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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.

Frank Mysener died at Wyoming from sunstroke.

Mr. William Pike, of Thorold, committed suicide by shooting.

Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier are to visit Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

John Seibel, a Hamilton tailor, hanged himself to a bed-post in his house.

Major-General Gascoigne sailed from New York for England on July 14th.

Mr. Harry Woods was drowned in Lake Rosseau through his boat sinking.

Judge Joseph Amable Berthelot, one of the oldest Judges of Montreal, is dead.

The colonial Premiers are tired of being feted and are preparing to leave London.

Mr. Shiland Malcolmson, Master in Chancery for the County of Huron, died at Goderich.

Arthur Wiggins, an Aylmer teamster was crushed to death by his wagon turning over on him.

The Canadian Power Company has begun work on its proposed power canal at Niagara Falls.

Mr. C. E. Boomer, of Simcoe, was thrown out of a tree while sawing a limb and fatally injured.

Joseph Conte, a deck hand on the steamer Carmona, slid into the water at Windsor and was drowned.

The regulations in regard to the Dominion Reciprocal tariff of 1897 were issued by the Minister of Customs.

The Drill Hall and Town Hall, at Grayenhurst were destroyed by fire, with a lot of horses and other apparatus.

Three cases of sunstroke were reported among the soldiers now in camp on Carling's Heights, London, Ont.

Judge Judge Gill sentenced Louis Nez to imprisonment for life for shooting with intent to kill Joseph Girwin.

The Beaver Line of steamships has been given to Petersen, Tate & Co., the contractors for the fast Atlantic service.

Owing to a slight indisposition Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unable to attend the London Chamber of Commerce banquet.

The New Barnes Cycle Company of Woodstock is in the hands of a receiver, and winding-up proceedings have been instituted.

Six men from Owen Sound passed through Winnipeg en route for the Crow's Nest Pass to work on the railway construction.

Mr. Adam Counter, one of the best-known citizens of Stratford, Ont., was overcome by the heat on Saturday, and died aged 65.

Robert John McDonald, aged 18, from Dalkeith, Ont., was drowned on Wednesday night in the Nation river, near Plantagenet, Ont.

Sarnia, Lambton county, was visited by a terrible cyclone, which killed four children, destroying buildings and causing much damage.

Archbishop Rev. A. Bourgeault, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Montreal since the death of Archbishop Fabre, died Friday night, aged 79 years.

Mr. C. H. Wallace has been appointed first assistant engineer at Hamilton at a salary of $1,000, and Mr. J. R. Heddle second assistant engineer at $600.

Mr. George Moffat, a farmer, living near Wareham, while crossing the C.P.R. bridge on Friday night, was struck and killed instantly by the late express.

Mr. W. W. Ellis, M.P., for St. John, N.B., has been offered the position of fishery inspector for the province, at a salary of twenty-two hundred a year.

The Dominion Government has notified the Collector of Customs at Vancouver, B. C., that no duty would be charged on salmon brought from the United States.

John Catalano, a London fruit dealer, was stung by a black scorpion. It was thought at first that the sting would prove fatal, but the man is rapidly recovering.

Charles Charbonneau, aged 26, shot and killed Rosanne Therrien, aged 16, in a livery stable house in the East end of Montreal. He then put a bullet into his own brain.

The Canadian rifle team which will shortly go through the Bisley meeting had a practice match Friday at Stalmes, near Lydd, with the London Scottish Rifles, the Canadians winning by 22 points.

In militia general orders announcing that Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, of the Queen's Own, is transferred to the infantry reserve of officers, and that Major Delamere will take command of the regiment.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an interview, said he knew of no reason why Sir Donald Smith, as a peer, cannot be an agent general, and he knew of "no wish on the part of the Ministry displeasing to the present agent general."

Michael Pin and his daughter Maria lost their lives in a fire which destroyed their dwelling at St. Roch, Quebec. The girl was trying to save his furniture when his daughter went back to get her wearing apparel.

Dr. W. W. Boucher, V.S., of Ottawa, was opening his medicine case, and as he took a six-ounce bottle of ammonia it exploded, filling his eyes, nose and mouth with pure ammonia. His face was terribly burned.

