

MARKETS

of Grain, Cattle, etc. in Trade Centres.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 22.—Wheat—There is very little winter wheat offering now, there is some inquiry and the market is steady at 74c to 76c for red and white middle freights. Ten cars of No. 2 northern sold at 84c g.t. Manitoba is steady at 81c for No. 1 hard Goodrich or Fort Huron, 87c for No. 1 hard, 83c for No. 1 northern and 83c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—Is steady; 90 cent. patents are quoted at \$2.00 to \$2.92 in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4 to \$4.80 for cars of Hungarian patent and \$3.70 to \$4 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Milled—Is steady. Shorts are quoted at \$2.50 for cars and bran at \$15.50 in bulk middle freights. Manitoba milled is firm at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Corn—Is steady; prices are nominal at 63c for No. 2 yellow and 63c for No. 2 mixed west and 64c for No. 2 Oats—Are dull at 43c for No. 2 white west and 44c east.

Peas—Are dull at 75c to 76c outside freights.

PROVISIONS.

All smoked meats are in good demand. Lards also are selling well. Prices are all firm.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$24; heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear, bacon, 11c; hams, 13c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 13c; shoulders, 11c; bacon, 11c to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tierces 11c, tubs 11c and pails 11c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairies are sufficient for immediate trade. There are probably, however, large quantities being held back for higher prices, for which farmers may have to accept less than they would get if they came to market now.

Creamery, prints, 19c to 20c do sold, 19c to 19c.

Dairy tubs, and pails, 15c to 16c do medium, 15c to 14c do pound rolls, choice, 15c to 16c.

Eggs—The market is very firm at 16c. Offerings are fair and demand good.

Potatoes—There is a fair demand and the offerings are liberal. The market is steady at \$1 per bag for old and 85c per bushel for new.

Poultry—Offerings are small and prices are steady at \$1 to \$1.10 for ducks and 60c to 90c for chickens.

Baled Hay—Receipts are liberal and demand is only medium at \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw—The offerings are fair and demand is medium. Cars on the track here sell at \$5.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo, July 22.—Flour firm. Wheat, spring firm. No. 1 northern, 79c, old, 88c bid. Corn nominal. No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3 do, 67c; No. 2 corn, 70c; No. 3 do, 69c. Oats quiet. No. 2 white, 58c; No. 3 do, 57c; No. 2 mixed, 58c; No. 3 do, 53c. Rye, No. 1, 63c. Canal freights steady.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, July 22.—Close—Wheat on passage, firm but not active. Yesterday quiet, French country markets dull.

Paris, July 22.—Wheat—Tone weak at 23f 95c for July and 30f 45c for September and December. Flour—Weak at 50f 5c for July and 27f 35c for September and December.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 22.—At the Western cattle yards the receipts were again small, only 60 carloads of live stock coming in, comprising 764 cattle, 1,415 sheep and lambs, 771 hogs, 53 calves, and a few mitch cows. Trade was dull and prices unchanged. There was not an active demand for export cattle to-day, simply because space on the boats is scarce. Good to choice stuff sold at from 54 to 64 per lb.; with a fraction more in a few cases for prime lots. Light shippers are worth from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb.

Good butcher cattle is worth from 4 1/2 to 5c per lb. Lots of 25-cwt. butcher cattle, with shippers among them, are quoted higher, but for straight butcher cattle 5c was the best figure to-day. We had a better proportion of good cattle here than has been the case lately, but trade was slow at the best, and dragged badly for the poorer kinds of cattle. Feeders, stockers and bulls are unchanged. The demand for stockers is easy just now. Milch cows are quoted from \$25 to \$47 each. There is no change in small stuff, and prices may be called steady.

