RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ESCAPE

Four of Them Reach a Harbor in German Territory.

PURSUED BY JAPANESE.

A despatch from Chefoo says:—The Russian fleet emerged from Port Arthur at 7 a. m. Wednesday morning. It is stated that only the smaller Japanese vessels engaged and pursued it. The pursuit lasted two hours and a half. The hospital ship Mongolia, carrying women and children, is said to have accompanied the fleet.

The refugees from Port Arthur state that during the last five days Japanese shells from Wolf's Hill have been dropping into the town, causing much damage. Several civilians have been hurt. One shell hit an oil storehouse under Golden Hill. Five hundred sailors vainly attempted to extinguish the fire it caused.

SAFE IN GERMAN WATERS.

The Chefoo correspondent of the London Telegraph, in a despatch dated Friday, says that at 5 a. m. the Russian cruisers Askold and Noyik and two destroyers entered Tsingtao harbor.

Tsingtao is a port in the German concession of Kiao-Chau.

JAP CRUISER SUNK?

It is reported that the Japanese protected cruiser Kasagi was sunk off Round Island in the recent engagement.

The Russian ships, before leaving Port Arthur, took on board heavy stores, machinery, and material for ship repairing.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Ryeshitelni has been dismantled by the removal of the breeches of her guns.

JAPS SEIZED DESTROYER.

A boarding party from Japanese torpedo destroyers boarded the dismantled Russian torpedo-boat destroyer Ryeshitelni on Friday morning at 3.30 o'clock. The Japanese discharged their small arms, and during the firing a Russian was wounded in one of his legs. Daybreak showed a third Japanese destroyer towing the Ryeshitelni out of the harbor, and all disappeared. The Japanese Consul claims that the Japanese ships were ignorant of the dismantling of the Ryeshitelni. A correspondent, however, informed the Japanese naval officers of the fact when he visited the two Japanese destroyers at 2.30 o'clock on Friday morning.

Two large Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers had been hovering outside the harbor, under the cover of darkness, on Thursday night, showing no lights, and anchored a quarter of a mile from the Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, which had been moved to a permanent anchorage. The Japanese officers said they would depart at daylight. It is understood that the Chinese admiral discovered the presence of the Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers, and presented the same demands to them that he had earlier given to the Russian destroyer Ryeshitelni, namely, either to leave port or to disarm.

Shortly after the arrival of the Russian destroyer here the Chinese Admiral, Sah, sent an officer on board, who demanded that the destroyer either leave port or disarm. It had previously been ascertained that her engines were disabled. The captain of the Ryeshitelni agreed to render the engines absolutely useless, and to disarm in such a manner as Admiral Sah demanded.

The captain of the Ryeshitelni requested the Admiral to indicate a position nearer the shore where the destroyer might lie till the end of the war under the protection of the Chinese Government.

The Ryeshitelni showed the effects of long service. Her paint was scratched and faded to yellow owing to exposure to the sun, and her deck resembled a machine shop, but she had not been damaged by gunfire, although it is stated that the ship was exposed constantly for three months to the fire of the Japanese.

The passengers of the Ryeshitelni included two women, one of whom is said to be the wife of Gen. Stoessel. This, however, is denied.

It is evident that grave reasons caused the Ryeshitelni to undertake her hazardous voyage. Presumably she came here to file urgent despatches.

AWFUL CARNAGE.

Whole regiments were annihilated in steel-to-steel conflicts, when the Japanese attacked the main line of fortifications at Port Arthur three days ago. The Russians, worn out by their heavy duty, dropped from exhaustion alongside their guns. Gen. Stoessel rode along the line urging the troops to be brave for God and the Fatherland. At daybreak the Japanese concentrated their reserves for a final attack, in which they swept the Russians back. Out of 200 men in one fortified position only two survived. More than half of them succumbed from exhaustion.

On Tuesday the Russians stealthily attacked, crawling among the rocks and up the mountain sides. The first line rushed the Japanese outposts, and fighting ensued at close quarters. Simultaneously the Russian fleet opened with its guns. Finally, the position at Tak shan, the highest eminence in the immediate vicinity of Port Arthur, facing the Kekwan and Erlung forts on the landward side of the eastern basin, which was captured by the Japanese Monday night, was recaptured by the Russians, who now hold the main line. The carnage is described as ghastly. The Japanese forces are estimated to number one hundred thousand, having been recently increased. Desultory firing is proceeding night and day. The Japanese are shelling the town. The fire brigades are ready to extinguish the flames caused by shells. Only a few private residents remain in Port Arthur.

JAPS CLOSING IN.