Mr. George Constable, of London, got caught between a trolley car and a moving train. His wagon was smashed; the horse ran so that it had to be killed. Mr. Constable himself suffered a broken arm, a severe scalp wound and other injuries.

Orangemen celebrated the 297th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne all over the Province. The turnouts were very large, and every demonstration was marked by orderliness and a more tolerant sentiment than has sometimes been displayed.

The fastest steamship voyage on record across the Pacific has just been made by the steamer Empress of Japan, of the Canadian Pacific line. She made the passage from Victoria to Yokohama in 9 days, three hours and forty-four minutes, being at the rate of 17.3 knots an hour.

As a result of the extreme heat in Montreal the death rate for the past week has doubled. There were three hundred and seventy-five interments.

Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, will leave for Victoria, B.C., in a couple of weeks, and will proceed to Japan to promote trade between that country and Canada.

The Government has decided to enforce the alien labor law in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia during the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

UNITED STATES.

District Attorney Hopkins, of Lockport, N.Y., has received a letter from the British Consul at New York, saying that he has received instructions from his Government to enquire into the case of Robert J. Fowley, who was recently discreated at Auburn prison for wife murder.

There is only a moderate movement in trade generally throughout the United States, according to the commercial advices of the Dun and Bradstreet agencies. This is the dull season of the year, and what demand usually exists has been somewhat checked in the West and Northwest by the excessive heat and violent storms. The strike of over one hundred thousand coal miners has already had, and will more largely have, a bad effect on general trade. There is an advance in tin, and copper is firm. The cotton mills are active, with a steadily increasing demand. Wool is in large demand. Hides cause more complaint. The commercial failures in the United States for the week just ended amount to 206, as compared with 215 for the corresponding week of last year.

FOREIGN.

Duke Lanto delli Rovere is dead. He was a descendant of Pope Julius the Second.

An expedition of Cuban filibusterers from Florida is said to have landed Sunday in Havana Province.

Owing to the drought in certain parts of Australia it will be necessary to import thousands of bushels of Californian wheat.

The Hawaiian Government has offered to submit the immigration question to arbitration, but Japan will not accept the proposition.

Five thousand wrought nail workers in South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire has struck for a ten per cent. advance in wages.

The Duke of Manchester denies the statement that he is engaged to be married to Miss Mary Goelet, daughter of Mr. Ogden Goelet, of New York.

Terrible thunderstorms, hailstorms, and cloud-bursts have devastated large districts of Germany, destroying the growing grain and killing cattle.

The Queen-Regent of Spain has pardoned one hundred and eight Cuban prisoners who are in penal servitude, and permits them to return to Cuba.

A Dickens fete was opened at Broadstairs, Kent, in the gardens of Bleak House, where Dickens spent many summers and wrote much of his best work.

Preparations are already on foot in Dublin for the Parnell anniversary demonstrations in October, and it is believed it will be larger than ever this year.

The Sultan has decided to defy the powers, and unless his terms of peace are assented to in a few days he will resume hostilities in Thessaly, with a view of capturing Athens.

The French Supreme Council of Education has adopted a proposal by which foreigners are enabled to obtain doctors' diplomas by undergoing examinations at French universities.

In spite of formal denials, there is good reason to believe that an engagement has been virtually agreed upon between the Duke of Manchester and Miss Mary Goelet, New York.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons that only seven persons were killed in the Calcutta riots, and not fifteen hundred as stated in the native reports.

Prince Arisugawa, the Mikado's special envoy to the Queen's jubilee, and Chang Yin Huan, the Chinese special envoy, with their suites, will pass through Canada shortly on their way to the Orient, via Vancouver.

Mr. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales, says that any attempt to bring the colonies back into a position of relative insignificance, by giving them some indefinite minor representation at Westminster, would never be accepted in Australia.

Malsaley, the rebel leader, with sixty followers, attacked and burned the British Government station of Gaya, on the Island of Labuan, and carried off two thousand pounds from the treasury. The British Resident at Labuan has gone in pursuit.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Timothy Healy made a bitter attack upon Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Irish Chief Secretary, when the Nationalists, one after the other effusively thanked Mr. Balfour for his broad and generous Irish policy.

A body of troops in the employ of the British Niger Company report having discovered and pursued the fugitive King of Benin. During the pursuit three towns were captured by the troops, with severe loss to the natives. The King succeeded in escaping.