Export ewes are worth from \$3.00 to \$3.60 per cwt. Lambs sell at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per cwt. Culled sheep fetch from \$2 to \$3 each. Bucks are worth from \$2.75 to \$2.75 per cwt. Calves are quoted at from \$2 to \$10 each.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle \$5.50 \$6.50
to light \$4.75 \$5.25
Butcher choice \$4.50 \$5.25
Butcher ordinary \$3.50 \$4.25
Stocking \$3.00 \$3.50
Stags \$3.00 \$3.50
Ducks \$3.50 \$4.00
Eggs \$1.50 \$2.00
Poultry \$1.50 \$2.00

Bucks per cwt.	2.50	2.75
Calves each	2.00	2.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows each	25.00	28.00
Calves each	2.00	3.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs per cwt.	6.75	7.25
Light hogs per cwt.	6.00	7.00
Heavy hogs per cwt.	6.75	7.00
Sows per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Stags per cwt.	0.00	2.00

LOOKING TO CANADA.

Canadian Meat Will Take First Place in British Market.

A London despatch says:—The probable sale to Chicago packers of the business of Messrs. Fowler Brothers and Messrs. G. Fowler Sons, Co. created naturally much interest in commercial circles on Tuesday, says the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

"If the sales go through," said a prominent merchant, "the outlook bespeaks increasing attention to Canada's provision products, and if the quality is kept up—and that is not to be doubted—in 1911 it will take the leading position on this market. We shall look to Canada," remarked the gentleman, "for bacon, and it is freely predicted that Chicago and the western packers will have to take second rank ere long. The same remark applies to all Canadian products, which are becoming increasingly and favorably known amongst consumers, and command their attention from the point of quality alone. I want nothing better than Canadian side meats, and in the future we shall look to Canada for supplies in this and other directions. As a matter of fact, Canadian hams are largely taking the place of Irish and home cured in the continental markets. The salmon market is now practically controlled in the finest grades of tinned fish from the British Columbia rivers, and easily takes precedence of Alaska and Columbia River packings. Canadian cereals and canned fruit have also found a foremost place on this market; whilst the dairy products of that colony are now seriously competing with the Danish imports, on whom we have been so dependent, especially for butter, eggs, and bacon; in fact, it looks as if we shall in the near future be altogether independent of Danish supplies. Cheese from the Dominion has cut United States cheese out badly, owing to its superior quality, and this, with the dairy products now obtainable from Australasia, greatly strengthens the position from a mutual trading standpoint."

NORTH-WEST HARVEST.

A Small Army Will Be Required to Gather It In.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The Department of Agriculture is sending out its annual request to crop correspondents to send information as to the number of harvest hands who will be required in their townships. From reports received from farmers, through Government travelling agents, there will be a large number of men required this year, and the farmers are already making enquiries as to what preparations are being made. Arrangements for excursions have been just completed, and will be published in a few days. In the meantime the Government has taken the usual steps to find out just about how many men will be required, and they can arrange their advertising accordingly. While it is too early in the season as yet to make any definite prediction, it is probable that harvesting will commence early in August, as the present weather is just what is required for the development of the crop.

DROWNED BY BIG FISH.

Fulled Overboard and Held Under Water Five Minutes.

A Gloucester, Mass., despatch says:—The crew of the schooner William B. Keene, which arrived here on Wednesday, report the death of Isaac Bouche, a who was pulled overboard by an enormous swordfish. The fish, which was estimated to weigh five hundred pounds. After the fish was speared Bouche was sent in a dory to pick up the big fellow. He had gone about a quarter of a mile from the vessel when he saw the buoy floating above the fish. There were seventy-five fathoms of line connected with the harpoon. Bouche had hauled in all except eight fathoms when his left leg became caught in the line, and he was hauled overboard quicker than a flash. The fish ran down to the limit of the line and held him there.

STEYN IN A BAD STATE.

Leaves Cape Town for England—A Gift For His Wife.

A Cape Town despatch says:—The ladies of Cape Town on Wednesday presented Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-President of the former Orange River Colony, with a purse of £1,000 before she sailed for Europe with her husband and two doctors on the steamer "Caribbean." Mrs. Steyn was in a pitiable condition from enteric fever. His arms and legs were partially paralyzed and he was unable to open his eyelids.

