

A cake that has been oven of the right... rise evenly, and the top will be covered with light brown... of a delicate brown... the bottom is ruined... holes, coarse in texture, having to eat. The dough will not expand. A cake must be just as it is the business of the cook to see that it is right, as it is quite a loss to throw away.

There is quite an art in putting a layer cake together. It must be ready to use, and artistic taste is shown in the icing and decoration on the top. In fact, woman's finest taste has ample range in cake-making. It is just as much of an art as painting a picture or doing an intricate needlework and it is worth the cook's time to cultivate it.

SANDWICH MAKING.

How to make a hundred sandwiches is described by Pierre L'Allier in an attractive pamphlet just published. The requisites for their successful manufacture he gives as: good bread, good butter, good meats, etc., and good knives, and plenty of time, but not least, but not least, the bread used for sandwiches is known as the home-made loaf. It should be at least a day old, sliced thin and even and the crust trimmed off. It should be lightly and evenly buttered; avoid bread that is full of holes, as in that case too much butter is used and the sandwiches will become disagreeably greasy.

In making meat or cheese sandwiches both slices are spread with butter, but one side only with the meat, etc., the other slice is then added, pressed gently and cut in two.

The butter to be used should be worked into a paste with a fork until soft. It is very undesirable to keep the same in order to get it to the proper condition.

To serve sandwiches take a napkin or doily, fold and lay it on a plate or platter and arrange the sandwiches on the same and fill out all vacant places with tufts of grass.

EDUCATION OF THE HEART

Mr. J. J. Kelso Writes on Moral Training of Children.

Children should always be encouraged by their parents and teachers to engage actively in good works. As writes J. J. Kelso, "for there is no better way of providing them with happy and useful employment and developing the best side of their natures. Activity is one of the essentials of childhood. Healthy boys and girls must have occupation and if good people do not help them to rightfully use their time, Satan is always on hand ready to lead them into mischief. To give pleasure to those around us is the highest form of happiness, and children may know and experience this just as well as grown people. Indeed it is far more delightful to meet with goodness and thoughtfulness in children than in older people, because one does not expect it so much. It affords promise of a bright and successful future. Many hearts have been made glad and tears banished by the thoughtful deeds and sunny words of boys and girls, and none are too small to be of service.

Goodie advised the training of youths in the practice of reverence, and this is one of the outstanding principles of heart-culture. All children should be encouraged to entertain a reverential respect for their own bodies, so that they may grow up strong, manly and brave to face the problems of life. Lack of reverence for the body, through lack of education has led many a youth into sorrow from which a harvest of bitter remorse has been reaped. The absence of respect for seniors and for old age has been commented upon as a characteristic of modern education, and one could often wish for more of courtesy and graciousness among children in their dealings with each other. Young people have kindly instincts and are quicky responsive to good influences. They are being driven, but are glad to be led. Taken in the right way their hearts can be moulded in all that makes for nobility of life and conduct. The danger is that competition and commercialism may be kept too prominently before the minds of the young to the exclusion of that kind and heart culture without which there can be no real success in life.

The object of primary education is, and should be, in all possible ways, to encourage children to good, generous, noble and merciful lives and deeds; to be kind to the aged, weak and suffering; to avoid frowning, scolding and peevishness; to wear sunshine in their faces and return good for evil; to spare the song birds and protect their nests; to see that the dumb animal has sufficient food and water and is protected from intense cold or heat; to admire the butterflies without destroying them; to protect the useful, food, and to kill quickly any animal that has to be killed—always holding before their minds the principle: "Whenever a brave, kind word needs to be said, say it; whenever a kind act needs to be done, do it." Thus may be hastened the day when peace shall over all the earth its ancient splendors fling, and the whole world give back the song which now the angels sing.

KILLED KING AND QUEEN

Servia's Rulers and Prominent Advisers Assassinated.

Belgrade, Servia, despatch says: King Alexander, Queen Draga, Minister of War and the Prime Minister, Lasar Pcovitch, and Gen. Milan Pavlovitch, a former Minister of War, together with the Queen's brother, Nikodem, and her two sisters, the King's adjutant and two soldiers of the Royal Guard were murdered between midnight and two o'clock on Thursday morning as the result of a military conspiracy headed by Major Ananijevitch.

