THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
MAY 31.

Text of the Lesson, Rom. viii., 6-14. Golden Text, Rom. viii., 14.

1, 2. There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, for the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus made me free from the law of sin and of death.

We may be very thankful for this lesson from this glorious portion of Scripture, but we trust that no teacher will be content with the verses assigned as a lesson, but will not only read the whole chapter, as suggested, but will study the whole chapter. Dr. David Brown says: "In this surpassing chapter the several streams of the preceding argument meet and flow in one river of the water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb' until it seems to lose itself in the ocean of a blissful eternity." I have quoted these verses from the R. V., and they state the complete absolution from condemnation of all believers in Christ. The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ (I Cor. xv. 56, 57).

3, 4. That the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit.

The law of God is holy and just and good; it is perfect as God Himself, but because of our sinfulness and inability to keep it it becomes to the sinner the ministration of condemnation and of death, shutting our mouths if we would attempt to plead anything but our guilt and pointing us to Christ, who was made a sin offering for us, the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth (II Cor. iii, 7, 9; v, 21; Rom. iii, 19; viii, 12; x, 4; Gal. iii, 21, 22). Coming as sinners, having nothing but sin and receiving Christ as our Saviour, He is made unto us righteousness, and thus we are accepted in Him before God, not that we may be fit for His presence only, but that we may, by the righteousness before men commanded to men (I Cor. i, 30; Eph. i, 6; Matt. v, 16; Tit. iii, 8); that people reading us may see God.

5-9. For they that are after the flesh do mind the things of the flesh, but they that are after the Spirit the things of the Spirit. * * * But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you.

Flesh and Spirit, carnally minded and spiritually minded, or (as in Eph. iv, 22, 24; Col. iii, 9, 10) the old man and the new man are other ways of saying unsaved and saved, unrighteous and righteous. The unsaved live unto themselves, enjoying the pleasures of sin for a season. They are in bondage to the world, the flesh and the devil. The saved live no more unto themselves, but unto Him who has redeemed us by His blood, and has given us His Spirit to live in us, making us temples of the Holy Spirit (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; II Cor. iv, 14, 15). This is the way that it should be, but it is often not so. Because after we receive Christ the flesh, or old man, is still in us, and instead of being reckoned dead, but of, denied, it is yielded to, indulged, pampered, and thus the Spirit is grieved and God dishonored. We are taught in these verses that the old carnal nature never can be improved, never can be subject to the law of God, but when we receive Christ we receive a new nature, a divine nature, are born from above, and we must let Christ have full control.

10, 11. But if the Spirit of Him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you He that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies by His Spirit that dwelleth in you.

The words "in Christ" and "Christ in you" describe the believer, the justified person who has passed from death to life and shall not come into judgment for sin (John v. 24), but in the resurrection body shall appear before the judgment seat of Christ to be judged for service, our works as saints tried and either approved and rewarded or disapproved (Rom. xiv. 10; Cor. v. 10; I Cor. iii, 14, 15; ix, 27, R.V.) The body that becomes a temple of the Holy Spirit shall by the Spirit in due time become an immortal body like unto Christ's glorious body, and for this we wait and groan (verse 23; Phil. iii, 20, 21; I John iii, 2), but it seems to me that there is in this eleventh verse some reference to the present body in which the Spirit has come to dwell and His power and willingness to keep it if only we will be willing and obedient.

12-14. For as many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God.

The spirit of adoption which we have received beareth witness that we are the children of God. Some ask, How does the Spirit bear witness? And they long for the witness of the Spirit, supposing it to be some feeling or peculiar experience. It is made so plain in I John v, 10-13, that any one who is willing to be taught by the Spirit cannot fail to see it. God says that He loves me and gave His only Son for me that I might not perish (John iii, 16). I believe this and receive Christ and then take His word for it that it is all as He says it is: that by His sacrifice for me, I receiving Him, am a child of God (John i, 12). Thus I, receiving and resting on the word of the Spirit, have the Spirit's testimony or witness, for the Spirit bears witness by His word. Feelings may come and go, but the word abides and changes not. Going on through this chapter and just believing God, we rejoice that in Christ we are joint heirs with Him of all that He is heir to and that freely we receive in Him all things (verses 15, 32).

THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

Toronto, May 26. — Wheat — The market is firm, with demand fair. No. 2 white and red quoted at 72½c middle freights; No. 2 spring nominal at 72c on Midland, and No. 2 goose at 69c Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 83½ to 84c Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 82½ to 83 Goderich. No. 1 hard, 89½ to 90c, grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern, 88½ to 89c.

Oats — The market is steady. No. 2 white quoted at 30½c middle freights, and 31c high freight. No. 2 mixed at 32c east.

Barley — Trade is quiet, with No. 2 extra quoted at 44c middle freight, and No. 3 at 42c.

Rye — The market is quiet, with No. 2 quoted at 63c high freight.

Corn — Market is dull. Canadian feed corn quoted at 40 to 41c west, and at 46c here. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 52c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 51c.

Flour — Ninety per cent patents unchanged at $2.70, middle freights, in bags; sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.35 in bbls. Manitoba flour — No. 1 patents, $4.10, and seconds, $3.90 to $4; strong bakers, $3.80 to $3.90, bags included, Toronto.

Millfeed — Bran is dull at $17 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs — Trade is quiet, with prices unchanged. Medium, $1.50 to $1.75 per basket, and hand-picked, $1.50 to $2.

Hay — The market is quiet, with car lots of No. 1 timothy at $9.50 to $10, and No. 2 at $8 to $8.50.

Straw — The market is quiet at $5.50 to $6 per ton for car lots, on track.

Hops — Trade dull, with prices nominal, at 18 to 20c.

Potatoes — Car lots are quoted at $1 per bag, and small lots at $1.10 to $1.15.

Poultry — Spring chickens are quoted at 25c per lb. in small or large quantities.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — The receipts continue good, and prices unchanged. We quote: Fresh large rolls, 14 to 15c; crocks (20 lb. rolls), 15 to 15½c; fresh dark tubs (uniform color), 15 to 15½c; second grades, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 20 to 21c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs — The market is quiet at unchanged prices. We quote: Single case, 13c; round lots, 12½c per dozen.

Cheese — Market continues steady at 12 to 12½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed Hogs unchanged. Cured meats are unchanged, with a good demand. We quote: Bacon, clear, 10c to 10½c; long and case lots, 10c; rolls, 11c. Pork — Mess, $21 to $21.50; do, short cut, $22.50 to $23.

Smoked Meats — Hams, 12½ to 13c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 11 to 11½c; breakfast bacon, 11½ to 12c.

Lard — The market is unchanged. We quote: Tierces, 10½c; tubs, 10½c; pails, 11c; compound, 8 to 9½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Detroit, May 26. — Wheat — To arrive, No. 1 hard, 81¾c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 77¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 79½c; September, 73c. Oats — May, 34c.

Buffalo, May 26. — Flour — Firm. Wheat — Spring, little doing; No. 1 hard, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, 83½c; winter — firm; No. 2 white, 85c, through bills. Corn — No. 2 red, 80c. Corn — Stronger; No. 3 yellow, 54c; No. 2 corn, 53c. Oats — Steady; No. 3 white, 39c; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Barley — Track Western, 47 to 55c.

St. Louis, May 26. — Closed — Wheat — Cash, 77c; July, 71c; September, 69½c.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

Best Portion of Lower St. Hyacinthe Wiped Out.

A despatch from St. Hyacinthe, Que., says: This town was the scene on Wednesday afternoon of a disastrous conflagration which wiped out the best portion of the lower town. Many of the leading stores, several factories, mills, and business establishments, a number of the leading hotels, and nearly three hundred dwelling houses are in ruins, while over two thousand people are homeless and dependent upon the succor of their more fortunate neighbors. The monetary loss will be over half a million dollars.