TWO PREMIERS HONORED.

Sir Wilfrid and Sir E. Ross to have Freedom of Edinburgh.

An Edinburgh, Scotland, despatch says:—The municipality of Edinburgh has decided to confer freedom on Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir E. Ross on the occasion of their visit here. Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, and Colonel Ross, of New Zealand, will also be honored.

MAY BE WAR IN FAR EAST.

JAPAN IS PREPARING TO ATTACK RUSSIA.

No Signs of Russia Withdrawing From Manchuria and Failure To Do So Means War.

Major-General Sir A. R. F. Doreward, K.C.B., D.S.C., arrived in Victoria, B.C., the other day by the steamer "Empress" of India from Shanghai. Major-General Doreward says there will undoubtedly be war in the Far East unless Russia evacuates Manchuria, according to the terms of the agreement which the Anglo-Japanese agreement forced that country to make with China. If Manchuria is not evacuated, and Japanese correspondents at Peking say that there are no signs of withdrawal, although the time for retreat is approaching, it means war. Japan will fight, there is no doubt of that, if Russia does not go. Both nations are well aware of this, and Russia is rapidly strengthening her garrisons and points of vantage, while Japan is quietly preparing to strike a blow if necessary. If Russia does not go from Manchuria, and it is war, the first thing this continent would hear of would be the blowing up and destruction of the big Russian railway, for even now there are at points of vantage Japanese engineers who are versed in explosives, ever ready for the signal that war has been declared. The war, if it come to war, would have its scene of action ON THE EAST AND SEA, beginning no doubt in a naval war in the Yellow Sea and being concluded on land. Russia has now 80,000 men in the garrisons of Manchuria. Great Britain has her strongest garrison in North China at Shan-Hai-Kwan, the coast terminus of the railway to Peking, there being but 250 men at the Chinese capital, says the British general in command at Shan-Hai-Kwan, which will likely be augmented to five regiments, probably mostly Indian troops. The Germans have about 800 men, and the French and Japanese about 500 men each. It may be that eventually since the Anglo-Japanese agreement regarding an Eastern policy, Britain and Japan will maintain garrisons in both stations. Major-General Doreward, who is in charge of the Japanese forces during the North China campaign, is now in London, it is said, making arrangements to this end. Among other things, Major-General Doreward says the situation is unchanged in China, the Boxer and other rebel disturbances which are heard of from time to time, being more or less overdrawn, as it is to the interest of the Russians and Germans to magnify these disturbances, which they do, to give excuse for the maintenance of their troops in China.

A BUMPER CROP.

Good Reports of Coming Harvest in the West.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has completed new elevators at Waskada, Western, and MacLean. They have material at Fortnab, and to erect two elevators on the extension to be built from that point. Regarding the condition of the crops Geo. V. Hastings, manager of the company, said that the prospects were good. The crops were a little later than last year, but were holding out well. There was no damage to any great extent, except in isolated low lands.

S. J. Thompson, provincial veterinarian, has been making a number of trips through Manitoba, and he said that there was every prospect that the crop of this season would be a large one. He was in the district surrounding Morden and Rosefeld, and although this is not very high land, nor exceedingly well drained, there was no general damage, on account of early rains. In fact, the wheat was looking well, and was beginning to head out very nicely. It was only a few days behind last year, and was rapidly growing, so that it would probably be ready for harvest as early as the crop of last season. Here and there a low field badly drained was to be found which looked somewhat damaged, but the general prospect was for an all-round heavy crop. Hay and alfalfa were about all dry now, and all farmers are busy securing their crop. There was a good many bottoms where hay was cut last year not available. They are now almost all in good condition, the warm weather having dried the field quickly.

Heavy storms which have been reported from south of the boundary have evidently been local ones.

