THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 26.

Text of the Lesson, Josh. xiv., 5-15. Golden Text, Josh. xiv., 14.

5. As the Lord commanded Moses so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land.

While at one time there remained yet very much land to be possessed, yet in due time the Lord gave unto Israel all the land which he sware to give unto their fathers, and they possessed it and dwelt therein. There failed not aught of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel. All came to pass. The Lord gave them rest, the Lord delivered all their enemies into their hand. The Lord God of Israel fought for Israel. They had only to obediently go forward (xii, 1; xxi, 43-45; x, 42).

6. Thou knowest the thing that the Lord said unto Moses the man of God concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea.

Thus said Caleb, Joshua's old companion, when together they went with the other ten to spy out the land, as he now appears before Joshua on behalf of Judah, to which tribe he belonged (Num. xii, 6). It is refreshing, whether in the Bible story or in the daily life of our own day, to meet people who believe God, who desire only to know what God has said and who rest on a "thus saith the Lord" as on the solid rock.

7, 8. I brought him word again as it was in my heart. I wholly followed the Lord my God.

He looks back with gratitude to the time when he was a young man, forty years ago, and praises the grace of God which enabled him to be sincere before God and to follow Him fully. This is the only thing on which one can look back with real comfort as we advance in years—that without any thought of man's frown or favor we have been able to stand humbly, but sincerely, with God.

9. The land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance and thy children's forever.

All through the wilderness wanderings, as the many thousands died who were men when Joshua and Caleb spied out the land, Caleb held fast the word of Jehovah by the mouth of Moses that whoever else might die His servant Caleb would enter the land and possess it, because he wholly followed the Lord. We think of Paul in the storm at sea when all hope was given up, saying to the souls on that ship as he gave them the Lord's message, "I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii, 25).

10. And now behold the Lord hath kept me alive, as He said, these forty and five years.

Caleb realized the truth of these words, though not written in his day: "He giveth to all life and breath and all things, for in Him we live and move and have our being" (Acts xvii, 15, 28). He is the God in whose hand our breath is and whose are all our ways (Dan. v, 23), but how few seem to think of this! It is well to remember that we continue from day to day only because the Lord sees fit to keep us alive. Happy are those who, like Caleb, keep themselves set apart for Himself, His own possession (Ps. iv, 3; Tit. ii, 14, R. V).

11. As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me.

Although eighty-five years of age, yet feeling as strong and well as at the age of forty! It is written of Moses that he was a hundred and twenty years old when he died. His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated (Deut. xxxiv, 7). Then is a renewing of strength and youth promised to those who wait upon the Lord, but we can quietly give it all with Him to give us all the days here in the mortal body that will be for His glory and our good.

12. If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said.

He asked for mountains where the giants were, for he learned as a young man giants and walled cities were nothing to God. At the age of forty he had said: "The Lord is with us. Fear them not" (Num. xiv, 9), and in forty years he had found no reason to change his mind. He had no confidence in himself, but he had unbounded confidence in the Lord God.

13-15. Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb * * * because he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel.

It is unwillingness to follow fully that hinders the Lord from working in His people as He would like to, for His eyes run to and fro through the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are whole toward Him (II. Chron. xvi, 9). But where are the whole hearts? How few seem willing to stand with God against the wisdom of this world, against culture, society, popular opinion and against the false teachers who are found in theological seminaries, and many a pulpit perhaps as never before! Hebron suggests fellowship, and the other name, Kirjath-Arba, while it means city of Arba, may mean also "the city of four," as the word arba is the Hebrew for four. Any one who follows fully as Caleb did will realize something of "true fellowship with the Father and with the Son and the Holy Spirit and, however alone apparently, can always truthfully say, "There are four of us." This also is provided by John xiv, 17, 23. It is more than all that earth can give to be able to say, "Truly our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son Jesus Christ" (I. John i, 3). Not conformed to this world, not pleasing men, but God, is the only way of peace and victory in this life.

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, October 21.—Wheat—Trade is quiet and prices firm. No. 2 goose nominal at 64c east, and No. 2 spring at 66c east. Manitoba wheat is firm, with sales of No. 1 hard at 82c grinding in transit, and No. 1 Northern at 80c grinding in transit; No. 1 hard quoted at 76c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 74c Goderich.

