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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 Easy Readers.

CANADIAN.

The Bonanza mine has been sold for $750,000.

Galt's town hall is to have a Jubilee stock to cost $1,000.

Heavy shipments of cattle to England are reported from Winnipeg.

Constable Wilson, of Strathroy, shot at escaping prisoner named W. Burns in the arm.

The amount of prize-money won by the Canadian team at Bisley is about five hundred pounds.

There is a strong movement at Montreal in favor of the reconstruction of the Conservative party.

William Kelly, the Biddulph farmer, shot by Richard Cullert, will recover. Cullert is in jail at Goderich.

A private telegram from Sir Wilfrid Laurier announces that he will sail from Liverpool for home on August 19.

It is probable that the Dominion Government will place a duty upon gold taken out of the Klondyke district.

George Higgins, a British army pensioner who had served in India and at the Cape, committed suicide at London.

Alfred Howes, a Pickington farmer, emptied the contents of his shotgun into a neighbor whom he caught stealing grain.

The Executive Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met at Ottawa and decided on the programme of the annual matches.

The Grand Trunk car works at Brantford have been closed and notices posted instructing the employes to apply for work at London.

Mr. Thomas Whan, one of the oldest citizens of Chatham, Ont., and at one time possessed of considerable wealth, died there Friday, aged 87.

The Canadian Temperance Act which has been in force for a number of years in Prince Edward Island, was defeated Friday by a vote of 7[illegible] to 573.

Enquiries in England have resulted in the discovery that Robert G. I. Barnett, of Montreal, is no relative to Barney Barnato, the deceased African millionaire.

The body of Ira Cornwall, Secretary of the St. John Board of Trade, who mysteriously disappeared, was found in the St. John River twenty miles below the city.

Alice McCallum, the daughter of a respected Harwich farmer, died from the effects of a gunshot wound in the breast, supposed to have been accidentally received.

It is estimated that there are between three and four thousand unemployed men in Montreal, and efforts are being made to get some of them work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

On Sunday night Andrew Corcoran, aged 20, son of Mr. Charles Corcoran, of Stromness, Ont., was thrown off his bicycle into a lock of the Welland canal feeder and was drowned.

Mr. Hamilton, the jury coroner who was held at Pembroke on suspicion of being the Salt Lake City murderer, has decided not to take any proceedings to recover compensation for his arrest.

Mrs. Omer, recently acquitted of the charge of murdering her husband on the ground of insanity, is said now by Dr. Woods, of Aylmer, to be sane. He will report to the Attorney-General.

The Montreal Minerve takes Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Sifton to task for what it alleges to be a conspiracy on their part to import artisans and English laborers to work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

No trace of E. T. Bunnell, the defaulting Ottawa banker, has been found since he left Montreal on Tuesday, but the case is in the hands of the Dominion police, and it is expected he will be located before long.

The Canadians left Bisley on Sunday. Before leaving Major Mason addressed the team, acknowledging the existence of the most friendly relations throughout, and congratulating the members on the successes they achieved.

In connection with the John Eaton & Co. fire in Toronto some time ago, W. A. and T. C. Thompson were arrested in Toronto charged with illegally transferring goods in June for the purpose of defrauding their creditors.

Mrs. Shortiss, mother of Valentine Shortiss, the Valleyfield murderer, whose death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, has returned to Canada, and it is believed no effort will be made to obtain his pardon.

One hundred and eighty-five immigrants from Galicia left Montreal Friday for Western points. They are all in splendid health, are people of comparative means, agriculturists by calling, and are bound to make good settlers.

J. W. Lang, wholesale grocer, Toronto, has disappeared from business circles, and at a meeting of his creditors, held Monday, it was decided to proceed against him on a writ issued by the Canada Sugar Refining Company.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a letter to a friend in Montreal, states that he was not consulted as to the acceptance of the title and honors bestowed upon him, and that he found the decree signed by the Queen when he arrived in London.

Mr. McLeod Stewart, the provisional chairman of the Georgian Bay canal scheme, expects to have an interview with Mr. Chamberlain in London in a few days, and convince him of the Imperial importance of the undertaking.

