NATIVES REMAIN LOYAL.

REV. J. MOFFATT, MISSIONARY, DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT.

South African Natives Are Lovers of Justice—Well Treated by British, Who Used Him Like a Man and Broke for Him the Chains of Slavery.

Rev. J. S. Moffatt, the well known African missionary, in a letter to the London Daily Mail, speaks of the natives of South Africa. He says that they are loyal, though some of them who lived among the Boers to save themselves, their families and possessions, may have seemed to side with the Boers.

"There is a strain of faithful loyalty in the Bantu character which is not to be surpassed," says the missionary.

"It is a fact as big as Table Mountain, that the vast majority of the aborigines and the colored races are on the British side in sentiment during the struggle which has been going on for a year and a half. By the colored races I mean the mixed people in the colonies and sometimes Republics, beginning with full-blooded Hottentots and the imported aborigines up to the almost white, whose fathers, whatever their motives may have been, were Dutch or English."

Mr. Moffatt points out that the native remembers that the British broke the chains of slavery; that the Boers have reduced them to the lowest extremity of human existence; that the British have given high wages in Johannesburg and many other proofs of friendliness.

ZULUS PEACEFUL.

"In Natal and in Zululand, with a population of Bantu outnumbering the white people by ten to one," says the missionary, "our Zulus have sat or might have been seen peacefully driving their ploughs within sound of the guns round Ladysmith, giving us no trouble, simply doing what we told them to do.

"The Bechuana tribes all along the western border of the Transvaal have been loyal to us, though many of them suffered the loss of their stock, which we could not defend for them. Further north a message was sent to the well known chief Khama: 'We don't want to interfere with you, but we want to come and rout out the Boers in your country.' The answer was: 'If you cross the Crocodile river we will speak to you with our assegais.' All these tribes of the Bantu millions of men, have helped us, taking part in the conflict—[illegible] allow them to do—[illegible] quiet in obedience to [illegible]

APPRECIATE JUSTICE.

"[illegible] of South Africa know [illegible] and keenly appreciate it. It is [illegible] able to discriminate; [illegible] has told him that upon [illegible] the Briton is just to all [illegible] sees him as a man too. [illegible] we often trample our [illegible] under foot; granted that [illegible] record is stained with [illegible] of aggression; granted [illegible] our people are brutal, [illegible] cruel things have been done [illegible] as by individual Britons as by individual Boers the native knows that, [illegible] that behind the [illegible] is what there was not [illegible] Boer of the Transvaal—a [illegible] sim, indefinite, but yet [illegible] felt—the power [illegible] upon justice to even [illegible] power which to the native [illegible] in the 'Inkosikazi,' or [illegible] the 'Great Lady' [illegible] away has awakened a [illegible] echo in the remote [illegible] up the very banks [illegible] Zambesi river."

NO OTHER USE FOR IT.

A woman came to the door.

"Want do you want?" she demanded brusquely.

"[illegible]," stammered the Stork, [illegible] with the utmost violence, I [illegible] in mind—

"[illegible], you're too homely to trim [illegible]," exclaimed the woman and [illegible] the door.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Mrs. Sleppen—Give me a dozen [illegible] if you please.

Coffee-Clerk—Yes'm. Two-cent [illegible]

Mrs. Sleppen, absent-mindedly—Are [illegible] the best you've got?

d

Blood

nd Fatal Complica-
nd Kidneys Respon-
ence of This Poison.

kidneys to unusual effort, and so [illegible] them temporarily to remove the [illegible] of uric acid. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills strengthen both the [illegible] and kidneys. By their invigorating effect on the liver they enable it to do its duty perfectly, and so remove the cause of uric acid; at the same time they tone the kidneys and enable them in their task of removing the poison from the body.