The fire broke out about noon in the shoe factory of Cote Brothers, in the lower town. How it originated, is a mystery, but it spread with such rapidity that the shoe factory was soon a mass of flames. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and a few minutes after the walls of the shoe factory had fallen in a score of wooden dwellings took fire. The strong wind blew toward the river, carrying the fire in that direction. As the wooden houses went up in flames, the sparks were carried by the wind across whole blocks, and in a few hours the flames were raging in many places, some of them widely separated. Three of the leading hotels, the Frontenac, the Union, and the Ottawa, all took fire at once, and in a short while were a mass of ruins.

Shortly after three o'clock a detachment of Montreal firemen arrived on the scene, and did good work in stopping the progress of the flames. The water supply, however, was totally inadequate. The river was so low that a sufficient supply of water could not be obtained to have any effect on the flames.

The scene when the fire was at its height was a terrible one. For nearly a mile the lower town was ablaze. Great columns of fire swept from stores, hotels, and dwellings, walls crashed out, driving back the crowds in panic, while the wind carried the flames in all directions. The dwellings that took fire were mainly those of the poorer people, and there were many exciting scenes as the people tried to save their belongings. Squares, boulevards, and roadways were covered with household goods and stock of all kinds. Many of the people sought refuge in the upper town, where they were safe from the flames. Practically the whole of the lower town has been swept by the flames.

LORD MINTO.

Will Continue as Governor-General Until November, 1904.

A Toronto despatch says: It was officially announced on Wednesday night that the term of his Excellency the Earl of Minto as Governor-General of Canada has been extended for another year. The Governor-General is appointed for a term of five years, so that Lord Minto's tenure of the office would expire in November next. Under the new dispensation he will remain in Canada as his Majesty's representative until November, 1904.

During his residence in the Dominion Lord Minto has made himself deservedly popular, and the intelligence that he is to remain here for another year will be received with pleasure. Her Excellency Lady Minto also holds a warm place in the affections of the people. Lord and Lady Minto have certainly endeavored to acquaint themselves with the extent and possibilities of this country. They have practically traveled from ocean to ocean, penetrating even to the far-off Yukon. His Excellency, in his everyday life, has exhibited a true democratic spirit, and his public utterances have ever been marked by good taste and good judgment. He may have made mistakes, but it is doubtful if he has ever made the same one twice. Lord Minto, as an expert horseman, has endeavored to improve the standard of Canadian horses, with a view to making this country a recruiting ground from which the cavalry equines of Great Britain may be drawn.

Lady Minto in her own sphere is building a monument for herself in the vigorous prosecution of her Cottage Hospital scheme.

TURKISH VIOLENCE.

Terrible Stories Are Told by Christians.

A Sofia, Bulgaria, despatch says: Large numbers of refugees from Macedonia, fearing massacres, are entering Bulgaria, especially from the direction of Adrianople. They tell terrible stories of Turkish violence wreaked on Christians.

The Bulgarian frontier posts at Tamruch recently reported that the Turks were preparing to occupy strategic points near Dormonchevo and Lalikove, and the Bulgarian Government notified the authorities at Constantinople that any attempt to cross the frontier would be repelled by force. In consequence of this it is understood the Turkish forces concentrated in that vicinity have been withdrawn.

A Salonica, European Turkey, despatch says: The long list of recent deliberate murders in the Vilayet of Monastir with a preponderance of Bulgarian victims, indicates, it is asserted, that the Turks are getting beyond control. Out of 21 officially admitted murders, fifteen Bulgarians were among the victims. In some cases the bodies were mutilated. One man murdered by Turks had his eyes torn out, his face burned and his tongue cut out.

FRANK WITHOUT PEOPLE.

Residents Once More Vacate the Western Town.

A Blairmore, Alberta, despatch says: R. J. McConnell and R. W. Brock, of the Geological Survey, who have been at Frank for the past ten days making an investigation of the recent disaster for the Dominion Government, have completed their work. By observations made they ascertained that the most western peak of Turtle Mountain had moved about six inches during the peiod of their observations. This peak is a massive block of rock, as great in extent, if not greater, than originally fell away. It directly overhangs the town, and in falling would destroy a part, if not the whole, of what remains of the place. Frank had been reoccupied and business generally resumed during the last nine days, but as a result of the geologists' report Premier Haultain posted a warning on Tuesday notifying all the danger to life in remaining, and the town is again depopulated.