Sergt. Blair will be one of the hundred who will fire in the final stage of the Queen's Prize. This gives to Canada a representation of four in that century of expert marksmen, the other three being Capt. White, Corp. Kerr and Lieut. Ross.

UNITED STATES.

Two thousand three hundred garment workers in New York and Brooklyn went on strike Monday.

Final judgment has been given that Mrs. Olive A. Sternbergh of Buffalo must return to Cayuga for trial on the charge of murdering her husband.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that the new Tariff Act went into operation after midnight on Friday last.

It is very currently reported that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, proprietor of the New York Tribune, will succeed Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State.

What are supposed to be the remains of Minnie Williams, one of Murderer Holmes' victims, have been found at Momence, Kankakee County, Ill.

Twenty prisoners in the Kings County, N. Y., penitentiary have become insane since the beginning of the year owing to enforced idleness, the result of the Anti-Convict Labour law.

The Japanese Minister at Washington has addressed to the State Department on behalf of his Government a polite but firm protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

James R. Keene, the noted American broker, who recently speculated on the wrong side, is credited with having made $2,000,000 in stock operations in Wall street, New York, in the past two months.

President McKinley sent a message to Congress on Saturday advocating the revision of the financial system of the country and suggesting the appointment of a commission to consider the question.

FOREIGN.

Madame Nordica is convalescing.

The Prussian Diet has rejected the law of associations bill.

The Peary expedition left Sydney for North Greenland in the steamer Hope.

The report that the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Thessaly has begun is denied.

The Queen's Prize at Bisley was won by Private Ward of the First Devonshire regiment.

By the wrecking of a Chinese steamer bound from Singapore for Malacca 190 persons were drowned.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone on Sunday celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. They are both in excellent health.

The Indian Government has decided upon prosecuting a number of editors of native papers who have of late been preaching sedition.

The Preussiche Jahrbucher advocates the return of Metz to France in consideration of her ratification of the annexation of Luxembourg.

In spite of official denials, the London clubs regard the Duke of Connaught's appointment to the Quartermaster-Generalship as a certainty.

The trial of twelve women and two men for wholesale poisonings was concluded at Buda Pesth on Friday, when four of the prisoners were sentenced to death.

Last week there was a sale at the old Culloden castle of relics of bonnie Prince Charlie. The Queen purchased his walking stick for one hundred and sixty pounds.

The Japanese Cabinet has agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian Government to submit the questions at issue between the two Governments to arbitration.

The German papers in Berlin declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has obtained a written assurance that Great Britain will denounce the Belgium and German treaties.

Emperor William's incessant interference in politics is weakening the Government ranks while the ranks of the Socialists and discontents are swelling day by day.

It is generally admitted that the conferences between Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers have borne no fruit. Even the Pacific cable scheme is left in abeyance.

A Copenhagen despatch says that a carrier pigeon has been caught in the neighborhood of Tomsoe Island, which has "North Pole passed fifteenth," stamped on its wing.

It is confidently expected by the United States commission at present in London that Great Britain will attend the International Bi-metallic convention to be held in Washington.

It is announced that the Hon. Winston Churchill, elder son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, will stand for Parliament in the Conservative interest at the next opportunity.

The Paris Figaro predicts the early issuance of a Papal encyclical censuring the priests who continue to incite the workingmen of France and other countries to demand their rights.

Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons that the Clayton Bulwer treaty contained no agreement recognized either by the United States or Great Britain as affecting the annexation of Hawaii.

The order of the British Admiralty for the battleship Renown, the most powerful cruiser in the navy, to proceed to Behring Sea, is regarded as Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Sherman.

According to London Vanity Fair, the London season, which is now nearing its end, has been remarkable for bringing into prominence the intemperate habits of society, the women being just as bad as the men.

The Imperial Government has again declined to interfere in the Maybrick case, not finding in the medical reports any reason for mitigating the treatment to which, in the ordinary course of affairs, she is subjected.

Mgr. Merry del Val, the Papal delegate to Canada, and Gen. Gascoigne, commander of the Canadian militia, reached England on the Campania. On his arrival in London the delegate called on Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, and had an interview with him.