Corn—The market is firm, with none offering, No. 3 yellow American quoted at 68c on track here.

Peas—No. 2 for export quoted at 69c west, but they are quoted for milling 71c west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents quoted at $2.62 to $2.65 middle freights, in buyers' sacks for export. Straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, quoted at $3.25 to $3.30 in bbls. Manitoba flour quiet. Hungarian patents, $3.90 to $4.10, delivered on track, Toronto, bags included, and Manitoba strong bakers', $3.60 to $3.80.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls, $4.15 on track, and in sacks, $4. Broken lots, 20 to 25c extra.

Millfeed—Bran is quoted at $12.50 to $13 low freights, and shorts at $16.50 west. Bran quiet here at $13, shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, $16 in sacks, and shorts at $21 in sacks.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—The market is strong, with offerings limited. Dealers quote prices nominal at $1.75 to $2.25, the latter for choice hand-picked.

Dried apples—Offerings moderate. Evaporated jobbing at 6½ to 7c per lb.

Honey—The market is steady, with strained jobbing here at 8 to 8½c per lb., and comb at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay, baled—The market is steady, with offerings moderate. No. 1 timothy quoted at $9 to $9.25 a ton on track.

Straw—The market is quiet, with car lots on track quoted at $5.50.

Onions—Market is steady at 40 to 45c per bush for Canadians.

Poultry—The demand for poultry is good. Chickens, alive, 50 to 65c; do., dressed, young, 60 to 75c per pair. Ducks, dressed, 65 to 85c per pair. Turkeys, young, dry picked, 12 to 13c per lb. Geese, 7 to 8c per lb.

Potatoes—The market is firm, with car lots quoted at 75c per bag on track here. Small lots, out of store, sell at 85 to 90c per bag.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is steady, with good demand for the best qualities. We quote:—Finest 1-lb rolls, 17 to 18c; selected dairy tubs, 15½ to 16c; store packed uniform colour, 13½ to 14½c; low grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 19½ to 20½c; solids (fresh made) 19 to 19½c.

Eggs—Market firm. Receipts are light. We quote:—Strictly new laid, 18c; limed, 16c; chips, 12 to 13c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is very firm, with sales of the best qualities at 11½ to 12c per lb and seconds at 11c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs rule steady, with receipts moderate. Cured meats are in good demand, with prices firm. We quote:—Pacon, long clear, 11c; in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $21.50; do short cut, $23.50.

Smoked hams, 13½ to 14c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 15c.

Lard—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Tierces, 10¾c; tubs, 11c; pails, 11¼ to 11½c; compound, 8¾ to 10c.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—The hide market is unchanged. No. 1 green, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9½c; No. 1 cows, 8½c; No. 2 cows, 7½c. Cured 8¾ to 8½c for cows and 9½c for steers.

Calfskins—Prices unchanged. Skins up to 14 lbs. brings 10c for No. 1 and 8c for No. 2. Above this weight prices are 1c lower.

Sheepskins—The offerings are fair, and prices firmer at 55 to 60c.

Wool—The market continues quiet, with offerings small. The best washed fleece brings 13½ to 14c, and unwashed, 7 to 7½c. Pulled supers are quoted at 15 to 16c, and extras, 18 to 19c.

Tallow—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 6½ to 6¾ for rendered, and 3½ to 4c for rough. Rendered sells at 7 to 7½c in small lots.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, Oct. 21.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c; December, 68c May, 70½c; November, 70c. Macaroni—No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 63c. Oats December, 29½c.

Minneapolis, Oct. 14.—Close—Wheat—December, 68½c; May, 69¾ to 69½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 71½c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½c.

Milwaukee, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Easy; No. 1 Northern, 73½c; No. 2 Northern, 71 to 72½c; December, 70½c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Steadier; No. 2, 69c; sample, 38 to 58c. Corn—December, 48½c.

Buffalo, Oct. 21.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, spot, carloads, 76½c. Winter—Strong; No. 2 red, 74½c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 67c; No. 3, 66½c; No. 2 corn, 65½c; No. 3 do, 65c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 do, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 do, 31½c. Barley—Western quoted at 50 to 60c. Rye—No. 2, 54c. Canal freights—Higher; wheat, 4c; corn, 8½c to New York.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—At the Western cattle market this morning the receipts were 75 carloads of live stock, including 1,274 cattle, 1,600 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs, 50 calves, and a dozen milch cows.