A proclamation was posted in Belgrade and the provinces on Thursday morning announcing the accession to the throne of Peter Karageorgevitch. It is expected that the proclamation by the army of Peter Karageorgevitch as King of Servia. The newspapers forecast a better future for Servia, and the new state of things is heartily welcomed by the masses.

The palace is situated on the main street abutting on the left. There were no means of defence against the assault. The private apartments of the King and Queen were only twenty yards from the main street and were easily reached. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs adjoins this, but it was not visited by the conspirators.

The city remained quiet during the night, and there was no sign of anything unusual except that a large number of troops patrolled the streets. The news was not general until daylight. The people thronged the streets and discussed the news quietly. The assemblage of crowds and movement toward the palace was prevented by the troops. There was no sign of popular resistance to the coup d'etat. The people loudly cheered Stojan Protich, the new Minister of the Interior, as he drove to the Ministerial building.

There is every indication that the army will have the complete control in the rebellion for the restoration of the rival dynasty of Karageorgevitch.

The rain fell in torrents on Thursday, but this did not have the effect of keeping the populace within doors. Thousands of persons gathered in the vicinity of the palace and discussed the situation. Everywhere troops of all arms were on duty, and cannon were commanding all the strategic points. The troops have disarmed their cockades bearing the Alexander's cipher, and have substituted for them flowers and leaves.

THE MARKETS

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13½; rolls, 11½; shoulders, 10½; backs, 14 to 14½; breakfast bacon, 13½ to 14.

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

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 16.—The local markets continue fairly active, with values firm. Wheat is steady, oats firm; there is no change in flour, millers still quoting variously. Butter is higher 12½c being asked for the finest Townships creamery, and 12½c for unsalted; the unsalted, and 12½c for it are about 95c to 96c, while salted butter will not bring more than 90c, which will not allow exporters here to pay more than 18½c for the best. Cheese is unchanged locally, though the English price has fallen 6d per cwt. to 53s 6d for white, and 56s for colored. Grain—No. 1 Manitoba wheat, 79½c; No. 1 Northern, 78c; Port William, 78c; 63c high freight, 73c here; rye, 52c east, 58½c alfalfa here; buckwheat, 46 to 46½; No. 2 oats, 46 to 36½c alfalfa, 35½ to 36c in store; flaxseed, \$1.15 on track here; corn, American, 56 to 56½; feed barley, 48c; No. 3 barley, 51c; Flour—Manitoba, \$3.80 to \$4.20; seconds, \$3.80 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Ontario straight rollers, \$3.75 to \$3.80; in bags, \$1.67½ to \$1.75; patents, \$2.70 to \$4. Rolled oats—Millers' prices, \$1.85 in bags, and \$3.85 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba 10½ bag, \$18 to \$20; shorts, \$20 to \$22, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$18.50 to \$19; shorts, in bulk, \$19.50 to \$20; middlings, \$21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short-cut pork, \$24; short cut backs, \$21.50; light imported, \$17.50 to \$18.50; short cut, \$23; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9½; pure Canadian lard, 10½ to 11½; finest lard, 11 to 11½; hams, 12½ to 14½; bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, 13c to 15c. Eggs—New laid, 12 to 13c; No. 2, 10c.

BUTTER—Townsships creamery, grass, 18½ to 18c; fodder, 17c; Western dairy, 16c; Cheese—Ontario 10c; Townships, 10½c for colored; white 1c less.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, June 16.—Wheat closed To arrive—No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c; July, 80c; September, 78½c.

Milwaukee, June 16.—Wheat Firm; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 83 to 84c; July, 76½c asked. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 53 to 54c; No. 2, 51 to 52c. Corn—July, 48½c asked.

Minneapolis, June 16.—Wheat closed Cash, 80c; July, 78½ to

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

RAILWAY BILLS.

The Railway Committee passed the Quebec Bridge Company's bill, empowering the construction of railroads from the bridge to Quebec and to connect with the Canadian Pacific line to Montreal, and on the south side of the river to connect with the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways at their junction at Chaudiere. The company is given power to generate electricity for its power use, and to construct wharves, elevators, and tramways.