[illegible] treatment was ever so successful [illegible] Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in [illegible] recting derangements of the kidneys and liver, and so avoiding the dangers of uric acid, which cause rheumatism or stone in the kidneys and bladder. Dr. Chase was the first to receive of a combined treatment acting at once on both the great filtering systems of the body, and the success of his prescription, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, has been phenomenal. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, March 19.—Wheat—Export demand continues slow here, and prices are about steady. Manitoba hards maintain their strength, owing to unusual scarcity. Stocks of old hard wheat are getting down to a low point. Quotations are as follows:—Red wheat, 66c; white, 66c; and goose, 66c; low freights to New York; red and white, middle freights, 65c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.i.t., 98 1-2c; No. 2, 94 1-2c; No. 1 hard, North Bay, 97 1-2c; No. 2 hard, 93 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, Western Ontario points, sell as follows:—Bran, $14 to $14.50; and shorts, $15.

Corn—Easy. American, No. 2 yellow, on track here, 46 1-2c; and No. 3, 45 1-2c.

Peas—Steady. No. 2, middle freights, at 63 1-2c; and east, at 64c.

Barley—Holding about steady. No. 2, C.P.R., east, or low freights to New York, 43 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 42 1-2c; No. 2, on the Midland, 43c.

Rye—Steady. Car lots, 49c west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 51c, and east at 53c.

Oats—Firm and in fairly good demand, both for local and export account. No. 1 white, C.P.R., east, 29 1-2c; No. 2 white, north and west, 28 1-2c.

Flour—Easy. Holders of 90 per cent. patent, buyers' bags, middle freights, asked $2.60 per bbl., exporters say that they are out of the market for the present.

Oatmeal—Car lots of rolled oats, in bags, on track here, are quoted at $3.25 per bbl., and in wood at $3.35 per bbl.

Buffalo, March 19.—Flour—Better demand; steady. Spring wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, old; spot, $1 1-2c asked; no mixed. Winter wheat—No spot offerings; Kansas No. 2 hard, c.i.f., 76 1-2c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 41 3-4c; No. 3 do, 41 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 41 to 41 1-4c; No. 3 do, 32 3-4c, through billed. Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 31 1-4c; No. 3 do, 30 1-2c; No. 2 mixed, 28 1-2 to 28 3-4c; No. 3 do, 28 1-4c, through billed. Barley—56 1-2 to 60c. Rye—Good demand; no offerings; No. 2, on track, 55 1-2c; No. 1 in store, 56c.

Detroit, March 19.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 79 1-4c; No. 2 red, cash and March, 79 1-4c; May, $1 1-4c; July, 79 1-4c.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 19.—Wheat—Cash, 71 1-4c; May, 71 1-4c; July, 73 1-2 to 73 5-8c. On track, No. 1 hard, 75 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 74 1-4c; No. 2 do, 71 to 73 3-4c. Flour—Prices, $2.05 to $2.55; second patents, $3.80 to $4.20; first clears, $2.90 to $3.20; second clears, $1.80 to $2. Bran—In bulk, $8.25 to $8.50.

Duluth, Minn., March 19.—Wheat—Cash, 73 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 73 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 67 1-4 to 70 3-4c; May, 73 1-4c; July, 76 1-4c. Corn—[illegible] Oats—25 3-4 to 26 1-2.

PRODUCE.

Toronto, March 19.—Fresh eggs in large supply. Prices easy. New laid, 16c; cold storage, 11 to 12c. Dealers anticipate large supplies of eggs daily.

Poultry—Receipts light. Prices for dressed stock are as follows: Turkeys, 11 to 12c; geese, at 8 to 8 1-2c; chickens, 40 to 50c; ducks, at 60 to 70c; old turkeys and geese are quoted at 1 to 2c per lb. under this stock.

Potatoes—Steady at 28c for car lots on track here. Sales out of store are made at 30c.

Fall apples, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 35c per bag; onions, 70c per bag; apples, per bbl., $1 to $2; sweet potatoes, per bbl., $3.50.

Dried apples—Dried apples sell at 5 1-2 to 6c; evaporated, at 5 to 5 1-2.

Honey—Prices dealers quote from 10 to 12c per lb. for 5, 10 or 20-lb tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at $2 to $2.25 for dark, and $2.50 to $2.75 for choice clover, according to quality and size.

Hops—About steady. Demand quiet. Cases 1 and 2 grades are quoted at 14 to 16c, and 1 and 2 bales at 8 to 9c.

Beans—Small lots of ordinary white beans are quoted at $1.60 to $1.70; choice hand-picked beans at $1.75 to $1.75.