The market was only a fairly good one; cattle was rather slow, except for the best kinds, and prices were just maintained.

Except for the small quantity of choice cattle that was here we had a poor enquiry for exporters. Prices are badly off in the Old Country markets, which is making a considerable difference here. Prices for fair to good shipping cattle to-day ranged from 4¼ to 5c per pound, and more was only paid in a few cases for picked lots of superior cattle.

General poor quality of supplies and an easy demand marked the trade in butcher cattle. For good stuff prices are not quotably changed, but some poor stuff here would not sell, and prices for medium to common are weaker. From 4 to 4½c was the range for good to choice, with 4¾c as an outside figure, only occasionally realized.

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt	$4.50	$5.15
do, light	4.00	4.25
Butcher, choice	4.25	4.75
Butcher, ordinary to good	3.00	3.50
Stockers, per cwt	2.50	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt	3.25	3.40
Lambs, per cwt	3.50	3.85
Bucks, per cwt	2.50	2.75
Culled sheep, each	2.00	3.00
Milkers and Calves		
Cows, each	25.00	45.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt	6.00	6.25
Light hogs, per cwt	5.75	6.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt	5.75	6.00
Sows, per cwt	4.00	4.25
Stags, per cwt	2.00	2.50

KAFFIRS MENACE PEACE.

Band Loots Farms and Fires Upon Police.

A Cape Town despatch says: The troubles in South Africa arising from the industrial depression and political unrest have now been added to by the emergence of the native question in a vexatious form. A Kaffir named Bokorre has gathered a number of natives in the northwest colony, and has looted the stocks of farmers and committed other outrages. After the recent capture of 300 sheep by the band a small party of police followed the spoor of the marauders, but abandoned the pursuit when they found the position of the Kaffirs too difficult to attack. Afterwards armed natives called upon the police to surrender and fired on them, but the police escaped unhurt. The chief native trouble, however, is at Johannesburg, and is due to the illicit liquor traffic. On Saturday night the police raided the drinking dens in the Kaffir location, and this caused a riot. One Kaffir was arrested, and a large number of drunken natives immediately attacked the police and fired revolvers at them, after which they escaped. A strong armed guard subsequently raided the location and destroyed a thousand gallons of Kaffir beer and a quantity of whisky.

IRISH AMERICAN'S MONEY.

What Has Become of $30,000 Collected for Statue of Parnell?

A London despatch says:—The Irish Times, in an article on the procession on Sunday to the grave of Charles Stewart Parnell, asks what has become of the £6,000 which John E. Redmond, M.P., and the then Lord Mayor of Dublin collected in America for the erection of a statue of Parnell in Dublin. The paper says a foundation stone has been laid near the rotunda, but nothing more has been done. It adds:

"The money collected in America, if reasonably well invested, should amount to over £7,000. Dublin is paved with the foundation stones of monuments to patriots which have never got further for lack of funds, but in Parnell's case the money was collected, and no account was ever given to the American subscribers or the Irish public."

NOT A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

King's Birthday to be Observed on May 24th.

An Ottawa despatch says:—There will be no public holiday on November 9th this year. The Government decided on Tuesday to issue a proclamation fixing May 24th as the day upon which his Majesty's birthday shall be observed. In the Interpretation Act it is provided that the expression "holiday" includes among other days in the year, "the birthday or the day fixed by proclamation for the celebration of the birthday of the reigning sovereign." It is on the strength of this provision and the action of the King in selecting May this year for the celebration of his natal day that the Government proposes to act as indicated.

POLICE CAPTAIN'S FORTUNE

Found in Desk After He Had Dropped Dead.

A New York despatch says: A fortune of over $100,000 was found on Tuesday in the desk of Police Captain J. J. Donahue, in the station house, where he dropped dead last week. The sum of $34,000 in cash was found in a small iron box in a drawer, and diamond jewelry valued at $11,000, including a solitaire ring worth $1,500, was found in another drawer. The rest of the property included $15,000 in United States Steel stock, $1,000 in gold mining stock, $16,000 in Metropolitan Railway stock, and five life insurance policies of $2,000 each. The discovery of the treasure was a complete surprise, the captain having been considered worth about $75,000 in other property.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Forty thousand dollars is to be spent on the Brantford street railway.

