THE MARKETS

Prices of Grain, Cattle, etc in Trade Centres.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Toronto, July 21.—Wheat, — The market is quiet and steady. No. 2 Ontario red and white quoted at 75c middle, and at 75½c east; No. 2 spring is quoted at 71c middle freights; No. 2 goose at 66c on Midland. Manitoba wheat steady; No. 1 hard quoted at 88c, Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 87c Goderich. No. 1 hard, 94c grinding in transit, lake and rail, and No. 1 Northern 93c.

Oats—The market is quiet and steady. No. 2 white quoted at 32 to 32½c middle freight, and at 31½ to 31¾ high freights. No. 1 white, 33½c east.

Barley—Trade is quiet, with no business reported. No. 3 extra quoted at 41c middle freights, and No. 3 at 42½ to 43c.

Rye—The market is steady at 52c middle freight for No. 2.

Peas—Trade dull, with No. 2 white quoted at 61c high freight, and at 63c east.

Corn—Market is steady; No. 3 American yellow quoted at 57½c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 57c, Toronto. Canadian corn purely nominal.

Flour—Ninety per cent patents sold to-day at $2.80 middle freights, in buyers' sacks, for export. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $3.25 to $3.45 in bbls. Manitoba flour steady; No. 1 patents, $4.20 to $4.30, and strong bakers', $3.90 to $4, in bags, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran steady at $17 and shorts, $18.50 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15 to $15.50, and shorts at $17. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $19, and shorts at $22 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Trade is very quiet, with prices nominal. Prime white are quoted at $1.65 to $1.75 a bush.

Hay—The market is firm, with demand fair. No. 1 timothy is worth $11 to $11.25 on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet at $5.25 to $5.50 per ton lor car lots, on track.

Hops—Trade dull, with prices nominal at 17 to 20c.

Potatoes—Offerings of new are large, and prices easy at 70 to 75c per bushel.

Poultry—Spring chickens are quoted at 60 to 75c per pair; turkeys, 12 to 13c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The market is steady, with receipts good and fair demand for best qualities. We quote:—Choice 1-lb. rolls, 15 to 16c; dairy tubs, uniform color, 15c; secondary grades, store packed, 12 to 13c; creamery prints, 18 to 19c; solids, 17½ to 18½c.

Eggs—Market is dull. We quote:—Fresh candled stock, 14 to 14½c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—Market quiet, and prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest, 10 to 10½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Cured meats are steady, with a good demand. We quote:—Bacon, clear, 10 to 10½c, in ton and case lots. Pork, mess, $21; do, short cut, $22.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13 to 13½c; rolls, 11 to 11½c; shoulders, 10½c; backs, 14 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 14c.

Lard—Market is dull. Tierces, 9½c; tubs, 9¾c; pails, 10c; compound, 8 to 9c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, July 21.—(Special.)—The local markets show little change. Butter is rather quiet, though a fair business is being done in cheese, at unchanged prices. The Liverpool quotation is lower again, at 48s 6d for colored, and 47c for white. Grain—Peas, 63c high freights, 72c here; rye, 52c east, 58½c afloat here; buckwheat, 48½ to 49c; No. 2 oats, 38½ to 39c in store here; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; feed barley, 50c; No. 3 barley, 62½c; corn, 60c for No. 3 yellow American. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.20 to $4.30; seconds, $3.90 to $4; strong bakers', $3.50; Ontario straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.75; patents, $3.90 to $4. Feed—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $21 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $17 to $18; shorts, in bulk, $20 to $21; middlings, $21. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $22.50; short cut backs, $22; light short cut $21.50; compound refined lard, 8½ to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10 to 10½c; finest lard, 11 to 11½c; hams, 13½ to 14½c; bacon, 14 to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75 to $8.25. Butter—Townships creamery, 18½ to 18¾c; Quebec, 18c; Western creamery, 17½c; Western dairy, 16c. Cheese—Ontario colored, 9⅞c; white, 9¾c; Townships, 9½c; Quebec, 9¾c. Eggs—Candled, 16c; straight receipts, 14c; No. 2, 12½c. Honey—White clover, in sections, 12c per section; in 10-lb. tins 8c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Duluth, July 21.—Wheat—To arrive—No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, 85½c; No. 2 Northern, 84½c; July, 85½c; September, 77¾c; December, 75½c.