Hay and straw—Hay. Choice timothy, on track here, sells at $1.25 to $1.50; two-thirds, $1 to $1.25.

Straw—Car lots of straw on track here, $6.50 to $6.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Toronto, March 19.—Dressed hogs are steady on the street at $7.75 to $8. Receipts were light. Car lots of bacon are steady. Provisions continue to show good demand and prices of everything is firm. Quotations are:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-2 to 11c; short clear pork, $19 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19 to $19.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; light, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13c.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, March 19.—Trade at the eastern cattle yards to-day was of no particular decided. There was no activity in the butcher cattle trade, and, on account of the small supply, prices were firm for good cattle, which found a ready sale.

There was practically nothing doing in export cattle, and the same is true of the "small stuff" department. Prices are all round practically unchanged.

"Stockers" are quoted at 6 1-2c per lb. and light feeders at 6c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4.00	$4.90
Butcher, choice	do. 3.75	4.25
Butcher, com. to good.	3.40	3.75
Butcher, inferior.	2.75	3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.75	3.25
Export bulls, per cwt.	4.00	4.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt.	3.00	3.50
Butcher sheep, each.	2.50	3.50
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt.	4.00	4.25
Do. barnyards, cwt.	3.50	3.87 1-2
Bucks.	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	20.00	50.00
Calves, each.	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Choice, hogs, per cwt.	6.00	6.50
Light hogs, per cwt.	0.00	6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	0.00	6.00
Sows.	3.50	4.00
Stags.	0.00	2.00

FOR TAKING THE OATH.

Gen. Delarey Had Two British and Three Dutchman Shot.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Central News from Durban says that a refugee from Klerksdorp states that Gen. Delarey, after Gen. Methuen defeated him at Hartebeestfontein, had five prisoners shot. Two of them were British and three were Dutchmen who had taken the oath of neutrality. They had been previously arrested at Klerksdorp for refusing to fight against the British. While they were in prison they wrote to the British asking them to send a force to release them. They were shot at Wolmarenstad. One British subject who was a prisoner with them made his escape.

REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

Police Seize Inflammatory Documents at Odessa.

A despatch from London says:—"Serious disturbances by students occurred here on March 8th," says the Odessa correspondent of the Times. "Many were arrested on a charge of defying the authorities. The lodgings of the ringleaders were searched by the police, who seized inflammatory documents, proving the students here were acting in concert with students in Kieff and Kharkoff.

"This news has hitherto been suppressed by the censor."

FRANCE BUILDING SHIPS.

Construction Commenced at Toulon on Over Forty Vessels.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Admiralty announce that the construction of a protected cruiser of 12,559 tons displacement with a speed of 22 knots an hour, will be commenced at Toulon at once. Three submarine boats of the most improved style are also to be built there immediately. Twenty additional submarine boats, eleven torpedo boats, ten torpedo boat-destroyers, and an ironclad will follow in short order.

COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

Gen. Baden-Powell's Police Force Is Organized on New Lines.

A despatch from Durban says:—Gen. Baden-Powell's police force is getting into shape. It is organized on new and untrammelled lines. The men are hardy and capable. Forts will be built in the best situations capable of resistance. The force will be complete in itself, and will receive no extraneous aid from the other army departments.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Canada's Trade Figures for the Year Ending June 30 Last.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending June 30 last was issued the other day. Mr. W. G. Parmelee, the Deputy Minister, in his report, says:—"The imports show a total value of $189,622,513, as against $162,761,083 during 1899; and the exports $191,891,723, as against $158,836,955, a total increase of imports and exports of $59,876,23. The percentage of increase is much the same in the imports and exports, thus indicating a general and healthy growth, rather than being due to any special cause."

As regards imports entered for consumption from Great Britain and the United States, the increase shows a little higher percentage from Great Britain and a slightly lower one from the United States, as compared with the previous years, the combined imports from the two countries being nearly 85 per cent. of the total imports.