The C.P.R. steamer Empress of India arrived at Vancouver from Japan with the news that the Princess Dowager of China has caused Prince Tuan to be imprisoned for life and to be publicly whipped for refusing to worship and not being present to congratulate her on her birthday.

RUM BROUGHT THEM LOW.

Criminals, Tramps and Outcasts Same the Same Cause of Downfall.

Any local student of criminology who has come to believe that drink has a great deal to do with the increase of crime will be more than ever convinced that such is the case by visiting the municipal court on an average day and listening to the "hard luck" stories of the various offenders, says the Minneapolis Tribune. A big percentage of them will attribute the commission of the particular offense for which they were arrested to a too intimate association with intoxicants. Especially is this the case in petit larceny cases, where a man who may have borne a fairly good reputation, but has been arrested before for drunkenness, is found to have stolen an article of little value and for which he had no apparent use. Such an offender very often pleads guilty and invariably makes an explanation something like this:

"Yes, I'm guilty, judge. I'll say that I stole it, but I didn't know what I was doing. I had been drinking, and I wasn't in my right mind. I'm willing to stand the consequences, but if you'll let me off this time I'll try to keep out of trouble."

It is seldom that such a plea has any effect on the judge, who, experience with such offenders teaches him that they are liable to get drunk as soon as released, and as soon as they get drunk the thieving propensity comes strongly to the surface.

Time and again men who are up for such a serious offense as burglary explain, and the testimony of officers making the arrests goes to show, that if they had let strong drink alone they would have kept out of trouble. Several instances might be cited where men while under the influence of liquor have deliberately smashed windows in down town stores and then crawled through only to be placed under arrest shortly afterward by policemen. In the eyes of the law they are burglars, no matter what it was that prompted them to act. They all tell the same story when asked to explain matters in court. They had been drinking, and they knew not what they did.

Nine out of ten vagrants, the miserable tramp room crowd, gathered in at the police stations and on the streets every day and lined up in a row in court—men who in many cases are responsible for almost every crime on the calendar—will admit if questioned closely that they never overlook a chance to drink. And if the inquiries should be prosecuted far enough it would be found that with few exceptions it was that very longing for a drink which made them homeless and friendless, outcasts unknown.

The majority of men, and sad to say, women, who figure in assault and battery and disorderly conduct cases have been drinking.

Perhaps the saddest spectacle of all sad scenes in the police court is the arraignment of fallen women, and with them, too, there is one main cause for their fall and for their steady descent in the social scale—drink.

There is reason to think that drink, even to a greater extent than the love of money, is the root of all evil.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Temporary.

"I put a fence across my back yard to keep the boys out."

"Did it work?"

"Yes, as long as it staid up."—Detroit Free Press.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain in proportion to the inhabitants than in any other civilized country.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Brightening Prospects in Manitoba—The Penitentiary Commission—The Mining Boom—Imperial Federation—The Proposed Export Duties—Mr. Laurier's Return.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, July 27.—The event of the day, next to the Yukon gold find, is the extraordinary growth of earnings on the Canadian Pacific. As I said last week, the net earnings for the half year which ended on June 30 exceeded those for any corresponding period in the company's history. It is a sign that times are improving. Whatever our politics may be, we have a right to feel proud of this great road. It now has a mileage of 7,500. While railroads in the United States have been tumbling one after another into the hands of the receiver, the Canadian Pacific has weathered the storm with no more serious mishap than the passing of one half-year dividends and is now on the high way to prosperity.

Brightening Prospects in Manitoba.