Minneapolis, July 21.—Wheat—Cash, 88½c; July, 88c; September, 75¾ to 75⅞c; on track, No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 88½c; No. 2 Northern, 87½c; No. 3 Northern, 84 to 84½c.

Milwaukee, July 21.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 89 to 89½c; new September, 77 to 77½c. Rye—Dull; No. 1, 54½c. Barley—Dull; No. 2, 58 to 60c; sample, 45 to 53c. Corn—September, 50½ to 50⅝c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 21.—Trade in butchers' and exporters' cattle was quiet at the Western market to-day, and prices were barely steady. The leading feature was the scarcity of good qualities of butchers' cattle, and the abundant offerings of lower grades of inferior cows that were not wanted by local butchers, and therefore almost unsaleable. Buyers here object to the farmers up-country unloading poorly finished stuff on them while they have, or should have, plenty of pasture for at least two or three months yet. Canners and low grade cows were much on sale.

There was also a dearth of good exporters' descriptions, and buyers had to go to Chicago to obtain what they wanted. There seems to be plenty of good stuff in the country, but it is not coming here, as holders there are hanging on to their stock in the hope of an advance in prices there before long.

There was little enquiry for either feeders or stockers, and the offerings were light, and values about steady.

A better tone in sheep prevailed, and all offering were sold early.

Calves were firm, but the offerings being fairly liberal no change in their values was recorded.

The run of cattle was not heavy. It comprised 1,083 cattle, 1,287 sheep, 1,721 hogs, and 69 calves.

The most of the exporters were disposed of at from $4.70 to $5 per cwt. Ten to fifteen cents higher was paid in a few exceptional instances.

Butchers' classes sold lower, owing to the inferior quality of the offerings. We quote:—$4.50 to $4.65 per cwt.; loads of good, $4.30 to $4.50; fair to good, $4 to $4.30; medium to fair, $3.20 to $4; common to fair, $3.50 to $3.85; rough to common grass-fed cattle, $2.35 to $3.25 per cwt.

Milch cows sold at $30 to $55 each.

There was little demand for either feeders or stockers. We quote as follows:—

Export Cattle—	Per 100 lbs.	
Medium to heavy	$4 70	$5 12½
Butchers—		
Picked lots	4 50	4 65
Good loads	4 25	4 40
Medium	4 00	4 30
Fair	3 50	4 00
Cows	3 25	4 00
Feeders, light	3 25	3 75
Feeders, short-keeps	4 00	4 25
Stockers	2 50	3 75
Sheep—		
Export ewes	3 60	3 75
Do., bucks	2 75	3 00
Spring lambs	2 25	4 50
Calves, per cwt.	3 50	5 00
Hogs—		
Sows	3 50	4 00
Stags	2 00	0 00
Selects, 160 to 200 lbs.	5 65	0 00
Thick fats	5 40	0 00
Light	5 40	0 00

CZAR ABOLISHES "CAT"

No More Corporal Punishment in Russian Prisons.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Birzhevia Vedomosti says that the Czar has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times, namely, castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine-tails, chaining to the car and shaving head, which were still inflicted for certain offences on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. This form of punishment frequently ended in death by torture. The cudgel and the "cat" are replaced in the new statute, says the newspaper, by prolongation of term or by solitary confinement up to one hundred days with bread and water except every third day, when hot food will be served at one meal. The revised statute of June 15 prescribes chastisement with birch rods up to 100 blows "for slight offences, and misdemeanors."

TRIED TO BURN HERSELF

Russian Woman Makes Attempt at Self-immolation.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A local newspaper relates that a young woman was found lying on the beach of the Gulf of Finland, 12 miles from this city, with terribly burned feet and legs. The unfortunate woman had on a monk's cassock. She said she had been reading religious books and had concluded that self-incineration was the only sure means of salvation. She attended religious servicts at the monastery, and then calmly prepared her funeral pile. She was unable to bear the pain of the flames and attempted to return home, but fell helpless and remained forty-eight hours where she had fallen before being found. Her life may be saved.