The percentage of exports to Great Britain, as compared with the total exports, is shown to have fallen off about 5 1-3 per cent., and those to the United States to have increased about 6 1-3 per cent., the combined exports to the two countries aggregating over 91 per cent. of the total exports. The statement of the aggregate trade by countries shows increase with nearly all countries, only a very few inconsiderable decreases appearing.

The usual statement showing trade figures, unrevised, up to the latest practicable date, viz., to December 31, 1900, is given. The six months' aggregate trade covered by this statement amounts to $211,852,236, as against $203,491,615 in the corresponding period of 1899.

Influence of Environment.

Plants and animals transported to climates differing widely from that under which they have grown for a long time slowly but surely change their habits to conform to environments. That is why the finest wooled sheep cannot be grown in warm climates. Where the weather is mild sheep have no use for dense masses of fine clothing and gradually discard such for short and straggling hair.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

What the People's Representative Are Doing at Toronto.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. Carnegie gave notice of a bill to amend the Assessment Act. It provides that any young man shall be added to the assessment roll who would come of age within four months of the date fixed for the final return of the roll.

AUTHORIZING GRANTS.

Dr. Pyne's bill authorizing municipal grants for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, passed its second reading, and was sent to the Municipal Committee.

LANDS FOR VETERANS.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands' bill relating to land grants for volunteers has been reprinted and certain additional clauses have been inserted. Those entitled to grants of land in New Ontario now included, in addition to residents of Ontario who fought in South Africa last year and volunteers who went to the front in 1866, chaplains, war correspondents, nurses, and Red Cross officials, and residents of Ontario who were enlisted with the Imperial troops or who were connected with the Chicago company in 1866. The bill does not include non-residents who fought under the two latter heads. Provision was made to include those who saw service in the Red River rebellion of 1870, but the retention of this clause is conditional on the fact of no North-West scrip having been issued by the Dominion Government as in the case of the volunteers of 1885.

TICKETS, COUPONS, ETC.

Mr. Leys introduced a municipal bill making it necessary to get permission of an inspector or some other official before any plumbing work can be done, and also giving municipalities power to prevent or regulate the use of tickets, coupons, etc., by vendors of milk, bread, and other articles of food.

TRADING STAMPS.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill permitting municipalities through their elective Councils to abolish the use of trading stamps.

DECLARE BOUNDARIES.

Mr. Carnegie introduced a measure to declare as boundaries roads running near the boundary of township municipalities, and which but for natural obstacles would form part of such boundary.

GAME PROTECTION ACT.

Mr. Auld, South Essex, introduced an amendment to the Game Protection Act to permit persons to destroy the woodhare, or cottontail, rabbit, by any means at any time of year. At present shooting rabbits is prohibited during the close season for game, although snaring is permitted. Mr. Auld's bill also proposes to shorten the open season for quail by making it begin on November 1st, instead of October 15th.

INSPECTION OF LAUNDRIES.

Mr. Foy introduced a bill to enable municipalities to inspect and license laundries.

DIVERSION OF DRAINS.

Mr. Connee's bill provides that municipalities whose drains are obstructed by a railway may divert their drains and charge the cost to the railway corporation.

BINDER TWINE.

In reply to Mr. Brown, the Provincial Secretary said that in the years 1899 and 1900 the quantity of binder twine manufactured in the Central prison was 527,483 pounds. Of this 48,170 pounds was sold direct to the farmers, and the unused portion was utilized in the manufacture of both twine was sold at 10 cents per pound. In 1899 two grades were manufactured, one at 9 1-2 cents, and one at 11 cents, according to the mixture. The total cost of manufacturing pure Manila in 1899 was $9.63 per hundred pounds, exclusive of advertising, selling and distributing. In 1900 the cost of manufacture was $9.23 and $10.78 respectively for the two grades.

NO SUNDAY CARS IN ESSEX.

Sunday cars were given a setback by the Railway Committee of the Legislature in connection with the bill permitting South Essex Electric Railway Company to extend their line to Leamington. The clause permitting Sunday cars was opposed by several resident ministers, and the opinion of the committee also inclined against it. The clause was therefore struck out.

GOOD ROADS BILL.