LOOKING TOWARD CANADA.

Australians Enquiring With a View to Settlement.

An Ottawa despatch says: Canada's Trade Commissioner for Australia has sent a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce in which he says that information is being asked for regarding land in Canada for settlers.

Crop prospects have improved, and the price of produce has fallen. The demand for Manitoba flour continues. Locs from drought last season was five millions.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Doings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

FINAL READINGS.

Mr. Pattullo's bill respecting the Elgin Loan and Savings Company was read a third time.

READ SECOND TIME.

Second readings were given to the following measures:

To confirm By-law No. 455 of the City of Guelph and for other purposes.—Mr. Downey.

PASSED COMMITTEE.

The following private bills passed the committee stage of the House:

Respecting the Fort Frances, Manitou, and Northern Railway Co. — Mr. Cameron.

Respecting the Town of Whitby.—Mr. Dryden.

Respecting the Sarnia Street Railway Co.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, introduced an important measure, which has for its object the creation of a Provincial Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employes. It is to be known as the "Trades Disputes Act," and makes the existing law more workable.

The Board is to be appointed by the Lieut.-Gov.-in-Council, and shall consist of three members, one of whom must be an employer of labor and one an employe. The business or calling of the third member is not stipulated. The Secretary of the Board is to be the director of the Provincial Bureau of Labor, who at present is Robert Glockling, and for the purposes of the Act the Commissioner of Public Works is to be known as the Minister of Labor.

It is provided that the Secretary of the Board shall, when requested, intervene in labor difficulties, and in the event of his failing to bring about an amicable settlement the Board shall then act as arbitrators. If after thoroughly investigating the dispute, the arbitrators make an award, it shall be binding for two years, on both parties, but after the expiration of one year either party may terminate it after giving sixty days' notice.

In the case where the parties do not live up to the award they are, if employers, liable to a fine of $500; and if employes, to a fine of $50.

Another provision in the bill is that the Board, whether they are asked to or not, may investigate all strikes affecting transportation, food supply, etc., and make a recommendation.

ESTIMATES PASSED.

The following estimates were passed :—Hospitals and charities, $225,647.88; maintenance and repairs of Government buildings, $52,750; public buildings, $463,201; Crown lands, outside service and surveys, $224,175; mining development, $23,400; parks, $10,600; refund account, $40,105.19.

SMALLPOX.

Mr. Straton stated that correspondence was in progress with the Dominion authorities with reference to having officers appointed to watch the border, with the object of preventing the entrance into Ontario of persons infected with smallpox.

INSANE PEOPLE.

In answer to Dr. Reaume's criticism that insane people were compelled to remain in county jails for months, Mr. Stratton stated that certain changes now in progress at the different asylums would provide accommodation for nearly 500 additional patients.

FARM PURCHASED.

Mr. Stratton stated that a farm of 71 acres, adjoining the Mimico Asylum, had been purchased last Saturday for $7,100. Twenty acres of it would be available for leasing to the Industrial School in case the Government entered into an agreement with that institution for the care of boys now sent to the Penetang Reformatory.

INCREASES IN ESTIMATES.

Mr. Davis explained that the big increase in charges on Crown lands, from $167,625 to $258,175, was due largely to the increase from $20,000 to $100,000 in the sum provided for surveys of townships in new districts.

THE PREMIER'S BILLS.

Second readings were given to Premier Ross' bills, providing for the construction of works of improvement along the banks of the Upper Niagara River, and to amend the Act respecting circuses and traveling shows.

The bill, also by the Premier, to amend the Act for the improvement of public highways provoked considerable discussion before it was finally read a second time. It provides that the Commissioner of Highways, in the event of disputes, may arbitrate between County Councils and townships. This clause the Opposition leader thought was not a proper one, inasmuch as the Commissioner of Highways should not be mixed up in disputes of this kind.

READ A THIRD TIME.

The folowing bills were given their third reading.