TWO TRAMPS KILLED

C. P. R. Train Derailed Near Fort William.

A Fort William despatch says: The eastbound C. P. R. express was detained on Wednesday night by the derailing of two cars loaded with fish, and the mail and express car at the east switch of Woonga siding, two stations this side of Ignace. Two tramps who were stealing a ride on the platform of the cars were killed outright, but none of the passengers or train crew were in any way injured.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING

Relations Between Japan and Russia Are Improving.

A Paris despatch says:—Despatches received at the Foreign Office here from St. Petersburg and Tokio indicate that the relations between Russia and Japan have greatly improved within the past fortnight, and it is now believed that the two Governments will soon arrive at a complete understanding.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian Parliament.

INSPECTION FEES.

Mr. Prefontaine moved a resolution that it was expedient to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act so as to make provision for the abolition of steamboat inspection fees and dues, and for the better regulation of yachts propelled by gas, fluid naptha, or electric motors. Mr. Prefontaine explained that the bill was intended to legalize the abolition of the fees promised by the Government some time ago. Power was to be taken to reimpose the dues by order-in-Council if such a course should be deemed necessary, after a period of two years.

In regard to yachts, it was proposed that where they were over three tons they should be required to carry a life buoy and one life preserver for each person on board, and if they carried passengers they should be subject to the general law.

It was also proposed to abolish inspection fees in the cases of vessels from foreign countries which impose no fees on Canadian vessels. This was a measure of reciprocity with the United States. The resolutions were adopted, and a bill founded on them introduced and read a first time.

MR. BLAIR'S RESIGNATION.

The galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity, even the aisles being occupied by a mass of ladies and gentlemen, who patiently stood for nearly two hours, listening intently to the important utterances of the Premier and his late colleague in reference to the withdrawal of Hon. A. G. Blair from the Cabinet. The Premier's announcement was dignified, and concisely set forth that his colleague's withdrawal was due, not to a difference of opinion regarding the necessity of another transcontinental route, but simply to a disagreement as to mode of construction and operation. While expressing for himself and the other members of the Administration his regret at the severance from the Cabinet of an able colleague, Sir Wilfrid expressed gratification that upon all questions of public policy, except this one, Mr. Blair is in accord with the Government.

Mr. Blair with some emphasis gave a refutation of the newspaper reports concerning alleged friction with his colleagues, whom he entirely exonerated from the allegations of discourtesy or caballing. He repelled with scorn the suggestion that he had been prompted by pique in his resignation, and spoke with deep feeling of the severance of the connection with his colleagues. He attributed his resignation to inability to endorse the Government's policy of building a second line of railway from Quebec to Moncton, paralleling and destroying the Intercolonial, or to embark upon the construction of a railway from Quebec to Winnipeg, without first obtaining more definite information. Mr. Blair wanted the Government to be satified with declaring its intention to construct a transcontinental line as soon as the need arose, and in the meantime making an appropriation for a toorough exploration of the territory to be traversed. That road, when completed, should, he said, either be operated by the Government through a commission or by a trust.

Mr. R. L. Borden paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Blair's diligence and ability, and assured him the opposition offered to him by that side of the House had not been personal. Mr. Tarte entered a protest against newspaper statements that Mr. Blair and himself had not enjoyed the confidence of their colleagues during the past two years, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that during the time his late colleagues had been in the Cabinet their relations had been most cordial.

NO GRAIN TO CARRY

C. P. R. Argument Against the Grand Trunk Pacific.

A Winnipeg despatch says: the last of the crop of 1902 having been shipped out in June, the grain elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are practically empty, and there is less than a million bushels in the inland elevators, which will be used for local purposes. No grain cargoes are offering via the lakes, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is hauling empty cars east to take care of freight destined west. This condition, which is chiefly owing to the enormous additions that have been made to the rolling stock of the railway companies, exists now for the first time since western Canada became a grain exporting country.