A despatch from Liao-Yang says: It is officially stated that there has been no important fighting in the region about Mukden. The nearest Russian outposts are sixty versts from the town, but there has only been skirmishing. The impression, however, is growing that the Japanese are gradually drawing in on Liao-Yang. The rumor is revived daily that their encircling of the place is almost complete, but the Japanese are quiescent even along the front, where they have been victorious.

All is quiet at Anshanshan. The Russians estimate that the Japanese are distributed as follows: Eight divisions moving along the Liao River, five operating against the Russian position east as far as Anping, and two on the Taitse River, giving a total of over 250,000 men with guns, including many mountain guns. The Japanese have failed in their attempts to cross the Taitse River at Bensiha and Mitse, both of which forts are defended by Russian detachments. The enemy concentrating at Saimatsza will probably attempt to cross Dalin Pass, east of Mukden. They are arresting all suspicious travelers.

MAY CUT THE RAILROAD.

A despatch from Mukden says: There is much speculation as to whether the Japanese intend to attempt to turn Gen. Kouropatkin's flank between here and Liao-Yang or north of Mukden. The Russians appear well satisfied with the situation. Officers and men anticipate a big battle around Liao-Yang, but the fear is expressed that the Japanese, instead of joining issue there, will seek to turn the Russian position above Mukden, and cut the railroad.

THROUGH DARDANELLES.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph declares that two vessels of the Russian Black Sea fleet have already passed the Dardanelles without the interposition of any difficulty on the part of the Turkish Government.

PEACE AFTER VICTORY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Discounting the fall of Port Arthur and the disastrous defeat of Gen. Kouropatkin at the hands of the combined Japanese armies, some diplomats are already speculating upon the situation in which the combatants would be left and the question as to whether it is possible that a way would be opened for peace. The almost unanimous opinion is that, with her present record of victories, combined with the financial difficulty of continuing the war indefinitely, the Japanese would welcome peace, and the almost equally unanimous verdict is that Russia would adopt a contrary course.

Several keen diplomats, however, are of opinion that Japan, by a clever coup in the event of Gen. Kouropatkin being routed, might perhaps force the powers to intervene in a way that Russia could not resist. One diplomat, representing a European power here, said:—

"Secretary Hays' note opening a way for the guarantee of the administrative entity of China, to which all the powers subscribed in principle, may after all become the means of bringing about peace. If Japan, pushing the Russian military forces out of Manchuria, and obtaining undisputed possession, should then formally relinquish the province to China, its real owner, and call upon the powers under their guarantee, to protect the entity of the Celestial Empire, I do not think the powers could escape the responsibility.

"There would, of course, be difficulties growing out of the predilection of the various powers. Nevertheless all the powers, I believe, are in accord in a common desire to see peace restored, and many are of the opinion that the only hope of peace in the immediate future, if the Japanese succeed in driving the Russians out of Manchuria, rests upon the intervention of all the powers on the basis of their replies to Mr. Hay's note. Russia could better afford to yield to the powers than to Japan alone."

REGIMENT WIPED OUT.

A despatch from Simu-Lin relates an incident which occurred during the pursuit of the Russians between Simoucheng and Simu-Lin, on the Hai-Cheng road.

It says that the Japanese pressed the Russian rear from Simoucheng, but did not remain in touch with it. Just south of Simu-Lin the road winds through a valley admirably suited for an ambuscade. The Russians with one battalion and two guns, occupied the hills on one side and placed six guns, carefully masked, on the road in the valley. A regiment of Japanese in close order hurried into the valley and passed beneath the guns concealed on the heights.

Then the guns in the roads ahead opened and mowed the ranks of the Japanese, who stood for some time apparently dazed, and then broke and ran. They reached a small hill, but this position was untenable, and the Japanese were doomed to destruction, whether they advanced or retreated.

They tried to retreat, but were almost wiped out by the Russian battery, which had them in the rear. A few of the Japanese succeeded in ascending the hill and hid among the rocks. The Russians expected that the Japanese would be largely reinforced and so did not remain. The sappers decorated the position with wooden guns before they retired.

The Japanese reinforcements arrived in the morning and shelled the dummy battery fiercely before they discovered its character.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Finance Department states that the war expenses up to the end of July were 200,000,000 yen ($100,000,000), 70 per cent. of which remains in the country.