The appeal of the Sultan to the Emperor of Austria, and the unusual fact that the text of the latter's letter was published, indicates that Abdul Hamid is seeking a pretext to enable him to successfully resist the demands of the Turkish war party.

It is said that one of the chief features of Mgr. Sambucetti's special report to the Pope on the growth of Catholicism in England is the astonishing conclusion that the decrease of Methodism is due to the transfer of membership in that body to membership in the Church of Rome.

Mr. J. H. Lelbes, the expert on scaling of the American Commercial Company, severely criticises the recent report of Prof. D'Arcy Thompson to the British Government, saying his facts are frequently false, his statistics incorrect, and his quotations from American documents are often garbled.

An Indian named Tiger Cat eloped with a chief's wife from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, a few days ago. The runaway couple were captured and brought back. They were bound to stakes near the water's edge, and after being exposed an entire day to the burning sun they were devoured by alligators.

KEEPING THE HOUSE COOL.

By a Little Care Intense Summer Heat Can be Greatly Modified.

"How best to keep the house cool in summer is a grave problem," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the Ladies' Home Journal. "During the hot months the house is much more livable if artificial heat can be cut down to the minimum. Use the stove early in the morning, prepare certain foods that will keep well, and avoid the necessity of a big fire during the rest of the day. Bare floors are very much pleasanter in summer than straw matting, although the latter is preferable to carpets or rugs. Where one can command a water supply the house is measurably cooled by reducing the temperature of the pavement and grounds, around by copious printlings. A goodly stream of new air should be allowed to sweep through the entire house morning and evening. The hot air of midday will condense quickly in cold walls and cause mould or dampness, consequently it should not be allowed to enter any portion of the house. All the rooms in the house should be kept scrupulously clean and neat.

"If the outside temperature is not appreciably lower at night than during the day it is almost impossible to keep sufficiently comfortable to obtain necessary rest. The sleeping rooms may be cooled by placing in the center of each a tub two-thirds full of cool, or better, ice, water. This will absorb the heat of the room in a few hours, and will be found particularly helpful where there are children. If the heat continues during the night the changing of the water will preserve an even temperature in the room. Air your clothes at night when it is possible. Close them at nine in the morning and they will be cool and dry the entire summer. Exceptions to this rule are on windy days, as the rapid motion of the air does not allow condensation. Keep the cellar perfectly clean and fresh. Frequent coats of whitewash with plenty of lime are of the greatest value in summer."

Couldn't be Filled.

Doctor Bonesoup—I think you should have some chicken broth for your dinner.

Mr. Lipsner—Dat's a queer suggestion t' make t' a man in my condition, doctah. How's I gwine t' git chicken—fine lyin here in bed an' can't move? You don't suppose Ise gwine t' send my old woman out on such a risky job as dat, do yo'?—Puck.

One hundred drops from a medicine dropper makes one spoonful.

The old-fashioned copper, or 1c piece, was a little more than an inch.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

TORY PAPERS AMUSING THEIR READERS WITH CANARDS.

Mr. Tarte's Position—The Attacks on Mr. Laurier—The Crow's Nest Road—The Revival of Trade—The Penitentiaries' Commission.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, July 13.—The Tory papers have started a lot of canards to amuse themselves and their readers during the dull season. The principal one is that Mr. Tarte is about to leave the Cabinet at Sir Richard Cartwright's instance, that Sir Richard himself is to become Finance Minister vice Mr. Fielding, who is to succeed Sir Louis Davies as Minister of Marine, and that Mr. Davies is going to the Department of Justice in place of Sir Oliver Mowat, who is to succeed Sir George Kirkpatrick as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