The Vancouver and Coast Kootenay Railway Company was incorporated to build from the boundary district of British Columbia.

The Huron, Erie, and Buffalo Railway Company was incorporated to build from St. Thomas east to the Niagara River and west to Sarnia. The scheme is promoted by the Peterborough and North York Railway Company, which has acquired control of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, and intends laying a double-track system across from Niagara to Michigan, where connections will be made with railway systems through Michigan.

Power is also given to bridge the Niagara and St. Clair Rivers. The Berlin, Waterloo, and Wellesley Railway Company was chartered to run from Berlin, via Glen Allen, to Goderich.

The Guelph and Georgian Bay Railway Company was given power to build from Guelph through Elora, Fergus, and Arthur, Mount Forest, and thence to Owen Sound, with branches to Meaford and Orangeville.

The Hamilton, Berlin, and Collingwood Railway Company was given a charter to build from Hamilton to Collingwood via Galt and Berlin.

Bills were also passed respecting the St. Mary's River Railway, respecting the Klondike Mines Railway, and to incorporate the Chatham, Wallaceburg, and Lake Erie Railway.

TERRIBLE CONFESSION

Woman Poisoned Brother, Wife and Child.

A Kalkaska, Michigan, despatch says: After two weeks' work Prosecutor E. C. Smith has secured the confession of Mrs. Mary McKnight, the cold-blooded, premeditated murderer of her own brother, John Murphy, George Murphy, his young wife, and their three-months-old baby.

A partial confession was made Monday evening, in which Mrs. McKnight denied killing the baby. Late on Tuesday night Smith again called at the woman's cell at her request, and this time she made a complete confession.

In her first statement she admitted giving Mr. and Mrs. Murphy capsules of strychnine and quinine mixed. Last night she said: "I didn't intend harm to any of them. I did give the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried while its mother was gone, and I mixed up a little strychnine in a glass with some water and gave a spoonful to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing at all. I confessed the little thing at this afternoon, and I feel that I have forgiven myself, and I really didn't mean to harm any of them."

"When Gertrude came home and found the baby dead she got awfully nervous. She came to me and said: 'Mary, can't you give me something to quiet me, something that you take yourself?' I said that I would, and I really didn't think that it would hurt her if I gave her one of the strychnine capsules. She had spasms right after that, and I suppose that it was the strychnine that killed her. I really didn't mean to hurt her. Then John seemed to feel so badly about it, so broken up, that I often thought after Gertrude died that it would be better if he were to go too. John was feeling bad one night, a couple of weeks after Gertrude died. He came to me and wanted something to quiet him. I had two or three of the capsules on my dresser, and I told him to get and get one of them. I didn't mean to hurt him, but I thought that it would soothe him, and then I thought it would be for the best if he were to go, anyway. He helped himself. I don't know whether he took one or two. Then he went to bed, and by-and-by he began to cough. Mother came, too, and he began to have these same spasms. I suppose that the strychnine was working."

The whole of the confession was given voluntarily, and Mrs. McKnight signed it after Prosecutor Smith had written it out.

MAY START IN CANADA

Largest Steel Manufacturers in Britain Consider Plan.

A Montreal despatch says: William Jessop, of the firm of Wm. Jessop & Son, Sheffield, England, the largest steel manufacturers in the world, who is in Montreal on a visit, stated on Thursday that since coming to Canada he had been urged by Canadian customers and representatives to open works in Canada, and it was probable that some time in the future this might be done. As the question would be fully discussed, and some definite action decided upon.

STABBED THE GENERAL

Jewish Midwife's Revenge Upon Her Prosecutor.

A Kiev, Russia, despatch says: While a Jewish midwife named Fudnskin, who was arrested on a political charge, was being interrogated by General Novitsky, chief of the gendarmes, she rushed upon him with a knife, which she had concealed in her dress, and inflicted a wound in his neck. The general's injury is not serious.

HE KNEW.

"My dear," said Mrs. Jorgson, as she closed the book she had been reading, "do you know what is the most curious thing in the world?"