Respecting the debenture debt of the Town of Gananoque:—Mr. Beattie.

Respecting the Town of Huntsville.—Mr. Tudhope.

To consolidate the debt of the Town of Deseronto.—Mr. Russell.

Respecting the Village of Campbellford and the Weston Shoe Company, Limited.—Mr. Willoughby.

Respecting the Village of Hanover.—Mr. Truax.

Respecting the Art Museum of Toronto.—Mr. Foy.

To change the boundaries of the Town of Berlin.—Mr. Lackner.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ontario Electric Railway Company.—Mr. Graham.

Respecting the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railway Company. — Mr. Smyth.

Respecting the County of Lanark. —Mr. Matheson.

MARKET FOR OUR FLOUR.

Canadian Commissioner on Prospects of Trade in Japan.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, who was manager of the Canadian exhibit at the great Japanese Fair, Itosaka, passed through the city on Tuesday night, on his way home from the Exposition. Mr. Hutchinson said that the fair had been a splendid success from every standpoint. From the point of Canadian advertising, he considers this country's exhibit has done much to make the Japanese consider seriously the importing of some lines of Canadian goods. The outlook for the importation of flour is especially good, as the Japanese are slowly turning from their old diet of rice and will have to import flour for their bread. In the Canadian exhibit was a fully-equipped bakery, which turned bread which showed what can be done from the brands of Canadian flour. To facilitate a comparison between this and American flour, which is at present being shipped in to Japan, though as yet in small quantities, bread made of both flours were shown together, the Canadian flour easily proving its superiority in the test.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

FRUIT FARM.

Dr. Jessop asked :—Is it the intention of the Government to establish an experimental fruit farm in the County of Lincoln, and, if so, when ?

The reply of the Hon. John Dryden was :—There is at present one experimental fruit station in Lincoln County, and one in the adjoining County of Wentworth. It is not, therefore, the intention of the Government to establish an experiment fruit farm in Lincoln county.

PROTECTION ACT.

Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Children's Protection Act was sent to the Legal Committee. He explained that it provided for the appointment of a committee of six persons in each electoral district to co-operate with the superintendent of neglected children. It also provided for the appointment of a probationary officer to look after children accused of criminal offences, secure foster homes for them, and otherwise endeavor to save them from the continuance of a criminal career.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Pattullo—Respecting the Town of Port Arthur. Respecting the Township of Pelee.

Mr. Lucas—To amend the Act providing for the garnishment of the salaries of civil servants.

Mr. Gibson—Respecting the Local Corporations Act. To amend the Land Titles Act.

Mr. Blair criticized the bill. He objected to the provision that bedding be supplied for animals in cars, on the ground that it would be liable to catch fire. Then as to keeping large and small animals in the same cars, he said that the present practice was to put up a light partition which was subsequently removed in transit. Mr. Blair objected to extending the meaning of the interpretation of the word "animal" to include all animals, on the ground that it would then include dogs and cats, etc.

Mr. Fitzpatrick objected to the interpretation clause and suggested that Mr. Brock confer with the Government so as to have the bill amended into satisfactory shape.

The committee rose and reported progress, which looks as though the bill were killed.

INSOLVENCY BILL MOVED.

The motion of Mr. Monk for a second reading of his Insolvency Bill was then considered. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the matter was under consideration of the Government, and would be attended to. For that reason the Government could not assent to the bill.

Mr. Monk said he would be satisfied if his bill were taken up as a Government measure.

Mr. Monk pressed his motion, and it was defeated on a division by 74 nays to 41 yeas.

PERMANENT FORCE.

Provision is to be made in the estimates for increasing the permanent force to 1,500 men, and the creation of two new military depots, one at Montreal and one at Edmonton. The regimental depot at Montreal will likely consist of at least two arms of the force for the present. There will likely be infantry and artillery. The Edmonton depot will be mounted infantry.

STRAW HATS FOR CAMP.