The Russian raiders who were near Gensan, Corea, are retiring. They have two 30-millimetre Hotchkiss guns, with them. They left three dead. The Japanese sustained no losses.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Reports From Glenboro and Cypress River, Manitoba.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Mr. Hugh McKellar, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, was asked on Thursday if the department had heard anything of black rust in Manitoba wheat fields. The reply was: "Most emphatically no; the department has heard no complaint of rust of any kind. The cool weather has been in favor of well-filled heads, though it has prevented the grain coloring as soon as usual. As I came along in the train from the west to-day I could not help noting how well the heads are filled, and the grain is now beginning to color in many places. The prospects for an abundant harvest are good, and I think the west will require fully as many harvest hands as were required last year if not more."

Three envoys sent out by the German Government to inspect the Canadian west arrived in the city on Thursday. They are:—Dr. Mueller, Dr. Sternenburg and Dr. Kuster, all scientific men. The distinguished trio did not remain over in the city, but continued west to Brand to visit the Exhibition.

Reports received from Glenboro' and Cypress River correspondents on Thursday night state that red rust has appeared in the wheatfields in those districts, and will doubtless cause some damage, but to what extent is unknown. The blade only has been rusted, and in very few instances has it reached the stalk.

RUSSIA GIVES WAY.

Her Fleets Will Sink No More Neutral Ships.

A London despatch says:—In the House of Commons on Thursday Premier Balfour, speaking on the same lines as Lord Lansdowne, in the House of Lords, said he was perfectly confident that no neutral ship would again be sunk by the Russians. He fully agreed in the statement that such a sinking was an international outrage, and the Government had expressed to Russia in the clearest way possible that view, with the above result.

RATES INCREASED.

Advance of Fifty Per Cent. in Sections of Montreal.

A Montreal despatch says:—The Executive of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association has increased the fire insurance rates in the congested section of Montreal by fifty cents more than the existing tariff. This course is taken because of the condition of the boilers at the low level pumping station, which threatens a water famine and increases the risk.

HUDSON'S BAY.

Major Moodie Says It is Navigable Third of Year.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Major Moodie, who went up to Hudson's Bay last Fall to establish the authority of the Canadian Government in that district, reached Ottawa on Wednesday night and reported to the Mounted Police Department. He says that properly constructed vessels should have no trouble in getting through Hudson's Straits in and out of Hudson's Bay from June to about the 10th of October. He was not able to get out of the bay this season till July 18th, but the Spring this year was exceptionally late. The whalers said that navigation was usually clear in the first week of June. There was only one American whaler in the bay last Winter, and it showed no disposition whatever to dispute the full authority of the Canadian Government in those waters, and paid Customs duty accordingly.

The Major says that neither cod, herring nor mackerel are found in the waters of Hudson's Bay, although the coast abounds with salmon trout and Arctic salmon. The coldest point that the thermometer registered last winter at Fullerton where the expedition Wintered, was 53 below zero. This was in March. Before he left Hudson's Bay in July the temperature had already climbed as high as 67. Whales were reported to be rather scarce. Last year whalebone was worth $10,000 a ton. This year the price is said to have gone to $15,000 a ton. Major Moodie is uncertain when he will return. He will probably take his wife with him when he goes.

RUSSIAN ASSASSINATION.

Two More Officials Reported to Have Been Murdered.

A special cablegram to New York, The Sun from Berlin says:—The Vossische Zeitung says that Tregubenko, head of the Forest Department, and Chief of Police Kuzenson have been murdered openly in the streets of Nikolaiev, Russia.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red Winter quoted at 96 to 97c at outside points. No. 2 Spring wheat is nominal at 90 to 91c east, and goose at 80 to 81c east. Manitoba wheat weaker; No. 1 Northern is quoted at $1.05. No. 2 Northern at $1.02, and No. 3 Northern at 99c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 33c west, and 33½c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 34½c east, and No. 2 at 34c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 42½c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 38½c, middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 62c west or east.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 60c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 59c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 48 to 49c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $3.95 to $4, in buyers' sacks, east or west, for export, while for domestic use quotations are $4.15 to $4.20, sacks included. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade in barrels, $4.45 to $4.55. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, $5; No. 2 patents, $4.70, and strong bakers', $4.60 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $13 to $13.50, and shorts at $16.50 to $17. Manitoba bran in sacks $17, and shorts at $18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and hand-picked at $1.35 to $1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Car lots are quoted at $7.50 to $8.50 on track, Toronto, the latter for No. 1 timothy.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 75 to 90c.