The price of malt in Toronto is increased from 80 cents to $2.50 a bushel.

It is proposed in Stratford to cut down shade trees, of which there are too many, for fuel.

The Quebec City Council has passed a by-law to tax life insurance agents from outside points.

Charles McLean, jun., of Montreal, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting at North Bay.

The population of Ottawa is 61,137, according to the assessment just completed, the increase over last year being 448.

Threshing outfits from Dakota, completely manned, are coming to the relief of the farmers in Southern Manitoba.

Mr. C. Webster, an employe of the paper mills at St. Catharines, was probably fatally injured while working at the boiler on Friday night.

Some of the eastern harvest hands who have been employed in Manitoba are returning to their homes believing the work of threshing to be too hard for the money.

Prizes amounting to $200 have been distributed at Hamilton for well kept lawns and improved premises. The proceedings were conducted by the City Improvement Society.

Stewart Davison, Superintendent of Forestry, reports that watermelons and tobacco as well as all classes of vegetables are grown in the Peace River district, away north of Edmonton.

A charge has been made against the management of the Brantford Isolation Hospital, to the effect that patients taken there for treatment of contagious diseases are permitted to return to their homes within one or two weeks.

A fir tree at Hastings, B. C., is 62 feet in circumference. It is hollow at the base, and could easily contain 30 people sitting around, with room enough for a man to dance the Highland fling in the center.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways have agreed to make a reduction of one-third their regular freight rates in the case of fuel brought to Montreal to be supplied at cost price to the poor.

Add Britain

Mayor Howland of Toronto has accepted an offer of 5,000 tons of Welsh Admiralty anthracite coal, to be delivered in Montreal at $6 per ton. Hamilton has also ordered 3,000 tons of Welsh anthracite, to be delivered at Montreal at 43 shillings a ton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A possible strike of miners in Wales on the first of January is the latest trouble announced.

Elaborate preparations are being made to cope with any outbreak of smallpox in London this winter.

When a hump-backed Italian named Riga landed at Dover from the Ostend boat his hump was found to be composed of tobacco.

A granite obelisk to the memory of General Wauchope, who fell at Magersfontein, has been unveiled at Yetholm, Roxburghshire.

The shipments of pig iron from the Middlebrough districts to the United States during the first nine months of the year exceeded 100,000 tons.

Portions of the mast, a cannon, and other relics of the revenue cutter Hunter, that went down with all hands off the Norfolk coast in 1807, have just been recovered at Happisburgh.

It is rumored in London that the Secretary of War, Mr. Brodrick, is to marry the daughter of a well-known judge, whose house is noted for the hospitality offered to visitors from all lands.

UNITED STATES.

Excellent quality of gold has been found upon farms near Marathon, N. Y.

Four saloons were held up and robbed at Denver, Col., Monday night, and Chas. Blykin was killed, by two masked men.

Minnie Stonebraker, 15 years old, is seeking divorce from her stepfather, Michael Stonebraker, aged 60, whom she married at Kokoma, Ind., recently.

The trial of Stephen Chickure, a ten-year-old boy of Winton, charged with the killing of Mamie Kublus, a playmate of his own age, is under way at Scranton, Pa.

Mrs. Hannah Icv Oviatt, 102 years old, was buried at Orange, Conn., Tuesday. She was descended from Indian and negro parents, and many regarded her as a seeress.

Samuel Arnold, 72 years old, who was convicted in 1865 of participation in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, is dead at Masonville, Md. He was pardoned by President Johnson.

GENERAL.

The Official Gazette, of Rome, publishes a decree forbidding all use of chains in Italian prisons.

A railroad line in South Australia, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, to complete the Overland Railway, is projected.

Ten thousand cannon have been made for forty states at Krupp's Essen works, where 47,000 workpeople are employed.

There is a demand for mechanics in Cape Colony, for skilled platelayers in Natal, and for first-class building trade employes in the Transvaal.