KINDNESS WON HIM $7000

Man Nursed Guest in Hotel and Now Gets Legacy.

A Toledo, Ohio, despatch says, Because he was kind to an old man who was ill in a Kendallville hotel, of which he was clerk, Wesley Hoverter of No. 424 Thirteenth-street has an inheritance of $7000. Mr. Hoverter, who has been employed by the Prudential and Western Southern Life Insurance Companies, has gone west to claim the estate. Some years ago, while Mr. Hoverter was clerk in a hotel in Kendallville, Ind. Mr. Harper was a guest there. He was ill for several weeks, and during that time Mr. Hoverter nursed him. A few weeks ago Mr. Harper died in Des Moines, and Mr. Hoverter received word that $7000 had been left him in the will of the deceased. Mr. Hoverter is single and 27 years of age.

CHINESE MINERS KILLED

Explosion in a British Columbia Mine.

A Vancouver, B. C., despatch says: Twenty Chinamen, who disobeyed the law forbidding the employment of Mongolians underground, paid the penalty on Wednesday night, when twelve were killed and eight severely burned through an explosion in No. 3 incline, No. 6 shaft, of the Wellington Collieries at Cumberland, owned by former Premier Dunsmuir and his associates. It was feared that several white men were also victims, but it was afterwards learned that there was only one employed in the mine, and he escaped with nothing worse than a shaking.

The explosion is attributed to firedamp, but its origin is mysterious, as all the miners carried safety lamps, owing to the gassy state of the working, and all the lamps were found to be locked. The actual explosion was so slight that next to no damage was done to the mine, and no concussion was felt at a short distance from the scene. Nevertheless, it was deadly in its nature, for, as is usual in long-wall workings, it swept the face, killing and scorching as it went.

No sign of the disaster was apparent at the pit head, and nothing was known until the cage was run up and frightened Chinamen reached the top, when they excitedly told of a fire. Thirty-eight out of the fifty Chinamen employed underground reached the top in safety, and then a white rescue party went down to search for the others. The dead bodies of the dozen were reached, but not without some danger to the searchers, because of after-damp, which prostrated one pit boss.

The colliery company claims that the law prohibiting the employment of the Chinese underground is unconstitutional.

STATUE TO WASHINGTON

Pilgrims' Club of London Decides to Erect One.

A London despatch says:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims' Club on Wednesday night, a committee was appointed to give effect to the recent suggestion to erect a statue to George Washington in London. It was decided that the subscriptions should be entirely confined to British subjects. Archdeacon Sinclair, in submitting the plan to the society, said:—

"Englishmen have at last fully recognized the great qualities of Washington. I feel assured that nothing will be more popular in this country than such a tribute to that great man of English birth, who has done so much for the world's history, not only for the young nation across the sea, but for Great Britain as well."

Archdeacon Sinclair announced that he was authorized to offer a place for the statue in St. Paul's Cathedral.

OUR FRUIT IN THE WEST.

The Trade Is in a Very Critical Condition.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, gives out the following statement:—Numerous requests have been received from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for Ontario fruit of the best quality, put up in neat and attractive packages of the sort that Western dealers prefer to handle. There are immense possibilities in this Western trade for the Ontario fruit growers, but up-to-date methods of packing and shipping will have to be adopted at once, or the whole of this great and growing business will be captured by the Americans.

Fruit Inspector Philp, of Winnipeg, writes that matters have come to a critical stage, and that unless Ontario now makes a determined bid for the trade, the market will be occupied almost exclusively by fruit from California, Oregon and British Columbia. In the case of apples, even Kansas and Missouri are likely to be strong competitors. According to Mr. Philp, the packages wanted in the Winnipeg market are the following:— Early apples, the bushel box; pears, the half-box, holding twenty pounds of wrapped fruit; peaches and plums, the crate holding four boxes, similar to those used by California shippers, and which are well known in all Canadian markets.