COOL CURING-ROOMS.

Dairy Commissioner Advises Brockville Cheese Board.

A Brockville despatch says:—Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was in Brockville on Thursday afternoon, inspecting the Government experimental cheese-curing station. He was accompanied by several buyers and cheese salesmen, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the building and the work being carried on. Prof. Robertson, who accompanied him, said the results obtained here were the most satisfactory of any experimental stations.

In an address before the Cheese Board, Prof. Robertson outlined the refrigerator car service for the carriage of butter and cheese, and also touched on the cold storage steamship arrangements. He dwelt on the importance of cool cheese curing-rooms, and in this connection stated that the experimental station at Brockville had been equipped with the latest improvements in the carriage of butter and cheese, and also touched on the cold storage steamship arrangements.

Mr. Alexander, the novelist, is dead.

There has been a decrease of 10,000 persons of rhyolite works in Ontario, and Central India. The total number on the 1st of July, 1909, was 459,000.

A man named Benjamin Riley was arrested by Detectives on Saturday and taken to Port Wayne. Riley was charged with a series of burglaries and thefts in Kent and Lambeth, London, in 1900.

NEW CABLE NEARLY READY.

Only One Section to Be Laid During This Year.

The much talked of all-British Pacific cable is now nearing completion. According to Mr. James Kim, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's telegraph, the cable is now in operation between Australia and the Fiji Islands, a distance of 2,000 miles, and the last link of the chain will be completed with the laying of the balance of the cable on Bamfield Creek, Vancouver Island, to Fanning, which will be begun about the first of September, by the cable ship Colona, which left London early this month. Within three months it is expected the cable will be completed. A telegraph line 109 miles long, from Victoria to Bamfield Creek, is already in course of construction by the Canadian Pacific, so as to give an all-British land connection between the Pacific cable and the trans-continental line of railway.

NEGRO BURNED ALIVE.

Bound to a Tree and Clothing Soaked With Oil.

A Clayton, Miss., despatch says:—William Ody, a negro, who on Wednesday night attempted to assault Miss Virginia Tucker, of this place, was burned at the stake at midnight. After Ody's capture he was taken to a mob quickly formed, and took charge of the prisoner. He was brought before Miss Tucker, who positively identified him, although he asserted innocence. Ody was taken to a spot in the country near the scene of the assault, and a bonfire was built about a tree. He was securely bound, oil was poured over his clothing, and in a short period only his charred bones marked the spot of execution.

WANTS MEN TO EAT.

Series of Tests of Food of Various Kinds to Be Conducted.

A Washington despatch says:—"Wanted—Men to eat food liberal salary." Such an advertisement is published in the newspapers in a few days by the Department of Agriculture. Under authority of Congress, Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the department, is soon to commence a series of experiments to ascertain the effect upon the human system of various food products supposed to contain injurious ingredients. He will employ healthy men, upon whose robust constitutions will be tried adulterated compounds, as well as a pure, wholesome food, and the effect of various articles will be closely noted, the result to be reported to Congress for its guidance in framing pure food legislation.

TO BUY AMERICAN HORSES

Britain Is to Open Its Depot in Louisiana.

A Chicago despatch says:—The British transport service, which for so many months conducted the live trade at Port Chalmette, is to reopen its camp there for the shipment of horses, mules, and cattle to South Africa, says the Chronicle's New Orleans correspondent. It is found that the American animals are the hardest for the vet work, and the British Government will need a great number under its agreement with the Government of Louisiana here who suffered in the war, and the camp will be reopened immediately upon their arrival.

HOW HAILSTONES ARE MADE.