On account of the bad harvest in Norway, the Government has granted $50,000 to farmers for the purpose of buying seed.

A St. Petersburg inventor named Tunofeeff has just patented a noiseless paving. Its principal constituent is fine angular elutriated and sifted quartz sand.

Two Vienna police spies and Herr Fuechs, a manufacturer noted for his ill-treatment of his employes have been assassinated.

A strike of the pressfeeders may delay the issue of the monthly magazines.

Throughout the Fen district in England the schools have been closed to enable the children to assist in gathering the potato harvest.

British army meat contracts are to contain a new clause stating that the frozen mutton supplied must be obtained from British colonies exclusively.

Of ninety-one vessels that left French ports this year for the Iceland fishing grounds, nine have been lost with fifty lives.

COAL SHORTAGE.

Will Take All Winter to Catch Up With Demand.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: Coal strikers here estimate it will take the operators all winter to catch up with the demand. They believe that soft coal will still continue in demand at many places where anthracite is used, and will remain so for some time owing to the scramble for anthracite. The normal production for this time of the year is about 1,800,000 tons a week, while it is estimated the best the operators could do at the end of one week, after work started, would be to put out about 600,000 tons from the mines and some 150,000 tons from the washeries.

At the end of a week about 50 per cent. of the collieries would be working. Within three weeks 80 per cent. would be at work. This gradual resumption, due to the present condition of the mines, would allow the men who have left the region and secured work in other places to return in time to get their positions. It is estimated that the third week of the resumption about 1,000,000 tons a week would be mined, and that this would gradually increase through the winter, furnishing steady work six days a week for all the workers.

The strike has been on for 157 days, and the estimated general losses amount to $140,000,000.

OIL IN THE TRANSVAAL.

An Area of Many Miles Square Discovered.

A Johannesburg despatch says:—Important discoveries of petroleum have been made in the Wakkerstroom district. The prospectors found an oil-bearing area many miles square, and state that the oil is equal to the best standards produced in Scotland. Development operations are proceeding in charge of a syndicate. The production of oil within the Transvaal, which consumes untold quantities of American oil, means a revolutionary decrease in the cost of lighting and cooking.

BULL FIGHTS IN FRANCE.

Laws Regarding Cruelty Do Not Warrant Action.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that several members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having asked the Government to prevent the bullfights about to be given in some districts of France, Premier Combes declined to interfere. The Premier took this attitude on the ground that the present state of legislation in regard to cruelty to animals does not warrant action on the part of the Government. The correspondent remarks that such an admission, coming from such a source, is certainly humiliating.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS.

They Interfere With Construction of Railroad.

Hong Kong advices say that the posting of anti-foreign placards at Canton has prevented the engaging of Chinese laborers to work on the Canton end of the great Canton-Hankow Railroad. The American Consul at Canton has asked the Viceroy there to take steps to discover who are guilty of posting the anti-foreign placards. A number of arrests have been made, and every official in Canton has been instructed to stamp out this method of inciting against foreigners.

TO BRING OUT IMMIGRANTS

English Divine Lays Plans Before the Department.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Rev. Mr. Barr, of London, England, is in the city, and laid before the Immigration Department a proposition to bring a specially selected class of immigrants to settle in six townships in Northern Alberta. Some of those who intend emigrating have considerable sums of money. If the arrangement succeeds Mr. Barr will locate with the party.

MORE MONEY FOR ROADS.

Cabinet Votes $20,000 to Temiskaming District.

A Toronto despatch says: At the meeting of the Ontario Cabinet on Tuesday it was decided to expend an additional $20,000 on the colonization roads in the Temiskaming country, the recent influx of settlers having made this step necessary.

KAISER IS WIDE AWAKE.

Obtained Possession of Plans of French Submarine Boats.

A despatch to the London Telegraph from Paris says it is asserted that the German Government has contrived to obtain possession of all the plans of all the French submarine boats.

JUMPED TO DEATH.

Suicide at the Rossin House, Toronto.