It goes without saying that all this is invention and guess-work. Without doubt some changes will be made in the composition of the Cabinet when Mr. Laurier returns in September. The entrance of the two controllers in it as full-fledged Ministers brings it over the regulation strength and it may be taken for granted that some of the portfolios will be doubled up. But no one can say anything more at present; I don't suppose even Mr. Laurier knows. As for the story that there is friction between Sir Richard and Mr. Tarte it is simply untrue. They are the best of friends. Sir Richard never goes back on a colleague who is under fire, but sticks to him all the closer. Mr. Tarte is the target for every editor, correspondent and liar-on-space who is hard up for something to write about, but thus far not a particle of evidence has been adduced to show that he has done wrong either in the Drummond County or any other transaction with which the Government has been connected. On the contrary, investigation will demonstrate that he has been grossly maligned by the Tories, and that whatever of wrongdoing has been done in the Drummond case lies at the door of some of their own leaders. Mr. Tarte is as honest a man as there is in public life; he was too honest for the Tories, hence their systematised onslaught upon him ever since he showed them up in 1891. I know from the best source that the stories about his being about to build a "mansion" in Montreal and about his sons spending money like water are pure romance. He is as poor as a church-mouse and is quite satisfied with his modest home on St. Denis street. His sons work hard at La Patrie and may make some money out of it in time, but at present have nothing beyond a trifling salary and are as frugal and economical as French-Canadians in moderate circumstances know how to be.

Mr. Tarte's Position.

The notion that Mr. Tarte forced himself upon Mr. Laurier is also without foundation. It is entertained, I dare say, by some Liberal members from Quebec who thought they had a claim to Cabinet positions; all the same it is erroneous. Tarte worked like a Trojan for four years as Liberal organizer in Quebec. He got next to nothing for his services, for the Liberal party was poor, and when the campaign closed in June, 1896, was up to the neck in debt. But instead of demanding a Cabinet office, as the rumor-mongers have it, he asked to be allowed to remain in private life and attend to his newspaper. He had been defeated in Beauharnois because instead of attending to the constituency he was away working for the success of others. It was only when Mr. Laurier insisted that he should enter the Cabinet that he agreed to run for his present riding and accept a portfolio, and even then he warned Mr. Laurier that at the first convenient opportunity he should step down and out. He dislikes parliamentary and official life and would relish nothing better than to return to newspaper work, at which he is an adept. But he feels, naturally enough, that it would be cowardice to retire while the Tory press is assailing him. He will meet his accusers face to face at the Drummond enquiry and the public will have a chance to see what a merciless war has been waged against him for no other reason in the world than that he was largely instrumental in compassing the defeat of the Tories in Quebec last year and again at the Provincial elections this spring.

Mr. Tarte does not pretend to have been immaculate when he was a Tory consorting with Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe. As he said the other day, the Tory party was not in the habit of carrying its elections by prayers. Campaign money was flying in all directions, and, as a prominent worker, he helped to spend it in the Quebec district. He revolted when he discovered that immense sums were coming from the Louise basin and grading dock frauds, refused to keep quiet for Sir John Macdonald, rejected offers of bribes from the guilty parties, and, almost taking his life in his hand, ran for a constituency, got elected and proceeded to fay have the rascalities. But he has never betrayed confidence, has never told of anything of a private nature that came to his knowledge during his connection with the Tory party. Nor since he left them has he sought to imitate their ways. Far from that, he has been conscientiously trying to live down the past and as a Minister has been serviceable to a degree in avoiding even the appearance of evil. This will be established at the enquiry. He asks for no mercy from Liberals or Tories either but merely to be fairly judged once the evidence is made public. I venture to predict that after the investigation the Tories will come to the conclusion that they had better let Tarte alone.

The Attack on Mr. Laurier.

They may have more success with their efforts to barbed Mr. Laurier's visit to France. For a fortnight or more communications, evidently from Canada, have been appearing in the French press designed to inflame French opinion against the Premier by describing him as an Anglo-maniac and flaming John Bull. The French are not on the best of terms with England just now and may be influenced by these attacks. The question is how the Quebec writers who are tilloring Mr. Laurier as a superloyal British subject conceive to uphold their own reputation for loyalty. It is a paltry business if ever there was one. But such is party warfare.

If Mr. Laurier should decide to visit Rome the valiant Protestants of the Mail and Empire are sure to accuse him of selling us to the Pope; while their Ultramontane allies in Quebec will swear that he is a bad Catholic, an enemy of clerical schools and a free-thinker. The letter of Mgr. Del Val, the delegate, requesting the bishops to cease flagellating the Liberals over the Manitoba school question has angered the Ultramontanes, who treat him now with as scant courtesy as they extended to the former delegate, Dr. Conroy, when he put a stop to their ecclesiastical terrorism years ago. Del Val's mind has been poisoned by Liberal priests, one any intimate of the archbishop's palace at Quebec, and that it is their bounden duty to inform the "Civilta" and other Vatican papers about Mr. Laurier's heterodoxy. [illegible] faith.