The beginning of the hailstone is a tiny piece of dirt or fluff, whirled skyward by an ascending current. When it gets up a good way, the water in the atmosphere clings to it, and when the temperature reaches a height where the temperature is below the freezing point, it becomes a small pellet of ice. It is tossed up and down, like the glass ball on a fountain jet, and its size increases continually till it gets too heavy for that kind of sport and tumbles downwards. It gathers more ice as it descends, but when it gets into warmer strata of air it naturally melts, unless it gets caught in the disturbance of a storm. If that happens, it is blown about and finally receives an impetus which sends it to earth before it can melt.HOW TO CARE FOR THE EYES.It is a great mistake to suppose that the proper way to cure an evening eye is by means of lambs which concentrates its light on the pages of the book alone. Any oculist-to-day knows that the glare of the light on the book contrasted with the shade of the room is harmful to the eyes. If the reader lifts his eyes, even for a second, warmer light is given his optic nerves a wrench and strains the eye. For comfortable and healthy reading, the room should be well lighted throughout, and the lights should be well above the level of the eyes. The greater the quantity of light, and the more it pervades the whole room, making it resemble daylight as near as possible, the better it is for the reader. Mrs. Alexander, the novelist, is dead. There has been a decrease of 10,000 persons of rhyolite works in Ontario, and Central India. The total number on the 1st of July, 1909, was 459,000. A man named Benjamin Riley was arrested by Detectives on Saturday and taken to Port Wayne. Riley was charged with a series of burglaries and thefts in Kent and Lambeth, London, in 1900.

RAIN AND MORALS.

The world's most famous men before they were twice over years old. Not a few have spent their lives in dissipation. There are abundant instances where the sublimest genius has been wrecked with the most degraded character. Often the heights lights have been extinguished as early as by the hand of death. Rain makes the man. Age is not a factor in fame. Morality is not necessary to intellectual greatness.

However much we may regret to see a great mind forced to dwell in a corrupt life it cannot be denied that such is necessary in order that all phases of human nature may be pictured. Every one has a place in the world. Some lives are examples of purity for mankind to follow; some of impurity to emphasize dangers.

Alexander the Great holds a place in history that cannot be taken from him. He has given the world an example of daring and physical prowess that it could not afford to be without. But he gave to his age and his people something more than example. He gave them "solid benefits." Unlike Napoleon, he left his country rich and powerful, but, like Napoleon, there were none to take his place.

Alexander's private character we blush to speak. To say he was dissipated is a statement altogether too weak. With his own hand he fouly killed his truest friend. The sword was the law with which he ruled his followers. Yet, vile as he was, false as he was, inhuman as he was—all this does not affect his transcendent glory as the most consummate General of ancient times, and perhaps even of all ages."

The life of Alexander is the more remarkable for the immature age at which his career began and the early year at which he died. At 18 his father left him in charge of the Government at home; at 19 he commanded his victorious host, and at 20 he was master of the Grecian world. After 13 years of blood and conquest, of wandering war among the cities and palaces of Persia and the wilds of India, of the greatest gallantry and almost matchless gallantry, of crime and desecration, the great Alexander, who had been a vigorous man, when he was 32 years of age, from drunkenness to death.

Robert Burns will ever live as one of the foremost characters of the world. Each song from his poetic pen is a lingering lullaby of love, perfumed with the breath of his native mountains and tinted with wild roses that blossom along the bonny banks of Ayr. Burns lived in poverty, died, and grew rich in fame. During his life only wealth was love and sentiment; after death the unbending homage of an hundred million hearts is his.

Burns lived 37 years. To many it is lamentable that Scotland's tenderest bard should have spent his short life in dissipation. We are not quite willing to ascribe to him a thing—and for Burns and his generation, perhaps, not for us. We certainly would not have heeded from the Highland "lover lowly laid." Had Burns been a sober man, morally and spiritually pure, he could have done much good for those about him, and something of value might have come to us. But none will that under such conditions he would have given the world what it now so proudly possesses.

Edgar Allan Poe is already considered the foremost American poet, and one of the greatest of the world. Every passing year adds to his popularity. The works of his marvelous genius are as known as the English language is known. Only a quarter of a century ago, though widely known, Poe's writings were little appreciated. No other poet has been so systematically misrepresented by biographers. The day has come, however, when the truth regarding his life is known, and former biographers who have given place to a feeling of unbounded sympathy.