What is the secret of its success? Economical and skilful management, that and nothing more, though it is a good deal, seeing how many roads on this continent have proved losing ventures. In the first place, the line was constructed cheaply and well. There was no rake-off for any one. The Government bonuses were honestly applied and the cost over and above them kept down to the lowest notch so that the bonded debt is light. The best of materials were used and the bridges, station houses and permanent way are in as good condition as they were the day they were built; large sums having been spent in improvements. Then while the road is sufficiently manned there are no drones; from Sir William Van Horne and Vice-President Shaughnessy down to the humblest trackman, everybody is doing his best for the public and the company. Last, but not least, the discovery of gold and silver in British Columbia, in the Rat Portage and Wabigoon districts and along the line of the Ontario and Quebec section between Peterboro' and Smith's Falls is creating a "boom" in regions which many used to regard as of no potential value to the road. This year's crop in Manitoba promises to be the biggest ever harvested and the net earnings for the second half of the year are certain to be great. When the Crow's Nest line is completed the settlers will have a market among the mines for beef, hay, vegetables and flour; meantime they will profit by the expenditure on construction. They are in good spirits and the clamor against the Canadian Pacific on account of rates has subsided.

The reduction effected under the Crow's Nest arrangement will go in force next year and into full operation the year after. As it is, rates in Manitoba and the Territories are lower than rates in Dakota, Minnesota or any of the new States. Some things which once puzzled the people are beginning to be comprehended. Thus there used to be an outcry because rates to Vancouver were lower than to inland points like Calgary. "Here is a road," it was said, "that charges as much or more for the shorter distance." This is done under similar conditions by every road in England and the United States. There is water competition to Vancouver and it the Canadian Pacific did not meet it with as low a rate it would get none of the business and would thus be obliged to charge a higher rate to points like Calgary than is charged now. The low rate to Vancouver is also a decided benefit to the Eastern provinces; if the rate were high Portland, Tacoma and San Francisco would monopolize the trade now done by Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Montreal. The science of transportation is full of seeming anomalies of this sort which give rise to angry criticism till they are understood. Of course no reasonable person expects rates in a new and thinly inhabited country like the Northwest, which is as big as all out of doors, to be as low as rates in New York State or the Province of Ontario. Taking them all round, however, Canadian Pacific rates are surprisingly moderate. One has but to compare them with rates on the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Topeka and Atchison, etc., to see that the settler in the Canadian Northwest gets a better show than his competitor in the big wheat and corn States. It is because he is beginning to perceive this that he is taking heart for the future and instead of looking upon the road as an enemy has come to regard it as a friendly agency as solicitous for the development of the country as himself.

The Penitentiary Commission.

The Tory papers in Montreal, notably La Presse, complain that the commissioners are spending too much time in looking into the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. The truth is the Montreal Tories would rather that institution were left uninvestigated. I understand that the commissioners will make some astounding revelations. At present they prefer to say nothing in fact are as dumb as clams. It will probably be found, as at Kingston, that in the purchase of stores the old Government allowed itself to be overcharged by Montreal houses in order to be in a position to collect campaign boodle from them. Thus on a bill of, say $4,000 for hardware, the overcharge would be $1,000 or 30 per cent.; that is, the merchant was paid $4,000 for goods worth $3,000. Then he gave $500 to the Reptile fund and was $500 in pocket in addition to his ordinary profit on the transaction. This seems to have been the rule throughout in regard to supplies.

The expenditure on capital account has been enormous, and, if reports are true, much of it has been diverted to the campaign fund. Mr. George Crane, of Brockville, the well-known builder, is helping the commissioners to ascertain how much cut stone was paid for and how much actually put into the buildings. It is rumored that the Government paid for 500,000 feet more than can be found. This of itself would amount to a tidy haul for the boodlers. It is of little use to dismiss corrupt officials; they should be sent to jail and the storekeepers who were their confederates along with them. But, after all, the politicians who instigated the frauds or connived at them to obtain money with which to support party newspapers and bribe electors are the prime villains. Sir Oliver Mowat should hunt these fellows down at any cost and put them behind the bars. It is whispered in Montreal that two or three years ago the friends of a convict subscribed $1,500 to the campaign fund and he was forthwith liberated. If this be true the body politic in Quebec so far as the Tory party represents it is corrupt beyond redemption and a cancer in the vitals of the Dominion. The story that the friends of Shortis, the double murderer, secured his escape from the gallows by subscribing to the fund has reached England, but I cannot believe it. Surely we have not touched that lowest depth yet.

The Mining Boom.

