks of all kinds and varieties, and there is scarcely a day goes by that we do not receive a package of photographs and illustrated circulars from some freak merchant or other.

"Of course, there are 'faked' freak men—a perfect host in themselves. If the proprietor of some little show needs an additional attraction and does not have the money to hire something good—for, like everything else, freaks have their price—he can get something for little money that will serve his purpose.

"The real, genuine live freaks always command high prices, and travel all over the world in order to exhibit themselves. Most of them have regular routes mapped out by their advance agents, just like theatrical companies, and as they only appear at a place at long intervals they never get stale, and sometimes make bigger hits on their second or third appearance than on their first."

Testing for Gas in Electric Culverts.

In spite of the many serious accidents that have happened from the ignition of gas in electric culverts, no really effective means of prevention has yet been hit upon. A remedy, which apparently has much merit, is proposed by Prof. Clowes. A standard hydrogen flame, fed from a small steel cylinder of compressed gas, is inclosed in a brass vessel, provided with a transparent front. This apparatus, which is portable, is mounted on a camera tripod and is observed by throwing a black cloth over the head. The air to be tested for inflammable gas is pumped over the flame by dropping the end of a flexible tube into the culvert, and compressing a rubber ball supplied with suitable valves. A constant stream of the air of the culvert is thus caused to pass over the hydrogen flame, and by the appearance and dimensions of the flame-cap produced the presence of the gas is detected, and its percentage accurately measured. The hydrogen flame can be adjusted to two standard heights, and thus percentage of gas from 2-10ths to 5 can be discovered and determined. How great a need exists for such a device as this is shown by the fact that in one day recently there were four explosions of manholes in the city of Brooklyn, and in each instance a manhole cover, weighing from 400 to 700 pounds, was blown out. In one case, a cover weighing 600 pounds was thrown as high as the elevated road structure, against which it was broken.

Richest British Peer.

The wealthiest of British nobles is the Duke of Westminster. As in the case of many other very rich men, his personal appearance does not suggest great wealth. A London correspondent gives this description of him: "The Duke is a man of exceedingly quiet and homely appearance. There is nothing about him to suggest the blood of lineal nobility. He is tall and has a slight stoop, but bears his 71 years very well. His hair is from gray, while his clear-cut face is innocent of mustache or beard. He maintains the calm, immobile expression and indefinable culture of voice belonging to his kind, but there is no trace of haughtiness or suggestion of superiority. His clothes were of the simplest. A black cutaway tail coat, with no attempt at artificial shaping; a waistcoat buttoned up very high, but allowing the display of a few square inches of blue shirt; trousers completing the suit in color, a microscopic watch chain and ordinary broad-toed boots. He wore no jeweled scarf-pin, studs or rings of any kind. Such was the personal appearance of the wealthiest noble of the British peerage."

He Wasn't Afraid.

Mrs. Blinkly—John, dear, won't you discharge Mary? You know how afraid I am of her.

Mr. B.—Certainly. No servant can ever scare me. (A little while after) "May, ahem! Mrs. Blinkly has asked me to tell you that she wants to see you after I have gone to the office."—Brooklyn Life.

The Week's Commercial Summary.

Call loans on choice collateral are being made in Toronto at 4 per cent.

The net gold balance of the United States treasury is $143,570,000.

In some quarters of Ontario we hear of too much rain for the grain crops.

The wool market at Toronto is quiet with prices easy. Dealers are paying 18c for wool in the fleece.

The stocks of wheat at Toronto are now 96,384 bushels as against 122,793 bushels last week and 64,149 bushels a year ago.

Stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are 1,999,143 bushels as against 1,704,318 bushels a week ago and 1,635,916 a year ago.

The traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific railway for the week ended June 7, 1897, amounted to $469,000; for the corresponding week of last year the returns were $403,000.

The quiet trade in wholesale circles at Toronto this week is due in a measure to the unfavorable weather. The sorting up trade in dry goods is backward, the demand being slow owing to cool and wet atmosphere. The grain crops are not as promising as a week ago for the same reason, but the hay crop is likely to be very heavy. Some improvement is reported in groceries, there being a good demand for teas and sugars. The latter are firm in prices, with larger purchases than usual in consequence of the approach of the berry season.

Trade conditions at Montreal are practically unaltered, and our general remarks of last week will apply at date. Reports continue to come in from different parts of the province regarding frost damaged meadows and delayed field work. The dry goods trade benefited by a few days fine weather after last writing, but unfavorable conditions have again intervened. Travelers in this line are now out with full lines of fall samples, but orders have not yet begun to come in freely, and at the moment wholesale business is confined to a moderate sorting demand, mainly from the country.