Poe, disappointed, distressed, sank into dissipation. And who wonders that he had recourse to wine to snite care down? There were weak places in Poe's character, but in his weakness he manifested a strength which places him among the world's intellectual wonders. His moral life was filled with unappealable sadness. His sorrows were like masses of mountains; no mortal man could have borne them. At the age of 40 years Edgar Allan Poe passed from this unkind earth into an endless and unknown eternity. But 40 generations will not efface his name.

Among the literary lights Lord Byron holds an honored place. His works constitute no mean part of our modern literary wealth. Like that of nearly all the poets, his life was a disappointment. At 36 death ended his earthly toil.

Sydney stirred England with his poetry as never her apostles by his heroism. At the age of 32 he was killed in battle while fighting with that bravery so characteristic of his race.

Shelley's poetry is admired on both sides of the Atlantic. He perished in a storm at sea when he was 29 years of age.

TRIES SUICIDE ONCE A YEAR.

In Charonton, France, lives a woman who, on April 30, 1894, was left a widow. Her grief for her dear departed was so strong and an extent that every year, when the anniversary of her husband's death comes round, she attempts to commit suicide. Several times had she been prevented from carrying out her object. This year she lit a blazing dish for the eighth time, and again the neighbors rushed into the room in time to prevent the rash act. When restored to consciousness the woman exclaimed: "My darling, you won't lose anything by waiting. Wait until next year."

WELL PAINT WITH CHEESE.

It is said French artists are endeavoring to revive a recipe given 100 years ago for painting with cheese. The artist discovered that the milk could be diluted, and the colors, instead of being mixed with oil, as is now done, were mixed with cheese. The artists will not use oil or turpentine for coloring. Some strong colors would be used, such as blue, red, and yellow.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

November 20 will likely be observed as Thanksgiving Day.

Calgary carpenters are on strike for higher wages.

The banks of Ottawa have decided to close at noon on Saturdays.

Stratford will have an Old Boys reunion on next holiday, August 7.

Queen's University is asking for a new charter at the next session of Parliament.

The Ontario Government may erect 100 miles of wire fence to keep Montana cattle out of Canada.

The Tacoma Steel Company has purchased 150 square miles of timber in British Columbia to make pulp.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farms, has gone west to make an official visit to the experimental farms.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has decided to grant its employees an increase of wages, probably 10 per cent.

The Canada Atlantic will commence the erection of a new station at Ottawa this summer, at cost about a quarter of a million.

The trade returns for eleven months indicate that Canada's foreign trade will exceed \$100,000,000 for the year ending June 30 last.

The Windsor Hotel, Montreal, is to have four more stories, which will give it 100 rooms, added accommodation, and will cost about \$100,000.

The Montreal City Council has decided to invite the Union of Canadian Municipalities to hold its next meeting in Montreal in September.

Mr. Thomas' Friend of Toronto was suddenly overcome while playing ball at St. Catharines on Sunday, and died from heart failure.

The C.P.R. has secured control of the Northern Colonization Railway from Montreal through a rich farming country in the Laurentian district.

The Department of Railways and Canals is preparing plans for the removal of obstructions in the Welland Canal between Port Colborne and Welland.

An experimental trip was made between Montreal and Montreal Junction on Thursday by a new motor car, the Canadian Pacific Railway has just built in England at a cost of \$25,000, an which it proposes using for summer tourist traffic in the Rockies as it proves a financial success.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Time-keeper foot soldiers are to be demobilized as soon after the end of this month as possible.

Among the latest contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund which now exceeds £2,140,000, is one of £5,000 from the M.A.S. States.

A local basket containing 40 pounds of nearly English coins was unearthed by workmen reconstructing the London County Bank premises at Colchester.