The Premier moved the second reading of his Good Roads bill and its reference to a special committee. He said the municipalities annually spent about $4,000,000 on highways, including the statute labour, reduced to a cash basis. In some 60 municipalities the principle had been adopted of commuting the statute labour so that the proceeds in cash might be more usefully applied. He would be glad to see this system adopted throughout the whole province. The improvement of the highways was highly desirable. For example, it was important that butter and cheese should safely reach their markets. Good roads would also enable the farmers to more frequently visit the markets and make quick sales. One of the objects of the Government was to have the money expended in systematic and continuous improvements and not in shreds and patches. The designation of the highways rested with the municipalities. It was the Government's desire to work through the municipalities. As to the amount each municipality would receive an equitable basis should be arrived at. If they took the assessment as a basis the richer counties, which probably had better roads, would get more than their share. The idea was to help the poorer counties or counties which had the poorer roads. It was not proposed to give money to townships that had in the past three years received money from colonization funds. The Premier stated that there were 60 or 40 municipalities in which toll roads still existed, and the money could be applied toward making these free.

In reply to Mr. Whitney the Premier said the million dollars would be spread over ten years—$100,000 a year.

LAND GRANTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Hon. E. J. Davis moved the second reading of his bill providing for land grant to those who fought in the South Africa war, and those who served in 1866 and 1870. In its amended form it includes nurses, chaplains, Red Cross commissioners, and newspaper correspondents. The bill granted patents for the lands, but not the timber or minerals thereon.

AIR AND EXERCISE.

Proper Care of Milk Cows During the Winter.

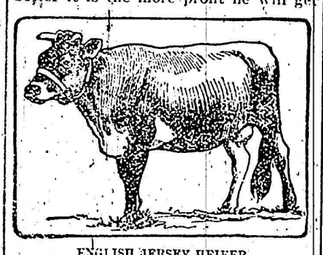
In order to secure the most milk possible during the winter months a great many dairymen keep their cows housed from early fall until late spring, giving them but little if any outdoor air and exercise, says G. Jeffry in The American Agriculturist. Now these changed conditions are all right if the change gives the cows greater comfort and health. But in a good many stables the ventilation is decidedly bad and the animal is day after day laying in a stock of disease germs, for, whatever you may do to your stables and however well you may treat your cows as to feed and care, if ventilation has been imperfect or neglected it is sure to result in some form of disease. Circulation and ventilation are inseparable and indispensable to perfect health. No ventilation is good that does not carry the foul air out of the stable and supply fresh and wholesome air in its stead. The air of the stable should never be exhausted or vitiated. If the ventilators do not communicate with the outside air, they are of but little use, as the hay, grain and straw readily absorb the foul air, which is returned to the system again in the form of feed to continue its deadly work.

The ventilators should go from the stable up through the roof, and a circulation should be brought about by taking air through the walls to the ventilators in such a way as to produce a direct supply of fresh air. By arranging these ventilators at each corner of the building a perfect circulation may be effected. I know of no cases of tuberculosis where the stables have a good circulation of good wholesome air and have no knowledge of any animals that are kept in open sheds ever being afflicted with this disease. Warmth is not the greatest essential to comfort and health. Exercise in the sun with a bracing atmosphere is productive of real health and comfort. The dairy cow must have it and plenty of it or she will not do her best as a healthy milk producer.

This is a subject which must be considered vital to every milk producer, as no milk can be a healthful food that comes from a diseased cow. All animals are affected to a greater or less extent if they are not furnished with pure air and proper exercise. The strong and robust do not become so by idleness. Carry out nature's plans. Give plenty of sunlight and air, pure and bracing, with moderate exercise to bring the various functions into active play, and you will kill the disease you have been nursing.

Improving Herds.

There are two ways of improving a dairy herd or a beef herd, says The American Cultivator. One is for the man who has but a few cows to purchase one pure bred heifer calf and breed it to the best pure bred bull of the same breed that he can get. The better it is the more profit he will get



ENGLISH JERSEY HEIFER.

from paying a high service fee. Then from that raise all his calves, exchange the males for heifers of the same breed and stick by that breed and the rule of breeding only from and to the best obtainable. Do not inbreed more than once as a rule and avoid breeding of brother and sister.