It is very important that Ontario shippers should realize the critical stage at which this trade has arrived, and that they should make a united effort to capture the Western market, not only by perfecting the details of their own end of the business, but by taking up the matter of transportation with the express and railway companies in order to secure, if possible, a better and quicker service to Winnipeg. At present fruit is frequently forwarded by express from Toronto to Winnipeg via Smith's Falls, and even via Montreal, to connect with the through trains. The result is that the fruit is on the road from 18 to 24 hours longer than it would be if sent via North Bay, and consequently it does not arrive in Winnipeg in the best condition. If the carrying companies can be convinced that Ontario growers are prepared to maintain a steady shipment of fruit in modern packages, and not merely to send West the fruit that the East does not want, put up in all sorts of antiquated shapes, there is little doubt that adequate service will be provided, at a rate which will compare favorably with that now enjoyed by Oregon and California shippers.

The editor and staff of a Young China paper at Shanghai are threatened with death for publishing seditious articles.

TO PREVENT TAINTED MILK

HINTS FOR THE PATRONS OF CHEESE FACTORIES.

Careful Investigations of Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The patrons of a cheese factory have a direct finance interest in supplying only good pure milk, free from taints or bad flavors. Thousands of dollars are lost to the country annually because patrons send to the factories tainted milk; which if used at all, not only precludes the manufacture of first class cheese, but diminishes the quantity of cheese from 100 pounds of milk. Some of the chief causes of tainted or gassy milk have been enumerated by the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in order that patrons may be induced to guard against them. In many cases the source of trouble may be found in the undesirable germs that get into the milk during and after milking.

These germs are always associated with filth in some form or other. Careful investigations show that a very large proportion of the cases of taints or bad flavors in milk and dairy products are caused by the germs which are always present in droppings of animals. Such germs are to be found in large numbers wherever such droppings are deposited. The mud of stagnant pools where cattle are allowed to stand, and the surfaces of barn-yards and milking-yards are always swarming with them. For this reason the udders and flanks of cows should always be brushed before milking to remove the dried mud, particles of manure, hairs, etc., which might otherwise fall into the milk pail.

STRAINING THE MILK, while it is necessary to remove visible dirt, does not get rid of these foul germs, which are the actual cause of the tainted, ropy milk. Improperly cleaned milk pails, strainers and milk cans are constant sources of contamination.

The whey tank is a common source of infection at those factories where the whey is returned to the patrons in the milk cans. This practice is detrimental to successful cheese making, but when it cannot be arranged to have the whey disposed of in some other way, the tanks should be thoroughly clean in order to reduce the danger of contamination. The tank should be emptied at least once a week.

It is a well-known fact that milk will absorb some odors to which it is exposed. Warm milk will absorb odors quite as freely as that which has been cooled; hence the necessity for removing it from the stable or milking-yard as soon as possible after it is drawn.

An abundant supply of pure water for the cows is one of the essentials for the production of good milk. When cows are compelled to drink water of swamps, muddy ponds, or sluggish streams and ditches in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to their health, and unless the cows are in good health they cannot give first class milk. Moreover the udders, often full of foul germs, which collect on the legs, flanks and udders of cows, and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection which is often overlooked.

IMPROPER FEEDING.

There is in Canada an abundance of good, wholesome food available for cattle feeding purposes. The natural pastures are, on the whole, excellent, and it is only in limited districts or at certain seasons of the year that trouble is experienced from weed flavors. Among the cultivated foods, turnips and rape are the prominent exceptions to the rule as to suitability which applies in general to Canadian fodder crops. When they are undoubtedly valuable as a ration for growing or dry cattle, turnips and rape are fed, even in limited quantities, to milking cows there is a likelihood of imparting to the milk a taint which cannot be eliminated by any process known to the cheesemaker's art. Some other class foods when fed alone, and in excess, will cause indigestion and thus indirectly affect the milk. An example of this kind is found in green clover.

In conclusion, it may be said that when cows have free access to water at all times they will give more milk, which will have a better flavor and keep sweet longer than when they do not get any at all, or only receive it only at intervals.

TOAST KING IN PURE WATER

His Majesty says Wine is Not Essential.