"Of course I do," replied the brunt "Half of the combination: 'The most curious thing in the world is

COST OF THE GAME CASE

Totals About \$33,000—Some May Be Disallowed.

A Toronto despatch says: The bill, being paid by the Government in connection with the Game Case, covers work done by three lawyers not included in the original classification, and it is doubted whether this bill will be allowed or not. Counsel will fees for the days in which they actually engaged on the case. As there were 27 days of sittings of the Commission, the statement that the total expense of the Commission amounts to \$35,000 is not surprising. The expenditure will be provided for by an item supplementary estimates. Fees will constitute a small item. Over 100 were called, besides these, a great number subpoenaed on both sides, but not placed in the box. A fee received \$1 a day for the time were under subpoena.

NORTH BEND DAM

British Columbia Town Wiped Out.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: The dam, the point on the C. P. R. near the Fraser River first comes into view of west-bound travelers, subjected early on Thursday to a Johnstown flood which happily without fatality, now appears, very serious, to take high up the mountain side, and the town supplied with power and light broke under the heavy contribution of the melting snows, and a turbid destruction swept down the town; trees, boulders and debris of all sorts came with the rent, and numerous small buildings were washed from their foundations while at the Fraser Canyon, and the depot buildings fully a mile away, and deposit marked floors. The flood came only moments after the express had left, and the track was on the verge where the torrent crossed, and ditching crews were despatched to the scene to mend the line, and by the course of the runaway, it was reported at 5 o'clock evening all danger had been removed, the restoration of the waterworks will proceed as soon as the spring floods are over.

PORT WILL NOT BE FREE

The transportation problem came up in the Government resolutions to loan \$3,000,000 to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners. Several members argued that Montreal should be made a free port, on the ground that it was the distributing point for the whole Dominion, but Ministers resisted this contention, holding that those who benefited by the harbor improvements should pay for them.

CHINESE FIRE BRIGADE

Carry Banners and Gung Gongs While Pekin Burns.

A Pekin despatch says: Some of the papers received from Europe speak of the final and definite refusal of China to yield to the Russian demands respecting Manchuria, and in the face of such refusals, that Russia considers it prudent to retreat. "Those capable of entertaining such an astonishing misconception of China's power would have had an object lesson could they have witnessed the fire in the center of Pekin on Tuesday afternoon, whereby for the second time in three years the Board of Revenue buildings were destroyed. The resources of Pekin, and the roaring flames were combated by hundreds of men carrying banners and blocking all movement. There was a hideous clangor of gongs and tom-toms as at a South Sea Island ceremony. For extinguishing the flames the authorities depended upon water carried in old kerosene tins and bean oil baskets, and the use of appliances dating back to the time of Rahu. Assistance was also given by some hand-power engines dating back to the time of Waterloo, which squirted unavailing jets of dirty water. The flames were prevented from spreading towards the French hospital by the exertions of the foreign legion guards.

IRON IN PARRY SOUND

Soo Company Opens Up Deposits of a Fine Quality.

A Montreal despatch says: The Canada Iron and Furnace Company, in which the Consolidated Lake Superior Company is largely interested, have started operations on an extensive magnetic iron property situated twelve miles from Egawville, in the Parry Sound district. In making the announcement of the opening the president of the company, Mr. G. E. Drummond, stated that the ore was of a very high grade, and found particularly valuable when mixed with the bog ore to be found in the company's properties at Red

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Deings of Our Law Makers at Toronto.

STREET CAR FUNDERS.

Returning in the evening, the House went into committee on Mr. Beck's bill to amend the Street Railway Act. It provides that street car funders approved of by the municipal authorities may be used. The Attorney-General succeeded in having the measure amended so that it would only apply to cities with a population of over 20,000. The bill was then reported.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Dr. Payne's bill to amend the Public Health Act passed the committee stage. Dr. Payne explained that the principal object of the bill was to enable Medical Health Officers to enter at any hour of the day or night all places which they believed to be in an unsanitary condition.

SALE OF CHATELLETS.