Mr. Sifton and his deputy, Mr. Smart, are kept busy with the Yukon. If half that is said to be sober prose that country is as rich as the Australian diggings fifty years ago. Mr. William Ogilvie, the agent of the Interior Department, will return next month and we shall then hear the truth. Yukon companies are advertising themselves in the newspapers, which for that reason are pushing the boom for all it is worth, but the small investor is not disposed to bite. All the money he has to spare he needs to meet the calls on his British Columbia mining stock. It is said to be a "poor man's mining country," because it is "placer" gold, but the poor man had better keep out of it till law and order are established and he can get something to eat in the place.

Meanwhile substantial progress is being made in British Columbia, which is a good deal nearer home. The idle men there are crowding to the Crow's Nest road, the result being that wages in the mining camps are rising. The road will certainly have to be extended to Boundary Creek and ultimately to Pinoteton and Hope. Large deposits of low grade ore lie to the west of Robson and can be turned to account with cheap fuel. It is quite probable the Government will give a bonus for the extension next session. Mr. Heinze, a Montana man who has a smelter at Trail and a gravitation road from there to Rossland, wanted a bonus to build to Pinoteton last session, but members on both sides agreed that it would be better to wait a few months and then let the Canadian Pacific do the building. This will be cheaper than bonusing Mr. Heinze merely to enable him to build a line and sell it bonus and all to the Canadian Pacific.

After that, railroad bonusing ought to stop for a while. We have mileage enough to supply all our possible requirements for years to come. Those who say that a liberal outlay on public works is necessary to attract population seem to forget that we have already spent $250,000,000 of public money on railroads and canals and that if we continue in this reckless fashion debt and taxes will soon be formidable enough not only to keep European emigrants away but to make it difficult for our present population to remain.

Imperial Federation.

There is some talk in Quebec of issuing a protest against Imperial Federation. A considerable number, not to say the great majority of French-Canadians, take the ground that Mr. Mercier took in 1888 when he declared that the French-Canadian race would never submit to placing in the hands of a governing body sitting in London any portion of the self-government which it now enjoys as the fruit of a long and painful struggle for liberty. This, by the way, is the view of the people of New South Wales as expressed by Premier Reid in the very teeth of the Jubilee celebrants. The French also say that, if it is to amount to anything, Imperial Federation must entail colonial participation in imperial wars and armaments, and what, it is asked, would the Canadian farmer think if he were taxed through the nose for carrying on hostilities with Russia and above all with France, the mother country of one-fourth of our population? Would such a condition of things encourage emigration to Canada? Could we afford to embroil ourselves in Old World squabbles whilst the United States remained free from them with lighter taxes and "no conscription for India, Egypt or elsewhere?"

This is how the matter is put in a draft protest got up in Montreal. But isn't it too soon to protest? As Mr. Reid said, Imperial Federation like the word Mesopatamia is a good mouthful, and thus far it is nothing else. It will be time enough to ground it when it takes bodily shape. Certainly the Liberal party, while loyal enough, has no intention of bringing down either a conscription bill or a war budget. The muttering in Quebec is not confined to the advanced Liberals. The most vehement opponents of Imperial Federation are La Verite (Ultramontane Tory) and La Presse (Ind. Tory). Even The Gazette counsels the Imperial Federationists to let well enough alone.

The Proposed Export Duties.

The Mail and Empire, whose newfound Jingoism is a little overacted, wants to know if the Ottawa Ministers are "craven enough" to allow the United States to levy a duty of $2 per 1,000 on sawn lumber without clapping an export duty on saw logs, pulp wood, nickel, etc., going across the line. Last year our exports of pulp wood amounted in value to $628,000, of which $600,000 worth went to the States. An export duty would, of course, kill the trade. It might incidentally do some of the American pulp mills near the boundary, but the injury inflicted on American interests would not be nearly as great as that inflicted on ourselves. The same may be said of the proposal to put an export duty on logs. It would be bad for a few mills in Michigan and Wisconsin, but it would also be bad for the Canadian labor now employed in getting out logs on the Georgian Bay, and bad for the Canadian shippers of sawn lumber who would have to pay an equivalent amount of duty in addition to the two dollars. As for nickel our exports last year were $486,000, all of it to the States. An export duty would close the mines at Sudbury, throw the men out of work, and render the whole nickel tract of next to no value. That is what all it would do. The notion that the Americans would have to build pulp warships for want of nickel to put into the plates is somewhat far-fetched. If they could not get nickel from New Caledonia or from Samoa, where there is said to be an abundance, they could probably make plates without it as the British navy does. Newfoundland proposed the exportation of bait to the French fishermen of the Miquelon Islands with a view of forcing the French Government to cease giving bounties to them. But the fishermen went to work and found that the bigourneau, a species of periwinkle found in vast quantities on the Banks, was as good a cod bait as caplin, herring or squid.