A despatch from Toronto says: Godfrey B. Bird, a commercial traveler, jumped from a window in his room on the top story of the Rossin House, on the York street side, at five minutes to six o'clock on Thursday morning, and met instant death in striking the sidewalk. Bird was a representative of the John Crossley and Son Company, Limited, of Halifax, England, carpet manufacturers. He was fifty years of age, and had been coming to Canada once each year ever since 1872. On Sunday Bird arrived in Toronto, accompanied by two other of the firm's representatives, Messrs. Arthur Mannison and Victor Deubelle. Deceased had for some time been suffering from nervous prostration, and his relatives had tried to induce him not to come to Canada this year, but he would not listen to them. He was not married.

In the room he occupied is a door which leads to a private bathroom, and this door is quite near the window out of which Bird leaped. His friends volunteered the opinion that he went out of the window mistaking it for the bathroom door, but when the height of the window sill from the floor is taken into consideration, this view appears altogether improbable.

In his fall to the sidewalk he struck the telephone wires, alighted on the edge of the sidewalk head-first, at once stretching out dead. The only witness was a passing workman, who first saw the man as he struck the telephone wires. Bird's friends can ascribe no reason for the deed. He had expressed his intention on Wednesday of returning to England by the steamer Parisian, leaving Montreal on Saturday, instead of going on to the coast, as he had intended.

THE JEWEISH RACE.

Its Dispersion and Statistics as to Its Christianization.

Recent statistics show that there are scattered throughout the world about ten million Jews, five million in the Russian Empire, one million and a half in Austria and a like number in America, 600,000 in Germany, in the Balkan States, 300,000; in Great Britain, 200,000; in Belgium, 150,000; and in Turkey, 125,000; in France, 85,000; in Asia, 300,000; in Southern Africa, 80,000.

According to an article in the Semaine Religieuse of Geneva, by M. Le Roi, a well-known authority on the subject, the following are the figures relating to the conversion of the Jews to Christianity during the last century. The total number between the years 1800-1899 inclusive is, he reckons, about 225,000. The Greek Church has received out of this number 74,500; the Protestant Churches in Great Britain and America, 72,000, and the Roman Catholic Church 53,500. The figures for the year 1898 give these results: In the Protestant churches were admitted 1,450 Jews, in the Roman Catholic Church 1,250, and in the Greek Orthodox, 1,100. Out of the children born from mixed marriages 1,450 children received only baptism.

Nowhere have the conversions been so numerous as in England, where, according to the same authority, 30,000 Jews were received into the Church of England during the nineteenth century. In France, where the Jewish population in numbers about 82,000, the conversions during the century were 600 only. In Germany there are at present 125 converted Jews who actually preach the Gospel.

If the statistics of the whole number of Jews are taken as a basis it will be found that the ratio of conversions is exceedingly large in England. While Russia is credited with a Jewish population of five millions, Great Britain has only a twenty-fifth of that population credited to it, viz., 200,000. The proportion of conversions, therefore, is one in seven in England to the Church of England, which certainly strikes us as very large, to one in sixty-seven in Russia to the Orthodox Church.

If these proportions are anywhere accurate they certainly form a singular commentary on the methods adopted in Russia. Coercion and persecution had marked the policy adopted toward the Jews, in England there has been perfect liberty, and, in fact, the Jews have been rather petted than otherwise. Apparently the Jew had much to gain in Russia by becoming a Christian, and nothing to gain by becoming one in England.

Warsaw, of which the entire population is three-quarters Israelite, has been generally reckoned to contain more Jews than any other city, but the palm must be awarded in this respect to the city of New York, whose Jewish population exceeds 400,000: Budapest comes next, with 170,000; then Vienna and Odessa each with about 140,000; London, with 120,000; Berlin, with 110,000; Philadelphia, with 100,000; Paris, Amsterdam, Lemberg, Salonica and eight other cities have a Jewish population equalling that of modern Jerusalem, namely, 50,000.

Granite is the only common rock which shows no traces of animal or vegetable life.

Seventy-two million pounds of butter came from Siberia into Europe during last year.

How many patients are annually treated in the London hospitals? The cases here enumerated comprise those treated at the voluntary hospitals and dispensaries of London—together with the endowed hospitals of St. Bartholomew's, Guy's, and St. Thomas—and the hospital of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Altogether they reach the immense total of one million nine hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine patients.

WITHIN HISTORIC WALLS.

OLD PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OF ONTARIO.