This, I suppose, will [illegible] country in the world where [illegible] man is pursued beyond sea [illegible] African statesman were visiting [illegible] conditions similar [illegible] young Mr. Laurier's visit, [illegible] himself as creditably, the [illegible] nation would feel prou[illegible] slander would cease; at any rate it would not seek to arouse the foreigner against him. We do these things differently in Canada. Here there is no let-up to party malignity till the victim goes to the grave. Mr. Laurier usually does not trouble himself over attacks of this kind, but I hear he is considerably annoyed at the Canadians who are doing their best to prepare a hot reception for him in France. If he should be snubbed or insulted by the anti-British press there, they will have a good deal to answer for.

The Crow's Nest Road.

Mr. Haney, manager of construction on the Crow's Nest Pass line, arrived at Macleod a few days ago and has since let the contracts, in five-mile sections, for the grading of the first 100 miles at the prairie end. It is expected that work will be begun in the mountains before the snow flies. There are a great many idle men in British Columbia at present who will be glad to earn navvy's wages. The Canadian Pacific is noted for its energy and will probably "make a record" for rapid construction with the Crow's Nest. The Government will, it is thought, give a bonus for the extension of the line from Robson to the Boundary Creek country, about 100 miles. Some think this end of the road should be commenced without any very great delay. The Boundary Creek region is rich in low grade ores which can be turned to account with cheap fuel.

There is a report that the Heinze people, who were refused a bonus at the recent session for the projected line from Robson to Princeton, intend to begin building and trust to luck. The British Columbia legislature offers a subsidy of $4,000 per mile for the first 100 miles west of Robson or Nelson. It is suspected that the Heinzes are in league with "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern and that he may be finding the money to enable them to start work. A road from Trail and Robson to Princeton or even only as far as Boundary Creek would be a valuable acquisition to the Great Northern, but would divert trade and in fact practically transfer the whole of that part of the country to American hands. The safest thing the Ottawa Government can do, therefore, is to let the Heinzes and Brother Hill understand that if they choose to build a line they will have to grant running powers to the Canadian Pacific, inasmuch as Canada is determined to retain control of every portion of British Columbia. In any event, intelligent observers say, a bonus should be voted when the House meets in February for an extension of the Crow's Nest road to Boundary Creek, so that the work may be going on at the same time and the entire route from Lethbridge to Boundary Creek opened as soon as practicable.

English capital is beginning to enter in considerable amounts. The English investor was so badly nipped in the South African mines that it has taken time to convince him of the value of those of British Columbia.

The Revival of Trade.

The railway returns, which are a good commercial barometer, are improving every week, and, unless there is an unexpected set-back, the revival in trade should be well under way by the fall. It is not likely to amount to much in the States till the question of currency reform is permanently settled, and of course we cannot look for a "boom" in Canada till our neighbors are really prosperous. The lumbermen here are pleased that lumber has got off so easily under the new American tariff, for the United States is by odds the best market we have for the cheaper and coarser sawed lumber. The crops in Eastern Canada are not looking quite as well as those in Western Ontario. In Quebec, where there was an exceedingly wet spring, they are backward and light though the recent hot spell has helped them along. In Manitoba they never looked better. With good luck the harvest up there will beat all former ones for there was an unusually large area of new land sown.

The Crow's Nest undertaking has put heart into the British Columbians and Manitobans. All the supplies will be bought as far as practicable from local storekeepers and farmers. Three or four thousand men will have to be clothed and fed for two years. The deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals, involving an expenditure of two or three millions more, is making things lively between Prescott and Montreal. Bankers say that in consequence of the big advertisement Canada has got in England through the preferential tariff and Mr. Laurier's visit, there is beginning to be a better demand for Canadian securities. Canadian Pacifics have gone up with a bound lately and are still rising. It would not be surprising if by the time the Crow's Nest is finished they should reach par. Sir William Van Horne, who has labored with such enthusiasm and such energy for the company and is said to want a rest, could then fairly say: "Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." The reduction of the tariff, notably on British goods, is stimulating imports and as we cannot buy unless we sell, the one being correlative of the other, exports are certain to increase. If we have an average crop

It will go hard with the high protectionists if good times return in full burst next year or the year after. But Mr. Foster is a nimble politician and will not cripple seems to vibrate. The song is, indeed, a whole orchestra of bird music. Expressive of every shade of ecstasy, we are at times startled by a succession of deep, plaintive tones that thrill like sobs. No wonder the nightingale's singing season is brief—six weeks only of the entire year.