The Mail is terrifically bellicose these days with its sulphurous editorials and fierce military pictures. If it could only get the Government to begin a commercial war with the United States it would turn round next day and hold it responsible for the damage done to Canadian interests. The repeal by Congress of the bonding privilege would be regular "pie" for the editor. How he would fall the wretched Grits for bringing such a disaster upon the country.

Mr. Laurier's Return.

The Bleu press is attacking Mr. Laurier because in his speeches in England and France he was not French enough, but leaned too much towards England. Had he leaned toward France the true blues in Ontario would have castigated him. If he goes to Romeans most French-Canadian visitors to Europe do, he is sure to catch it from the Ontario wing of the party, while if he does not go the Bleus will swear that he has insulted the Pope. It is hard to please both sections at one and the same time.

Meanwhile Canada is beginning to feel the good effects of his visit to England and of the preferential tariff in the numerous enquiries that are being made by Englishmen touching investments here. The banks say, indeed, that Canada stands better in England than she has done for years. The Premier is booked to sail from Liverpool on the 19th of August. The Tories have started all sorts of stories about inevitable Cabinet changes, splits in the Liberal party, disaffection in the Cabinet, bolts, plots and other dreadful occurrences. This is the dull season when "our Ottawa correspondent," hard up for genuine news, has to fall back upon his imagination. When Mr. Laurier gets home he will find his party as solid as when he left it and his Administration prospering under Sir Richard Cartwright's guidance. To be sure, there has been some talking out in meeting, but that is a way Liberals have and it does good all round.

GATINEAU.

Innocence.

Maddeburg—Isn't the west a great place for credit?

Nolls—Not particularly. Why?

Maddeburg—I merely inferred I read constantly of their hanging people up out there.—New York Journal.

West Indian negroes are to be the subjects of the experiments of an English society which wishes to transfer them to British central Africa.

"This way, please," said the policeman to the stranger, and Dr. Albert Kane Rudd walked quietly to the call.

The Week's Commercial Summary.

The wheat markets show considerable strength, which is due to the good demand for export and small available supplies.

The world's shipments of wheat last week were 8,900,000 bushels, as compared with 5,500,000 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

Toronto Railway earnings for the first half of July (including Sundays) were $50,873, an increase of $7,930 as compared with the same period of last year.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 1,285,000 bushels last week, and the total is now only 15,324,000 bushels as against 46,748,000 a year ago. The amount afloat to Europe is 12,720,000, a decrease of 1,200,000 bushels for the week. Combined, the amount is 28,044,000 as against 68,103,000 bushels a year ago, a decrease of 40,059,000 bushels.

The companies mining and carrying anthracite coal are much encouraged over the outlook for the market, and are securing the advanced circular on prices on most of their new orders. Stove sells at $4.35 net per ton, f.o.b. in New York harbor, and dealers are buying more freely. There is a fair demand in the Eastern markets, and more coal is going West. The Lehigh Valley changes have had a good moral effect upon the market. Some coal is still moving at the former circular of prices, but in most cases under contracts made before the advance. June production was a little less than 3,000,000 tons. Connelsville coke ovens in blast numbered 10,792, against 7,329 idle; and the week's output, 11,075 tons, shows a considerable increase. Quotations have not changed.