A London despatch says:—King Edward has taken action which will greatly please loyal teetotalers. A naval officer wrote to his Majesty asking him if he would issue an order that when his health was toasted it need not be drunk in wine. The King replied through his secretary that the Lords of the Admiralty probably would not object his interfering by issuing orders, but he would be glad to have it circulated privately that he considered a toast as much honored by those drinking it in water as by those drinking wine.

WEDS AT NINETY-TWO

Bride Forth-three, Bridegroom Happy as a Boy.

A Lynchburg, Va., despatch says: Larkin Norton, ninety-two years old, and Mrs. Lucinda Sayers, aged forty-three, were married on Wednesday. Mr. Larkin is as happy and gay as a boy of twenty, and couldn't be more chipper if he knew he had another century of life ahead of him.

NEWS ITEMS.

Telegraphic Briefs From All Over the Globe.

CANADA.

Fort William ratepayers have passed a by-law to raise $40,000 for a new town hall.

London city council has given a "spit-on-the-sidewalk" by-law its third reading.

Counterfeit Canadian $2 bills and $1 American notes raised to $10 are circulating in Kingston.

The financial statement of the affairs of the Hamilton Board of Trade shows a deficit of $105.41.

Heavy downfalls of rain are causing floods in the vicinity of Calgary, Alberta. The Bow River rose five feet in twenty-four hours.

From $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 gold dust will be taken from the Klondike this season, more than last year, according to estimates of officials, mine owners and bank managers.

Montreal cab drivers are protesting against the street railway company running a tourist car named "See Montreal," and as a consequence have to have police protection.

Dr. A. H. Haggard, of Kingston, Jamaica, in an interview in Montreal, said Canadian business men were not paying sufficient attention to the West Indies, as the people there would sooner trade with Canada than the States.

Salvage Carr was tried at St. John, N. B., on a charge of setting fire to the house in which his adored lived because her parents had forbidden him to keep company with her and their engagement had been broken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At present there are 124 miles of streets in Edinburgh lit by gas.

A Methodist college to be called McDougall, will be established at Edmonton.

Princess Louise unveiled a memorial bust of Sir Arthur Sullivan in London.

The body of John Gagom, an Ottawa barber, missing since last spring, has been found in the Ottawa river.

An old landmark, the Dundin Hotel, is about to disappear from High street, Edinburgh. It was a popular resort.

The Birmingham Gas Committee has contracts for 483,000 tons of coal at a reduction of 6d. per ton on last year's prices.

The coalmasters throughout Scotland have made a claim for threepence a day reduction on the wages of over 70,000 miners.

In commemoration of their Majesties' coronation a magnificent loving cup has been added by the corporation of London to the plate at the Mansion House.

Many thousands of spindles in the Bolton cotton trade are now running short time. The position becomes serious, as each week hundreds of hands are affected.

Orders have been issued for the cruisers Iris and Mercury to commission as training ships in which the boys will learn stokehold work as well as seamanship.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is to be asked to accept the freedom of the borough when she visits Scarborough on July 28th to open the new town hall and unveil the statue of the late Queen.

UNITED STATES.

There was a half million dollar fire on the Thingvalla Line pier at Hoboken.

American manufacturers propose to form a organized labor with a fund of $1,500,000.

Three people were killed and fifty injured in a Missouri Pacific wreck on Saturday.

After a violent quarrel Adolph Carlsen shot his wife dead and then committed suicide, at Philadelphia. Later men and two women were shot during a fight on an excursion steamer, at Uniontown, Ky. Two of the men are dead.

Anthracite in almost boundless quantity has been discovered in Boone county, Col., by the line of the Moffatt Railroad.

An express train on the Pennsylvania Railway struck a wagon containing a picnic party of ten people, near Bank, east of Cincinnati, Thursday night, killing four and injuring the others.

A mob composed of some white people sought the life of Minnie Smith, a negro woman, of Peoria, Ill., who beat a white boy, 11 years old, with a club until his heavy weight crushed with deep wounds. The boy will be saved her.

GENERAL.

Japan is said to be a blazing powder magazine, and an outbreak in the far East seems inevitable.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has again urged Bulgaria to refrain from her warlike enterprise.