Legislation That Was Adopted in Old Pile—Stirring Incidents.

In view of the sale of the old Parliament buildings on Front street, Toronto, and the early demolition of the historic pile a short review of the stirring time in which they were the storm center will prove of more than passing interest.

History of the greatest importance has been made within the old brick walls now doomed to destruction. Between the opening of the first Parliament in 1832 and the prorogation of the last that was held within its chamber many important questions have been settled. The struggle for responsible government ended in victory, the secularization of the clergy reserves was consummated under its roof, the bill being passed in the session of 1858, elections were thought to have been purified to a large degree; manhood suffrage had taken the place of the former restrictions of the franchise, education has made great strides, the country has developed marvellously, villages becoming towns and towns cities, and in place of fifteen assembled men elected for the first Upper Canada Parliament in 1792, the Provincial Legislature now consists of 98 members.

WAS ONCE AN ASYLUM.

Not only has the old structure served the state as a House of Parliament but it has been a court of law, a college, a barracks, an arsenal and an asylum for the insane. In 1826 the money was voted for its construction, in 1829 tenders were called and in 1832 and 1841 it was occupied by the Legislature of Upper Canada. During 1839 the Court of Queen's Bench held sittings there and seven years later the Medical school in connection with King's College found a home there. It was an asylum in 1848 and 1849. The sessions of the united provinces were held here from 1849 to 1851, and again in 1856-59. It was utilized as a military barracks in 1861-67 and from that, up to the construction of the present pile in the Queen's Park, Toronto, it was the home of the Legislature.

MEMORABLE SCENES.

Many memorable scenes have been enacted within the old chamber. Mention may be made of the exciting incidents arising out of the burning in effigy of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Colborne. In connection with the investigation Sir Allan McNab was imprisoned for fourteen days for refusing to answer the questions of the Committee of Privileges.

The ten years preceding the "flare-up" of 1837 have been described as the most turbulent in the parliamentary history of the province, when nearly every session witnessed debates where vituperation and invective were the chief weapons.

In 1829 William Lyon Mackenzie carried the warfare, which he had been conducting in his paper, into the Legislative Chamber. The Government made an attempt to rid themselves of this stormy petrel by reviving an obsolete rule which forbade the publication of unauthorized accounts of parliamentary proceedings.

The agitation for his exclusion from the House commenced in the session of 1831. A charge of breach of privilege was made against him in the following session, when the House, by a vote of 21 to 15, decided to expel him. This precipitated the stormiest scenes ever witnessed in the historic old building. The expelled member was re-elected in the same year, when his friends carried him through the streets in triumph to the Parliament buildings. They forced the outer doors of the House and took possession of every available space. He was again expelled on a new charge, that he had deliberately repeated in the Advocate the libellous statement that "The present House is an assembly of sycophants," although the real offence appears to have been the charge that they were a band of public robbers.

A MACKENZIE INCIDENT.

William Lyon Mackenzie was the cause of many a scene in the old room where met the Legislative Assembly. One of these—simply an amusing one—occurred in the session of 1851. Mr. Mackenzie then represented Haldimand, having just been returned for that constituency. He had addressed the House, concluded his speech, and had handed to the clerk at the table a copy of his motion, amendment or whatever it may have been. Suddenly a thought struck him, and as he was returning to his desk he turned and from the floor of the House proceeded to deliver or attempted the delivery of a second address. In an instant the House was in an uproar. "Order, order," shrieked certain members. "Name him," cried others; while others roared with laughter or sat still in astonishment. A very few minutes sufficed to convince Mr. Mackenzie of his mistake, and he ceased to speak. Turning once more he retraced his steps to his seat; then just as he reached the gangway leading to it he once more turned and in a few words expressed regret for his mistake. This was equally out of order, but the House was in no captious mood, and shouted "Agreed," whilst they cheered and laughed.

Sir. George White, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, announced the erection of a memorial in the cathedral to soldiers fallen in the war, paid a generous tribute to the Manchester regiment, especially praising their conduct at Caesar's Camp.

It has been decided in future to furnish, at the public expense, army officers' messes and the quarters of unmarried regimental officers at home stations, and also to supply each officer on joining with a field kit free of charge, to be maintained at his own expense.