Under one heading we may consider several groups of foodstuffs, which, while different in composition, are alike in the form of adulteration which is resorted to. These groups include the varieties of canned vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, preserves and catsups. The forms of adulterations, common to all of these, consist in the use of coloring matter, of imperfect vegetables or fruits, of other fruits and vegetables than those called for, or preservatives. In the case of canned vegetables there is an accidental adulteration from the ingredients of the can, such as lead and tin, and which may, as a rule, be attributed to a lack of care in canning. In all of the groups mentioned the adulteration practiced is of the most flagrant and extensive kind. Catsups are made of skins and cores instead of the pure vegetables, then colored with a coal-tar product and loaded with salicylic acid to prevent fermentation. Fruit butters are nothing but parings and scrapings of fruit, to which glucose, starch and coloring have been added, with salicylic acid as a preservative. Jellies are made from glucose, flavored with essential oils and colored, to which salicylic acid is added. Some fruit jellies marked as pure have never seen a trace of fruit. What is true of jellies is true of preserves. Put together refuse material, the cheapest sort of glucose, some coloring and salicylic acid, and you have the composition of some of the cheaper forms of preserves that are to be found on the shelves of some of our grocery stores. Of these coarser forms of adulterations it will be unnecessary to say even a word. They are universally recognized as unfit to be used, and every honest dealer is of the opinion that the sooner they are driven out of the market the better it will be for trade.—The Sanitarian.

Sizes.

The viper grows from 2 to 3½ feet in length.

The average cigar is from 4 to 6 inches in length.

The American mole is about 6 inches in length.

Tys are slightly less than 1 inch in length.

A 10 foot bin or 10 feet square, holds 3.74 barrels.

A cable, in nautical parlance, means 120 fathoms.

The middle finger is from 3½ to 4 inches in length.

The half-dollar is 1 3-16ths of an inch in diameter.

A demy 24 mo. page is 5 inches long by 2¾ wide.

The average height of the horse is about 14 hands.

The average waist of woman is from 22 to 23 inches.

The common garter snake is from 18 inches to three feet.

There never was, and never will be, a universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir, the very nature of many curatives, being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill in turn would aggravate the other. We intend to highness, at the same time keeping the mind clouded with lighted and to the nervous strain.

"It was six weeks yesterday since I took my last drink of whisky, and I believe it will be 60 years before I take another."—Wade Mountfortt in Kansas City Star.

A Wife Sat in a Man's Lap.

A quiver tale, but well authenticated, comes from the Black Hills where illustrates the direful effects of giving an unruly tongue and a malicious mind free swing. The story goes that a young woman in the town of Galena circulated the report that a certain married woman had been seen sitting in a man's lap.

The report proved to be true, but the man in question was her husband, who became so indignant that he silenced the reckless gossip and gave her a severe tongue lashing, from the effect of which she went into hysterics and died. Of course the death is to be regretted, but if the incident be a true one it ought certainly to emphasize the necessity of close watch on one's utterances when the reputation of others is concerned.—Minneapolis Tribune.

A comparison of the statistics of crime with the cost of our penal institutions and courts shows that the drink bill of the country cost the nation through the crime committed under intoxication about $50,000,000 a year.

Flowers and Weeds.

The flowers of grace are the rarest and most beautiful gifts of God. As the rare exotics need the greatest and most watchful care, so the fruits of the Spirit need our prayerful attention. Jesus Christ is the only Gardener that can help us, and we must constantly seek His aid. The evil tendencies can fitly be compared to the rank weeds, that spring up in the hitherto fresh our souls to the utter destruction of the God-given flowers of grace. Weeds grows more rapidly and with less care than woods. No pruning knife is needed to make them grow, and the greatest care has to be taken if we would not utterly destroy the roots. So it is with our natures. We have to be constantly on our guard against the weeds of sin and to pray earnestly to God to help us to pluck the weeds out of our hearts, that the flowers may blossom and bloom.

Misery Due to Drink.

I say that I firmly believe that there is more evil done to this community by more pecuniary loss, both to the individual and to the state, and more misery due to excess in drink than all other vices. And, last, but by means least, I say there is more crime due to this cause than to all other causes. You may say, in American phraseology that is "all talking," but I am not speaking extravagantly, and am dealing with facts."—Mr. Justice Hodges in Address in Wesley Church, Melbourne, Australia.

A BATTLE WITH RUM.