EIGHT WERE KILLED.

By an English Train Jumping the Track.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The Southport express train, crowded with passengers, jumped the track on Wednesday evening at Waterloo, five miles from Liverpool. Eight persons were killed and 15 injured, according to late reports.

WOMAN MIDGET DIES.

Weather Carries Off Miss Mary J. Piercey.

A despatch from New York says: Miss Mary J. Piercey, said to have been one of the smallest women in the world, is dead at her home in Bayonne, N. J. She was thirty-one inches tall, weighed fifty pounds, and was 20 years of age. The recent hot weather caused her fatal illness.

GOD'S PROT

Encircles All W like Trust a

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year Thousand Nine Hundred and Th by Wm. Baily, of Toronto, at Department of Agriculture, Otta

A despatch from Chicago Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage pre ed from the following text: thew xxiii, 37, "As a hen gat her chickens under her wings

This commercial age is unpoetic. It has even carried shocking innovations into the yard. We are now trying to our eggs into broods, but in wholesale. We would change hen's nest into a big, square box and call it an incu We would have the oil lamp incubator do the work of the ered breast and the oil wing. We would have the screen displace the bill of the barnyard mother hemently plunging right into defence of her young. We this in spite of the rights of the hens, whose affections are being crushed modern custom. The above all things to make has not the patience to listen protests from man or hen his methods.

This controversy, however not concerns us in dealing with simile Christ used in our the time Christ uttered the the barnyard knew nothing modern innovation of incubators Chickens still found shelter under the wings and our Lord's hearers understood the meaning of illustration. So common was of a hen gathering her chickens under her wings that every recognize the truth Christ touch when he used the as a symbol of divine love as Jesus wept over the habitants of Jerusalem words of my text would enable to pret, that divine love guage of the barnyard. force and beauty all the cause I am preparing this within the echoing barnyard king calling to his to awaken at the first peep day, also within the sound voice of the hen clucking little ones to come under the tection of their mother's

A LIFE GIVING WING.

God's wing is a spiritual ing wing. The warm feathers the mother bird are absolutely essential for the development lives of her young. If it were for the old hen's wing her would freeze to death during spring nights. They would times be drowned during as a waterproof covering placed over them. From lack of warmth, even the baby would die under ther every night picked his crib or snuggled his warm side in bed. Cold is death. The feathers something more than a figure. It means that not only hatches out the also by its heat develops chickens after they are Postnatal care for the making of a man is just portant as right prenatal tions.

God's wing is absolutely for the development of child. The Bible distinguishes "Ye must be born again" ments, "Ye must be a creation as well as a man proof I am, the physical child earthly parents. That does necessarily imply that I spiritual child of God. Exposed out in the cold, darkness storm of sin I betake under God's spiritual wing. As soon as I am sheltered I feel the divine life creep into my life. I begin to my Heavenly Father and as he is. I hear His voice what I ought to do and say. A man being by placing his hand on an electric battery feels a thrill as the current circle through his physical body and the mind dormant spirit all feel the and the glow and the quickening developing power of God's wing soon as we place ourselves receptive mood within the the divine touch.

GOD'S WORK ALONE.

Oh, the creative and spiritual power of God's wing cannot afford to be one without it. Sir Henry the most famous Christian soldier at the time of his death, in the British army, so felt his spiritual dependence upon God that he daily and would not let any day without at least two hours in closest contact with God's If the army was to march at the morning then Havelock rose 4 and spent the intervening time prayer and Bible reading, in talking with God and in having God to him. "I can afford to neglect every pulpit preparation," wrote the great Robert Hall, "rather than neglect my private devotions and sacred solitary communion with Christ." Oh, my brother and sister, are we trying to divine life by merely coming in touch with man? Are we trying to be gospel evangelists, known and read of all men, without having penitent hearts beating against the great pardoning, spiritual life giving heart of God? Come under God's wing to-day. Come, that you may have life and have it abundantly. Listen to the divine call, and come to the divine shelter and as the chickens find under the hen's wing comfort and safety and peace, so shall you find rest and peace for your souls.