Militia regulations have been issued to the effect that units of militia performing their annual drill in camps may take to camp and wear a straw hat with puggaree in accordance with a pattern approved and deposited in the quartermaster-general's department. If worn, the cost of this head-dress is to be borne by the units and it is to be understood that there must be uniformity in each corps. These straw hats will only be worn subject to camp regulations and are to be in addition to the ordinary authorized head-dress. Puggarees, of a cheap material, are to be of the following colors : Staff, red and white ; cavalry, yellow; artillery, dark blue and red stripe; engineers, red and dark blue stripe; infantry, red; army service corps, white; army medical corps, dark red ; approximate cost, ten cents.

PENNY BANKS.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, introduced a bill respecting penny banks, the object being to provide for the establishment and inspection of penny banks in Canada.

INTERCOLONIAL CARS.

Hon. Mr. Haggart moved for the return of Intercolonial freight cars in use on connecting lines on 1st of March, 1902, and 1st of March, 1903, and vice versa, with the names of the connecting roads involved.

COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Smith (Wentworth) moved for returns of the fruit shipped to cold storage and cooled chambers from Canada during each year since 1896, and showing the increase in the cold storage plants on transatlantic steamers during the same period. He will also enquire as to the amount of money advanced by the Government to date to encourage the installation of ventilating and cooling plants on steamers.

MANITOBA JUDGES.

Mr. La Riviere asked if the Minister of Justice had received a petition from the Manitoba County Court Judges, asking that their salaries be increased by $1,000 a year, and was it the intention of the Government to introduce at this session legislation to provide more adequate salaries for the High County Judges of Manitoba and the Territories.

RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Germain's bill to amend the Railway Act was given a first reading. In explaining the bill Mr. Germain said it was intended to make it easier for sufferers from fires caused by railway engines to get damages. Under the present law, which make it necessary to prove contributory negligence on the part of the railway companies, it was very hard to secure damages, owing to the difficulty in identifying the engine, and proving that the engineer in order to obtain a draught had opened the fire screen. This, Mr. German said, was a common practice and a very dangerous one. The new bill placed the onus of proof upon the railway companies to show that no negligence existed.

THE CAUSE OF SMALLPOX.

Due to the Active Presence of Micro-organism.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Medical Sciences, T. Councilman, Shattuck professor of pathological anatomy in the Harvard Medical school, made a report on his recent discovery as to the cause of smallpox. Doctor Councilman, with the help of able assistants, has shown that the dreaded disease is due to the active presence of a micro-organism. Biologists who have examined specimens declare that the smallpox germs to be protozoa and not bacteria ; that is, they are animals rather than plants.

Doctor Councilman and his assistants have been able to work out the complete life cycle of the parasite. There appears to be two stages in the cycle, one asexual, the other sexual. The first stage occurs in the protoplasm of the epidermal cell, the second stage in the nucleus itself. The two stages occur during the disease, and the parasites found in the spore stage before the fever in the disease brings death. Doctor Councilman's photographs shows that, as generally believed, the parasites are carried to the skin by the blood.

IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

Scarlet fever is unknown in the tropics.

To ordinary eyes a man a few yards away — say, on a rifle range — appears as a dot; he could be known as a man except as a much smaller dot than a horse.

Prof. Babinet has proved that comets, instead of having a solid body with a gaseous tail, are lighter in weight than our air, so that if a comet were to strike the earth it would hardly penetrate its surface there.

The venom of snakes contains an intermediary bodies which by themselves would not be virulently poisonous, but the normal blood serum of susceptible animals contains substances which, by conjoint action with the intermediary bodies, produce the venom, cause the deadly poisoning.

In a recent article in a London magazine on "Niels Finsen and His Healing Rays," it is said that the world might now have smallpox without fear of disfigurement, as the red light treatment was experimented with long before and much before that publication, and the statement to show the quoted statement to be unwarranted.

Prof. Virchow said that the Hindus have the most intelligent skulls in Europe. They are, however, seized of the idea that they have a better right to exist than other races and that all other races being inferior, are on earth only to serve them. Death has no fear for the Albanian, for his religious philosophy is in the saying, "Life is a plague; but it is half a pleasure to live."

SOME BIG COINS.