A Drunkard Relates His Awful Experience With Liquor.

I began drinking when I was old. Unfortunately at the age when another, perhaps no more worthy or better fortune than myself, was restrained by the restraints of home, I became a lot to go out into the world. The companionship of older men who were hitting the cup of life served to pave my way to the broad road which many other has trod and the byways of sociability and good cheer, and along with I sowed the seeds which in time produced the harvest of thistles and thorns and wormwood.

This is a chapter of the experience of everyday life which many have lived by heart. Occasional sprees marked my first five years as a drinking man. They lasted overnight and tapered the morning into morning thirsts which nothing but drafts of good, cold ice water could quench—mornings when the very sight of liquor produced nausea.

A man never becomes a drunkard until he learns to take his morning drink. He never until the fire kindled overnight demands its fiery fuel on the morrow. Six or seven years of intermittent drinking will bring this season to pass with me. At first the morning occasioned "a burning of the stomach" with an unpleasant taste. But time took care of that, and the habit grew. The period of drinking became more frequent. The ability to drink with less show of intoxication satisfied the system's demand for higher stimulation, coupled with longer sprees, were the symptoms of a habitual desire for liquor. Three and four days of steady drinking with little sleep and less or no food, was not an uncommon thing with me ten years as a "drinking man" had rolled around.

Nervous prostration, with the pangs of conscience and penitence which such times comes to every man with personal pride amounts to anything followed these periods. Sometimes I would abstinence for a week forced by my inability to get rid of the habit, only to find that when the brain cells become partially accustomed to alcohol they cry out for replenishment, when their stock is exhausted. The confirmed drinker stores in his brain a supply of alcohol, as a ship coals up. When any task is to be met, when there is any unusual excitement, the confirmed drinker may be depended upon to make an extra allowance of fuel.

The amount of whisky that a man can consume of a heavy periodical drunkard is almost astounding to one unacquainted with the habit. From a quart to a gallon of whisky, 40 per cent. alcohol, taken in 24 hours, scarcely expresses the limit of the habit fully developed. In the case of a man of strong constitution I have seen men have been known to drink a gallon of whisky within a day. A pint taken within the same length of time would utterly incapacitate a man unaccustomed to its use.

The symptoms of an approaching period of drunkenness are intense nervousness, uneasiness of mind, and an inability to center the mind upon any particular subject or engage in any business or occupation. The first day's drinking alleviates this suffering and adds buoyancy to the mind. Deep in the certainty of mind, with the spectre of nervousness, follows the first few hours of sleep. More liquor is demanded. Twenty hours adds to the high tension of the nervous system, kept constantly stretched by increasing the amount of liquor. Forty hours drift rapidly into days and nights. Everything except drink, constantly drunk, has been abandoned.

Finding for the first time in my life that I was unable to control my desire for liquor, I determined to see a cure. During the latter drinking periods and the sleepless nights which followed my mind was almost constantly haunted by a spectre of myself, shackled and in rags, reeling in the streets. The awful vision came upon me in my sleep. It followed me when all other consciousness left me, and I was continually awakened from maudlin drowsiness by the sight of it. This nightmare was the forerunner of delirium.

My experience in alcoholic delirium came after I had been a "drinking man" for the greater part of 14 years. After a siege of sickness I arose filled with the purpose never to drink another drop of liquor. This resolution heralded the happiest years of my life. Many times the craving for liquor and the symptoms of nervous exhaustion asserted themselves, but I withstood them until they became less frequent and finally, I thought, had disappeared. The last time the step which can be had at any other door than my own. I thought I was free of the old craving, and in a moment of thoughtlessness I drank a glass of champagne, "just to be sociable," I said, I chided my conscience, which seemed to recall the bitter past. With one of my resolutions were shattered. The next day I drank fifty 40 glasses of whisky. On the third day I drank more, and on the fourth day I have no idea how much I did drink. These sprees followed each other at close intervals for six months. Alcoholic trance asserted itself in its most pronounced form as these periods of drunkenness lengthened and became more frequent. A constant effort to attend to business, at the same time keeping the mind clouded with lighted and to the nervous strain.

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Hard Luck.