The other way is for the man who has a larger herd—say of 20 to 30 cows or more—or several who together can have that number, to unite in buying as good a male as they can get, raising males for beef or veal, and observing the same rules in breeding. The first is the slower method, but should result in a good pure bred herd in time. The other makes a quicker increase and a herd likely to prove profitable in dairy or the fattening yard if followed up. It would be apt to yield a profit before the other method gave very great returns. The first might be more profitable in the end if one was always successful in his mating and could refuse tempting offers for his best animals until he had more than he wanted to retain. We would take our chances with the grade herd, but others might have more confidence in the pure breeds.

Causes of Tainted Milk.

Some of the causes of tainted milk are poor, decayed fodder, dirty water, whether used for drinking or the washing of utensils; foul air in the cow stable or cows lying in their manure; lack of cleanliness in milking, neglecting to air the milk rapidly directly after milking, lack of cleanliness in care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise, and the mixing of fresh and old milk in the same cans, and rusty tin pails and cans

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of the Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

DEPOT HARBOUR DOCKS.

Mr. McCormick, Muskoka, was informed by Mr. Tarte that the contract for the docks which the Government is about to erect at Depot Harbour has not yet been awarded.

ROADS IN THE YUKON.

Mr. Sifton, answering Sir Hibbert Tupper, said it was untrue that the only revenue available for constructing roads in the Yukon territory was that derived from the liquor traffic. On the contrary, large amounts of money had been spent there by the Government for making roads.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Mr. Clarke was told by Mr. Paterson that the certificate required from importers of goods under the preferential tariff does not state what portion of such goods were manufactured in countries not entitled to the preference. So long as one-fourth of the value is added in countries entitled to the preference the law is complied with.

HALF-BREED SCRIP.

Mr. Osler was informed by Mr. Sifton that on the 28th of February last there was outstanding $538,026.87 of the scrip issued to half-breeds. This included $102,973.40 issued prior to 1896. Of the land scrip there was outstanding 339,261 acres, which included 206,000 acres issued prior to 1896.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Ingram was informed by the Premier that the Government was not satisfied that the subject of technical education falls within the jurisdiction of the Dominion. It was not proposed to take any action to settle the point.

THE FORESTERS.

The bill respecting the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and to change its name to the Independent Order of Foresters, was read a third time and passed.

MR. BOURASSA'S MOTION.

"This House expresses the hope and desire that his Majesty's Government will endeavor to conclude in South Africa and honorable peace founded upon the law of nations, which guarantees independence to all civilized peoples, and upon the true British traditions of respect to all national and religious convictions, and to the spirit of colonial autonomy. This House further declares that there is no necessity for sending any more Canadian troops to South Africa, and the enlistment of recruits for the South African Constabulary should not be allowed to take place in Canada."

He was supported by Messrs. Angers and Monet, while 141 members voted nay. Then some Commoner started the National Anthem, and the members and the occupants of the crowded galleries stood and participated.

VICTORIA DAY.

Dr. Horsey's Victoria day bill, got its second reading.

FRANCHISE ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to amend the Franchise Act, and also a bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. This latter provides that certified cheque shall be accepted for the deposit required from a candidate. It also makes certain changes in the form of the ballot, and contains a provision whereby those who move from one district to another will not lose their vote. Another provision is that where a manhood suffrage list has been prepared within three years prior to a bye-election it may be used for that election, and thus avoid the necessity of making a new list.

BUDGET SPEECH IN BRIEF.

No tariff changes.

Steel bounties to be charged to capital instead of being paid from current revenue.

No bounties for beet sugar, but all machinery used in its manufacture exempt from duty.

Revenue received from gold mined in the Yukon in four years $17,376,673.

Royalty from gold mined in Yukon, $2,040,000.

Total revenues of the Dominion during the past fiscal year, $51,629,991, an increase of $1,288,745.

Estimated steel and iron bounties to be paid during current year, $1,050,000.

Cost of sending contingents to South Africa and garrisoning Halifax, $2,387,000.

Surplus for this year estimated at $6,350,000.

Patronize the Creamery.