Nay, it is doubtful whether any individual bird sings for so long a period. The redwing, another fine singer, is a similar instance of the limited period of song. Its voice in this country is confined to two notes, and these by no means musical. Yet the redwing is the nightingale of Norway, to which land he returns for breeding purposes each succeeding April. So with our nightingale. From the day the eggs are hatched he becomes gradually silent, until, of the marvelous voice that scored a mile of woodland, naught is heard save a dismal croak hardly to be distinguished from the course cry of the bullfrog.—St. James' Gazette.

Destroys Their Manhood.

An English physician says: "A boy who early smokes is rarely known to make a man of much energy of character, and he generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental, energy. I would particularly warn boys who want to rise in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."

He Was Mistaken.

Mrs. Standoff (removing her wraps)—I spent $45 to-day.

Standoff (surprised)—I thought you were only going shopping.

The Power Which Drives.

Jesus did not create goodness—her fair form had been already carved in white marble by austere hands; His office was to place a soul within the ribs of death till the cold stone changed into a living body. Before Jesus, goodness was sterile; since Jesus, goodness has blossomed; He fertilized it with His spirit. It was a theory; it became a force. He took the corn, which had been long stored in the granaries of philosophy, and sowed it in the soft spring earth; He minted the gold and made it the current coin. Christianity is in religion what steam is to the mechanics—the power which drives. Jesus wrote nothing; He said little, but He did what He said and made others do as He commanded. His religion began at once to exist; from the beginning it was a life. It is the distinction of Christianity that it goes. This is why some of us, in spite of every intellectual difficulty, must believe Jesus to be the Son of God—He has done what no other ever did, and what only God could do. He is God because He discharges a "God function."—Ian Maclaren.

Unpardonable.

Patience—Why do you say she [illegible] carelessly?

Priscilla—Didn't you see how her bloomers bagged at the knee?

THE SCOTCH ELDER.

How He Took the Pledge to Save a Lost Man.

An honest shopkeeper in the north of Scotland, a worthy man and an elder of the church, was deeply imbued with all the peculiar prejudices against total abstinence, which we find even in America beset some men of highly respectable character. He looked upon it as a thing unreasonable and unscriptural. "God, who gave us our reason," he argued, "desires that we should make use of it in restraining and governing our appetites, not in starving and denying them. He who created the good things of this life intended us to enjoy them in moderation when placed within our power. In Scripture," he said, "the moderate use of spirituous liquors is nowhere forbidden." And he thought that some temperance people were putting reformation in place of vital godliness. Thus the good elder schooled himself against teetotalism.

One day, while engaged in measuring off some yards of cloth, a neighbor and customer whom he knew to have become almost a wreck through the use of intoxicating liquors entered his shop. The poor man's face was flushed, and his eye excited and anxious; but this time he was perfectly sober.

"Mr. A—," said he, "will you save a lost man? I want to take the pledge."

"Well, do so; it's the best thing you can do."

"But you know it would become a brand for the like of me, if men of respectable character such as you were not often found to take it too. Will you join with me? I'll join with you? If not, I must go to ruin. It's my only chance. Mr. A—, will you save a lost soul?"

The elder was staggered and startled; some dim recollection of "who is my neighbor?" and the parable of the Good Samaritan awoke in his heart; and the fellow-creature before him, losing health, wealth, reputation, reason—stripped and wounded of the devil—did seem fully in as sore a plight as he who had fallen among thieves long ago high unto Jericho. But then his own principles! They must be regarded. Mr. A— must be consistent, and the poor tailor must be left to take his own way.

Mr. A—'s dinner did him little good that day; his digestion failed greatly; appetite for supper he had none; and on retiring to rest sleep came not near his pillow—scared over by a voice that continually rang in his ears: "S. A—, will you save a lost soul? S. A—, will you save a lost soul?"