South African medals for men of Loch's Horse Imperial Light Infantry, "Robert's" Hoops Orphan's Horse, Murray's Scouts, and some Colonial Scouts are now ready for issue.

At the end of the latest month for which figures are available the number of paupers relieved in England and Wales was lower in proportion to population than at any previous period.

While the annual sweepstakes on the Daily and Evening Post, of public betting cards and professional book makers flourish unimpaired, the London police are enjoined to prohibit any lotteries or raffias at the Imperial Coronation Bazaar.

UNITED STATES.

The victims in the Johnstown mining disaster number 125.

Chas. J. Schwab is building a home on Riverside Drive, New York, that will cost \$2,500,000.

The Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Company, of Lewiston, Niagara county, N.Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000,000.

William A. Mahan and Charles H. Baker, of Hiroop, W. Va., two prominent farmers, and cousins, committed suicide by shooting themselves, having sex arranged.

Linden Tree, the famous steeple presented to Gen. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey on Great tour of the world, died at Beattie, Ill., and was given a ceremonial burial.

GENERAL.

The Indian crop outlook is now more hopeful.

Coal has been discovered in the Campine district of North Belgium, at a depth of 500 feet.

So many lovers have committed suicide together of late in Italy that the authorities now indict the survivors of any such tragical murder.

Singapore possesses a curiosity in the shape of a Chinese dwarf who is barely 40 inches in height and is endowed with a fine grey beard.

Vassilissa Ivanovna, an old peasant woman, now living at St. Petersburg, is 117 years old. She was a married woman when Napoleon invaded Russia.

The Swedish postal authorities suggest that all the school children in the country should be instructed in the correct method of addressing letters.

Belgian States are liable for all damage done to private property by rioters, and Brussels has accordingly been ordered by the court to pay \$4,000 for a carnival of window smashing.

LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS.

DEPUTY MINISTER AWAKE TO A GREAT NEED.

Visited Various States, and Saw How Children Are Supplied With Books.

For some time Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario, has been studying the question of libraries. He has recently visited several of the Western States to investigate the management of travelling school libraries. In Ontario, he found travelling libraries were in some ways better than those in other States. He is now studying the matter, but he has not duplicated the work of travelling libraries. On the other hand, he has seen the need of public libraries. On the other hand, he has seen the need of public libraries. On the other hand, he has seen the need of public libraries.

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While the annual sweepstakes on the Daily and Evening Post, of public betting cards and professional book makers flourish unimpaired, the London police are enjoined to prohibit any lotteries or raffias at the Imperial Coronation Bazaar.

THE MAKING OF MARBLES.

Nearly all the agate marbles that wear holes in the pockets of schoolboys on earth are made in the State of Thuringia, Germany. On winter days the poor people who live in the villages gather small square stones, place them in mud something like big coffee mills, and grind them until they are round. The marbles are then polished with a common china, painted with red, blue, and imitation agates. The imitation agates are made from white stone, and are painted to represent the pride of the marble players' hearts—the real agate. The agate is a white stone, with lines crossing other at right angles painted upon them. Glass angles are blown in glass blowing in the manner of Lantzen, Germany. The expert workmen take a piece of plain glass, and another bit of red glass, heat them red hot, blow them together, give them a twist, and there is a pretty alley with the red and white streaks of glass twisted inside into the form of the letter S. Large twisted glass alleys and plain glass alleys are blown in the same way as the marble. Inside are made for every color and girls to play with. But the marbles most prized to-day are the real agates. These marbles are made brown or black in color, and many of them have large round circles on them that look like eyes.

JAPANESE MILLS.

All mills in Japan run day and night and change hands at noon and midnight. The vast majority of mill workers are children, who work eleven hours at low wages. In one mill at Osaka, 2,600 workers are under fifteen years of age, and operate about 3,700 spindles. In this country, 300 persons operate the same number.

Ducks, when migrating, rarely fly lower than 600 feet, and more usually 1,400 feet.