Our correspondents all over the country report that where well managed co-operative or proprietary creameries exist, farmers who have heretofore been making their own butter are now sending their cream to the factory, says The American Agriculturist. This is as it should be. The time spent in making butter at home can yield a larger profit utilized in other ways, especially when a creamery is conveniently at hand. It greatly promotes the success of a creamery to furnish butter to patrons at slightly under the market. All these little co-operative ideas help to make life easier and better.

Told One Too Many.

Mrs. Stayhome—You visited Venice, I suppose?

Mrs. Struckoyle—Oh, yes, indeed! We had a delightful time wheeling about the streets of the quaint old place.—

Stages of Progress.

"Do you attach any credence to the theory that men are developed from monkeys?" said Willie Wishington.

"I think that some are," said Miss Cayenne. "The others appear to have remained stationary."—Washington

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

There are 8,874 pupils in the Hamilton Public Schools.

The Nova Scotia budget shows a surplus of $76,000.

Brockville will spend $50,000 in improving its water-works system.

Manitoba's expenditure for the year was $1,085,500, and the receipts $905,331.

The work of organizing a force of mounted rifles for Manitoba has begun.

During February 992 immigrants arrived at Winnipeg, 252 coming from the United States.

All lumber piled in Ottawa will be assessed as personal property, according to instructions from the City Council.

Dr. A. P. Coleman of Toronto University has been recommended to succeed the late Dr. Dawson as head of the Geological Survey.

Arthur Little, a woodman, was driven out of camp by his foreman near Goulais River, Ont., and was found frozen to death in a snowdrift.

The contract for the Red River bridge for the Canadian Northern was awarded by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann to Thomas Kelly of Winnipeg.

The Muskoka Lumber Company has sold their lease of New Brunswick timber limits to a St. John, N. B., syndicate for $150,000. It cost them $3,000.

General O'Grady Haly has been informed that the War Office has adopted an improved rifle for the Imperial mounted infantry, which is sighted up to 2,000 yards.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Right Rev. A. F. W. Ingram, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, has been appointed Bishop of London, in succession to the late Right Rev. Mandell Creighton.

Recruiting for the Yeomanry has been stopped by the War Office as the Government already has as many men as it requires.

The first of four new torpedo boats capable of running twenty-five knots an hour, with a load of over forty tons was launched at Chiswick.

"Long John of Farnley" wagered in Leeds that he could eat fourteen roasted pigeons in as many consecutive days. He won, and ate an extra one.

The statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of February shows an increase of £2,939,600 in imports and a decrease of £224,300 in exports.

Edward has sent a message to Parliament requesting suitable provision for the honorable support and maintenance of the other members of the Royal family.

The message to Queen Victoria suggested by the committee of Ministers and former Ministers and approved by King Edward is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace.

UNITED STATES.

In its two sessions the United States Congress spent $1,149,662,545.

Mayor Harrison is again the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Chicago.

Admiral Dewey will receive $9,555 in prize money for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor.

Contracts are being closed at Tacoma by a Chinese firm for 50,000 barrels of flour per month, for shipment to China during the year.

A severe windstorm on Sunday did $75,000 of damage in Chicago, inflicting especially injuries upon the telegraph and telephone services.

It is said that public telephones on street corners, like fire alarm boxes, will be placed soon in New Haven, Conn. They will be operated on the slot principle.

GENERAL.

There are 51 cases of bubonic plague at Cape Town.

The plague has caused an exodus of 50,000 people from Bombay.

There is prospect of a Mohammedan insurrection in the Russian steppes.

Parisian industries are suffering on account of the strike of dock laborers.

The cotton weavers at Stuttgart, Germany, have restricted the output.

German syndicate will loan Turkey £3,000,000 if arms and ammunition are bought in Germany.

The Russian commander in Manchuria, General Orloff, is to be court-martialled for disobeying orders.

The New Zealand Government has decided to submit to a referendum the question whether New Zealand should join the Commonwealth of Australia.

El Heraldo, of Madrid, says the Carlists have arms and ammunition concealed in the province of Gernoa with the object of creating a free outbreak next summer.

A despatch from Florence, Italy, reports a serious mutiny at Santa Caterina prison, on account of bad food. The military were called out, and ten convicts were killed and fifty-seven wounded.