Early in the morning two men were seen wending their way together to the office of the teetotal society. The one was the elder, principled in "moderation" and anti-teetotalism, the other was the drunken tailor, on the verge of ruin temporal and eternal. And they took the pledge together. S. A— ate a good breakfast that day, and has slept soundly ever since.

The tailor has kept the pledge, and appears to be getting along nicely without the stimulus of spirits. Before he signed the pledge he suffered more or less from asthma, and used to take whisky to relieve him, but it only made him worse. Now, while he has had two or three attacks since, he has got round all right without the usual appliance of whisky.

Mr. S. A— is one of the foremost advocates of total abstinence in town. Would that there were more like him! Then there would be more reclaimed tailors. Would that all would learn of the parable as faithfully and become indeed Good Samaritans in obeying the command: "Go and do thou likewise."

My brother, are there those among your neighbors who are suffering from the drink habit, and are they ready to perish? Might they not, through your example and help, have at least a chance to escape? Oh, turn not aside in cold neglect nor in heartless apathy, but haste to the rescue and save those for whom your Saviour died! — National Temperance Advocate.

ENGLISH NIGHTINGALE

They Are Not Shy and Their Song is Not Reserved for the Night.

The nightingale does not sing everywhere, yet it is the greatest mistake to consider the bird shy or to imagine its song is chiefly reserved for the night. He will sing continually from one of the oaks bordering the ways while the village folks pass and repass.

The village couples must rest upon the footside or linger to listen beneath the very tree on which the bird is stationed. Still the full burden of melody goes on unchecked, without pause or intermission. And what a glorious outburst it is! What a perfect cascade of trills and shakes and semi-quivers! Suddenly it is pierced by a single note that shivers in the ear; then comes the wondrous water bubble, to be followed by a delicious warble, long drawn and soft as could be breathed from the richest flute.

Another prolonged trill, and then a far-off sound, that almost seems to come from another songster half a mile away, serves to throw into relief the passionate bemoloo issuing from the same tiny throat; and all the time the wings are quivering with excitement, and the whole cipple seems to vibrate. The song is, indeed, a whole orchestra of bird music. Expressive of every shade of ecstasy, we are at times startled by a succession of deep, plaintive tones that thrill like sobs. No wonder the nightingale's singing season is brief—six weeks only of the entire year.

Nay, it is doubtful whether any individual bird sings for so long a period. The redwing, another fine singer, is a similar instance of the limited period of song. Its voice in this country is confined to two notes, and these by no means musical. Yet the redwing is the nightingale of Norway, to which land he returns for breeding purposes each succeeding April. So with our nightingale. From the day the eggs are hatched he becomes gradually silent, until of the marvelous voice that scored a mile of woodland, naught is heard save a dismal croak hardly to be distinguished from the course cry of the bullfrog.—St. James' Gazette.

Destroys Their Manhood.

An English physician says: "A boy who early smokes is rarely known to make a man of much energy of character, and he generally lacks physical and muscular, as well as mental, energy. I would particularly warn boys who want to rise in the world to shun tobacco as a deadly poison."

He Was Mistaken.

Mrs. Standoff (removing her wraps)—I spent $45 to-day.

Standoff (surprised)—I thought you were only going shopping.

The Power Which Drives.

Jesus did not create goodness—her fair form had been already carved in white marble by austere hands; His office was to place a soul within the ribs of death till the cold stone changed into a living body. Before Jesus, goodness was sterile; since Jesus, goodness has blossomed; He fertilized it with His spirit. It was a theory; it became a force. He took the corn, which had been long stored in the granaries of philosophy, and sowed it in the soft spring earth; He minted the gold and made it the current coin. Christianity is in religion what steam is to the mechanics—the power which drives. Jesus wrote nothing; He said little, but He did what He said and made others do as He commanded. His religion began at once to exist; from the beginning it was a life. It is the distinction of Christianity that it goes. This is why some of us, in spite of every intellectual difficulty, must believe Jesus to be the Son of God—He has done what no other ever did, and what only God could do. He is God because He discharges a "God function."—Ian Maclaren.

Unpardonable.

Patience—Why do you say she [illegible] carelessly?

Priscilla—Didn't you see how her bloomers bagged at the knee?