Mr. Hoyle's bill to amend the Act respecting the conditional sale of chattels was reported from committee after being amended, at Mr. Hoyle's suggestion, so as to provide that any agreement made by the maker of a lien note, hire receipt, or contract for conditional sale, whereby the vendor or assignor arising out of such instrument is changed, shall be printed in type not smaller than small pica, and in red ink across the face of the instrument and signed by the maker of it.

SUPPLEMENTARIES.

Premier Ross brought down supplementary estimates totalling \$217,501.

The following amounts are asked for:—Civil government, \$210; legislation, \$76,500; administration of justice, \$900; education, \$21,603; maintenance of public institutions, \$1,895; public buildings, \$41,410; public works, \$30,380; celebration roads, \$13,100; charges on Crown lands, \$7,500.

The following are among the individual items:—Cost of Gages investigation, \$35,000; indemnity to members, \$40,000; to cover deficit of Toronto University for 1901 and 1902, \$10,353.02; repairs and furnishings, Government House, \$7,500; fire ringing, Tomskamung and Northern Ontario Railway, \$7,000; statue to late Lieutenant-Governor, \$5,000; funeral expenses of late Sir Oliver Mowat, \$1,300; Industrial Exhibition, \$10,000; enlargement, Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, \$11,000; contribution toward Victoria statue, Hamilton, \$1,000.

Under the head of public buildings are the following items:—Municipal Asylum—purchase of farm, \$7,000; Drilling Asylum—Conversion of gas works into dwellings, \$1,500; cottage for defectives, \$5,000; Hamilton Asylum—Purchase of adjoining property, \$5,000; Agricultural College, Guelph—Refrigerating plant, \$3,200; air compressor, \$1,050; Rainy River District—Registry office, Port Frances, \$2,000; Dairy School, Kingston, repairs and alterations, \$2,000; furnishing Domestic Science Dept., Normal College, Hamilton, \$1,000.

Among the public works are:—Southampton Dock, Saugeen River, \$7,000; lockup at Bonfield (re-estimated), \$800; Rainy River Docks, to complete \$730; Lalonde drainage works \$900; Duro Township drainage works, \$7,200; Snake River drainage, \$5,000; Blind River bridge, \$1,800; Muskrat River, to remove obstructions (re-estimated), \$1,000; Severn River bridge, in Morrison, Simcoe County, to pay balance, \$2,000; Squawin River bridge, to rebuild superstructure, \$3,000; White Fish River, to remove obstructions, \$250; Black River bridge, to rebuild, \$4,000; Cassin's Creek, to remove obstructions, \$200; Buck Lake bridge, to rebuild, \$600; to rebuild bridges in Frontenac, destroyed by recent flood, Clyde River, Mud Lake, and Concession 1st, Clarendon, \$4,000; Kinmount bridge (re-estimated), \$1,000; Gannon's Narrows bridge, conditional on local or other grants to complete, \$1,000; Big Creek drainage scheme, to complete, \$3,500.

LARGE PAPER MILL

Now In Course of Erection At Sturgeon Falls.

At Sturgeon Falls, in the Province of Ontario, a large pulp and paper mill is in the course of erection. The mill will be manufactured into paper right on the spot and 500 hands will be employed. It is anticipated that the population of the town will be increased by 2,000 within a short period. If the mill were shipped to the United States and finished there, the gain for Sturgeon Falls would be small compared with what it will be under existing circumstances. Two thousand new settlers means a new market for the farmer within the vicinity of \$160,000 per annum. Here is a practical illustration of what manufactures mean for the agriculturist. Wheat is being done at Sturgeon Falls, can be duplicated at many points, provided that adequate encouragement is given to investors. If, instead of sending our pulp abroad and providing employment for foreigners, we were to look after the interests of our own workmen, we would open up large fields of employment for our labor, and at the same time place large sums of money right at the doors of the farmer. Canada can stand many happy experiences like that which has fallen to the lot of Sturgeon Falls.—Stratford Herald.

CATTLE SENT FROM TEXAS

Forty-five Hundred Head Shipped to Canada.

A Marathon, Texas, despatch says: John Blocker has shipped forty-five hundred head of cattle in bond from this ranch in Mexico to Canada. Other heavy shipments of cattle from Mexico to Canada are now being