It is said that the largest gold coin now in circulation is the Koban, or "lool," of Anam, a French colony in Eastern Asia. It is a thick round gold piece, and on it when written in Indian ink its value in francs is about $225. The next smallest coin to this valuable but extremely awkward one is the "obang," of Japan, which is worth about $50, and next comes the "benda," of Abyssinia, which represents a value of about $15. The California $50 gold piece is worth about the same as the "benda." The heaviest silver coin in the world also belongs to Japan, where the silver ingot is worth about $15 ; then comes the Austrian "tael," and then the Austrian thaler.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Insurance rates in Ottawa have been raised 50 cents per $100.

One hundred and fifty carpenters struck work at Calgary for higher wages.

A site has been selected at Sydney C.B., for British Admiralty purposes.

The construction of the Hamilton, Caledonia and Lake Erie Railway will probably be begin this summer.

F. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago, has subscribed $500 towards the erection of a Y.M.C.A. building in St. Catharines, on condition that $12,000 be raised.

A Shakespearian play will be produced in the open air under the auspices of the University of Toronto.

A farmer named C. Fontaine was robbed of $750 in $10 bills while boarding a C.P.R. train at Calgary on Friday.

So far this season 1,356,000 bushels of grain have been delivered at the Montreal Transportation Company's elevator at Kingston. For the same period last year the amount delivered was 406,991 bushels.

Many large excursion parties booked from United States points to Kingston have been refused by the St. Lawrence Steamboat Co., because excursions are not permitted to land at Canadian ports on Sunday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Premier Balfour says he would welcome a closer fiscal union between Britain and the colonies.

The Government candidate won the bye-election at Preston, Eng., necessitated by the death of Hon. Mr. Hanbury.

With a view to finding a method of preventing deterioration, the British Admiralty is trying the experiment of storing coal under water.

UNITED STATES.

All the cities and 59 towns in New Hampshire voted for and 136 towns against liquor licenses.

A letter to the New York Sun says Rosseau, the man who placed the infernal machine on the Cunard pier, New York, is at Three Rivers, Que.

Patrick Moore, of Rahway, N.J., a flagman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, found a check for $21,000, which fluttered out of a window of the Long Branch express.

William H. Theobald, formerly a special Treasury agent in New York, asserted that persons of high standing in society are now indulging in smuggling, which is being carried on at a greater rate than ever before.

Rev. David S. Little, D.D., has resigned from the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, because of the congregations' determination that their singing shall be accompanied by organ music.

Rev. Robert Kemp, in a sermon at the opening of the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York, protested against the aristocracy of wealth and the marriage of American women to titled foreigners.

GENERAL.

Cotton growing is being successfully carried on in Gambia, British West Africa.

Recent volcanic eruptions have destroyed many coffee plantations in Guatemala.

The striking railway men of Victoria have submitted unconditionally to the Government's proposal.

Dr. Schlamp, the largest wine grower in Germany, is on trial charged with wholesale adulteration.

CHARITIES OF LONDON JEWS.

The London Jewish charities raise in the course of a year about $3,000,000 which is nearly $5.75 per head of the Jewish population of London, an average of $60 for each contributor. But this amount is very far from representing the sum-total of charity dispensed by London Jews. It hardly represents much more than is supposed to be given away by a single family the Rothschilds—whose charities are said to total up in the course of a year to $500,000.

FRUIT ACIDS.

The acids of apples are exceedingly useful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfecting the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach, producing illiousness, headache and other troubles, will not grow in fruit juice or fruit pulp.

MATCH-BOX WARNINGS.

Just now, when so much is heard of the agitation against expectoration in the streets, it is interesting to learn that the Argentine Health Department has experimentally arranged to have comprehensive instructions printed on the labels of over eight million match-boxes, explaining how the spread of tuberculosis might be prevented.

The Botallack Mine, in Cornwall, England, runs for two-thirds of its out under the sea.

"What became of the young man who was stage-struck ?" asked the inquisitive man. "Oh, he was egg-cracked the last I saw of him !" responded the manager in the fur-tipped overcoat.