The German chemists, says The Toronto World, are busy at work on almost every conceivable scientific problem. The latest victory is said to be the discovery of a process for making dough directly from wheat, the milling process being entirely dispensed with. The following interesting facts in regard to the invention are translated from the German newspaper 'Die Neue Heilkunde.' According to that journal a factory running under the new system has been established at Altona, and the trade done thereat is so great that additions to the plant have become necessary. The machinery not only transforms whole grains directly into dough, but also at the same time kneads it, no grinding or milling process being employed at all. After the wheat is first thoroughly cleaned in the dry state, it is placed in running water until the latter is no longer turbid, and it is then allowed to soak for a few hours in a temperature of 50 degrees to 68 degrees centigrade. In the slimy condition in which it is then found it is placed in the dough machine, where it goes through a patented process, whereby the mass is vigorously squeezed and at the same time passed through a selve. The doughy mass is then passed through a selve with finer meshes, finding its way into wooden boxes and then into souring vats. The quantity of dirt which the process removes from the grain is said to be frightening, both in cleansing the dry grain and during the dough-ing process, when the surface of the water is covered with a disgusting layer of stuff made up of dust, weeds and the ejections of mice and birds, all of which the machine is said to thoroughly remove. The writer of the article claims that the bread made by this process is not only healthier and more palatable than that of ordinary manufacture but also more nutritious. All the nutritive portions are preserved, especially those nearest the outer surface, which it is claimed, are lost by milling operations. That none of the nitrogenous substances are removed is proved by the fact the albuminoid ratio of the bread is 1.5, and even the most fibrous or woody portions are in such a condition. Finally, the new process is said to be most economical.

APPARENTLY A HOPELESS CASE

A Kincardine Banker Discharged Painfully from Indigestion—Until a Hopeless Case of Stomach Trouble—His Son in American Service Says Of His Words are: "It Cured Me."

What this wonderful medicine performs in stomach troubles is told in the words of Judge Kincardine, Ont. "About a year ago I became very much troubled with indigestion, associated with terribly distressing feelings that I cannot hardly be described in any language. I tried various medicines without much benefit. I was influenced to try South American Nervine. The result, and I speak for the benefit of others—it cured me, and I never hesitate to recommend it to any person afflicted with any form of stomach trouble."

How the Cement Formed.

"Chadbrook got an idea he should stop himself from taking drinks."

"What was the idea?"

"He put cement on the seat and sat on it. But he took a drink just the same."

"Didn't the cement harden on him?"

"No; it only held on the knickerbockers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TEN YEARS A SUFFERER

From Kidney Disease—Gave up Practice—An Absolute Cure Followed—South American Kidney Cure—A Remedy That Never Fails in the Most Stubborn Cases.

The solid evidence of Mr. Wilbur Colf, of Chippewa, to be simply one of the hundreds spoken in equally strong terms of South American Kidney Cure I am completely cured of stricture and gravel, have not suffered from these complaints for over ten years. I found great relief after the first bottle and continued the remedy until I was perfectly cured and I am now enjoying the best of health."

Could Not Stand Them.

Weary Walker—Say, mister, can a feller strangle himself fer dat?

Miles O'Day (in disgust)—What fer?

Weary Walker—Just cuz dat feller says in dis paper: "Every one we breathe 100 particles in our lungs are set to work."—Judge.

WHERE RHEUMATISM IS UNKNOWN.

No Matter How Intense the Pain, South American Rheumatic Cure Will Remove It Quickly—A Lady of Toronto Tells What It Did for Her—Cured After a Case of Years Standing.

It has been decided by experience that every disease has a remedy, and the difficulty is to always find the remedy. In rheumatism South American Rheumatic Cure has been found a certain antidote for this painful disease. It is always effective. Mrs. N. Ferguson, well known manufacturer of Toronto, says: "I was seriously afflicted with rheumatic pains in my arms and limbs at times was almost disabled. I was doing a thing, as I thought, and for years without much benefit. I was induced to use South American Rheumatic Cure. To my delight, it did me more relief than I had had in years, and two bottles have completely cured me."

Hands and Feet.

Family Friend—I congratulate you, my dear friend, on the birth of your daughter. I see you are receiving all the girls of your friends.

Old Olivebranch—Off year—yes; but the worst of it is I have to keep up all of their husbands in order.—Tit-Bits.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one medicine, for all ills to which flesh is heir. The cures of many curatives being sought for, the germs of other and different diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound and pure state, a remedy for many ailments. By its gradual and uniform stimulation of the trailest systems are led to contract and strength, by the influence of this fine cordial experts on Nature's own remedies. It relieves the drooping spirits of those with whom a chronic state of dependency and lack of interest is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep, imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being stimulated, coursing through the veins, strengthening the vital animal functions of the system, thereby making activity a necessary result, and strengthening the frame, and giving life to the digestive organs, which naturally demand increased substance. Thus improved appetite. North-west Wine, of Toronto, have given to the public a superior Quinine Wine at a reasonable rate, and, gauged by the opinion of chemists, this wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it.

Sharing Their Troubles.

Willie Slimson—I put a tack in the teacher's chair this morning, and she was wild.

Bobby Smithem—Well, she didn't sit down in such a hurry again.

Willie Slimson—No; neither did I.—Tit-Bits.

How to Cure Headache.

Sufferers from sick headache, people suffer untold misery day after day with headache. There is rest and relief night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They clean the stomach, liver and bowels, and find Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Mark Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class