The Week's Commercial Summary.

Grand Trunk first preference stock in London is quoted at 1[illegible]3.

The London Miller says that the French wheat crop will [illegible] 30,000,000 to 48,000,000 bushels less than last year.

The Customs department has issued notice that in making entries for importers must specify the country of origin.

The stocks of wheat at Toronto are 86,284 bushels, as against 95,835 bushels last week and 177,258 bushels a year ago.

The amount of wheat in sight to Europe is unchanged at 14,560,000 bushels. A year ago the amount was 24,000,000 bushels.

The corn market at Chicago is higher in consequence chiefly on reports of damage to the crop through floods in Kansas.

Stocks of flour at the leading points in America July 1 were 668,695 barrels, against 695,709 barrels June 1 and 731,549 barrels July 1 last year.

The general rate of interest now paid by banks is 3 per cent. The Government reduction from 3½ to 3 per cent. on deposits in savings banks went into operation on the 1st instant.

The Canada Northwest Land Co. have sold 17,200 acres of farm lands for $94,000 since January 1st, as against 7,800 acres for $44,000 the corresponding period of last year. Their sales of town sites have also increased.

The market at Toronto continues firm for shipping cattle. Really choice animals sell at 4¾c per lb, but they are somewhat scarce, and dealers were obliged to wire Chicago for a supply for heavy cattle to fill space engaged for on outgoing steamers at Montreal.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 1,211,000 bushels last week, and the total is now only 17,583,000 bushels, the smallest amount since 1891. A year ago the total was 47,100,000 and two years ago 43,359,000 bushels.

Judging from the tone of a recent paragraph in an English insurance journal, it is matter for surprise that it should be deemed necessary on this side the Atlantic to give such advice to persons who find their premises on fire as is tendered in the pages of the Coast Review of San Francisco. The English writer asks if it is the practice in America for persons insured against fire to make no attempt to subdue the fire or save the property jeopardized. It must at once be admitted that we on this side the ocean are far more used to the destruction of property by burning than are more careless of the causes and precedent to the ravages of fire than British consuls. Some suggestions as to what should be done in case of fire are given by the Review as below: "Give the alarm immediately and try to put out the fire with a few buckets of water. If the fire has already obtained headway, try to save property." And it is properly added, "The policy-holder who makes no effort to save some of his property, or who declines his neighbor's offer of help, lays himself open to the charge of incendiarism." Hints as to the duty of insurants in the presence of fire are good, and among the points mentioned are several that people need to be reminded of: "Act, during and after fire, as if there were no insurance. If the fire is extinguished, look after the saved property. Bear in mind that the underwriters undertake to pay only the damage by fire, not the damage by your neglect. What remains of your fire is yours, not the underwriters'. Remove goods to a dry place, and secure the damaged and undamaged against Protect from rains and dews with tarpaulins or canvas, if it is not possible to find better shelter. Do not plug up pipes in the damaged parts in building. Wipe and cover painted floors, furniture, counters and other fixtures. Guard against and malicious persons, and get everything in good shape for the adjuster of your loss."—Monetary Times.

Here and There.

In Mexico miners get [illegible] a day.

China Japan war has [illegible] saphor prices.

Bordeaux exhibits a [illegible] high bottle.

Emperor William employs twelve valets.

"There are not less than [illegible] dogs in the British Isles."

Prof. Falbe, of Vienna, [illegible] that the earth will come in [illegible] with a comet on November 13.

A London gunsmith offers [illegible] sale cartridges tested by the Rontgen rays to show that they have been carefully loaded.

Philip James Bailey, the author of that wonderful poem, "Festus," is still living in Nottingham, England, in his eightieth year.

It is said that 200,000 copies of selections from Matthew Arnold's poems published by Mr. Stead for a penny "Poets," have already been sold.

The highest snow inhabited by human beings on this globe is the [illegible] Benedictine cloister of Hanle, Thibet, where twenty-one monks live at an altitude of 16,000 feet.

The empress of Japan and her ladies have taken to the bicycle. The steel horse and cycle on a maze of walks made on purpose for them in the secluded parts of the imperial gardens.

Great depression exists in the Lyons silk trade. As many as [illegible] numbers of people have been [illegible] and it is feared that some factories will be