Poultry—The demand is fair, with limited offerings. Spring chickens, 15c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½c, ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18½c; solids, 15 to 16½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½c per dozen; seconds at 13 to 14½c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices firm at 8¾ to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon—Long clear, 7¾ to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams; light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c, pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—No. 3 oats are are about steady at 70½c afloat, Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50½c; No. 2 being held at 39 to 39½c. Peas now held at 38 to 38½c in store; No. 3 extra, 50c; No. 3, 49c. Flour—Winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $4.90; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.75; straight rollers in bags, $2.20 to $2.25. Manitoba bran in bags, $16 to $17; shorts $18 to $19 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $15.50 to $16.50; shorts $19 to $20; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton. Rolled oats—Considerable price cutting is going on, and sales are reported at $2.15 to $2.20 per bag, and $4.80 per bbl. Hay—No. 1 at $9 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2 at $8; export hay, clover and clover mixed, $6.50 to $7. Cheese—The best average price which export orders in hand for execution to-day permitted was 8¼c for Ontarios, 8c for townships, and 7½c for Quebecs; in many cases limits were ⅛ to ¼c per lb. below these figures. Butter—For Quebec creamery to-day 18¾c was realized, but several shippers could not pay this price, and had to content themselves with less desirable goods, obtainable at 18½c; townships creamery was in fair demand at 19 to 19½c, and all the unsalted stock there is offering easily finds purchasers at 19½c, and business in the latter over the cable was transacted to-day at 19¾c. Eggs—The market continues firm; from all accounts buyers are paying 15 to 15½c, and even 16c for straight gathered at country points; this is selling here at 16½c to 17c for finest stock; it would seem that 18c is being paid for straight candled, others being reported at 17½c; selects were reported sold by several firms at 20c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Minneapolis, Aug. 16.—Wheat—Sept., $1.02; Dec., 98⅞c; May, $1.00⅞; No. 1 hard, $1.00; No. 1 Northern, $1.07; No. 2 Northern, $1.05.

Milwaukee, Aug. 16.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.09; No. 2 Northern, $1.06 to $1.07; new, Sept., $1.00½. Rye—No. 1, 72. Barley—No. 2, 50 to 51c; sample, 36 to 55c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56c; Sept., 53½c.

Buffalo, Aug. 16.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring, dull; No. 1 Northern, $1.20. Corn—Steady; No. 2 yellow, 60c; No. 2 corn, 59½c. Oats—Weak; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Canal freights—Steady.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—With a good call for the best quality butchers' and exporters' cattle business opened actively at the Western Market today, and all cattle, excepting inferior and medium cows, sold at steady to firm prices.

Extra choice exporters' were quoted at $5 to $5.25, and light at $4.75 to $5 per cwt.

Best butchers' sold at $4.30 to $4.50; fair to good at $3.75 to $4.30; medium to fair at $3.50 to $3.75; fair, $3 to $3.50; rough and inferior cows, $2 to $3 per cwt.

Export bulls were worth $3.75 to $4 per cwt., and export cows $3.75 to $4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keep feeders, 1,200 lbs., $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4.40 to $4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., $3.25 to $3.75 for choice, and $2.75 to $3 for common.

Sheep—Prices were as follows:—Export ewes, $3.75 to $3.85; bucks, $2.75 to $3; culls, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $4 to $4.60 per cwt., and $2.50 to $3.75 each.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Milch cows were quoted at $30 to $50 each.

The prices of hogs were unchanged. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., $5.60; fats and lights, $5.35 per cwt.

IN TIBET CAPITAL.

British Troops Parade Lhassa's Streets.

A Lhassa despatch says: On Monday, for the first time in history, British troops marched through the streets of Lhassa, the occasion being a ceremonial visit of Col. Younghusband, the civil commissioner accompanying the British expedition, to the Chinese Amban. The troops, when en route to the city, passed at the foot of the Dalai Lama's great palace on Mount Potala, about three miles west of Lhassa, and through the fields to the outskirts of the city. Then they passed through the Chinese quarter, which was swarming with pigs, and entered the city proper. The Amban's smart guard of honor received Col. Younghusband, who had an hour's interview with the Chinese representative. The Amban lamented the clanish ignorance and low cunning displayed by the Tibetans in their foreign dealings.

On its return to the camp the mission passed the great cathedral, or "The Palace of the Gods." The streets were filthy. Reports still vary as to the whereabouts of the Dalai Lama and M. Dorjieff, his Russian adviser.

The people displayed the greatest curiosity to see the British swarming the side streets and climbing on roofs to get a better view. On Tuesday there were 400 Lhassaites outside the camp, and they did an enormous trade selling vegetables, sweets and sugar.

The chiefs objected to a proposal that the British occupy the Summer palace, alleging that it is the same as a temple. This statement, however, is not believed to be true. The question is in abeyance. The chiefs promise that the national assembly will appoint delegates to negotiate with the British, and that their acts will be fully binding upon the Dalai Lama and the people. They say that the Dalai Lama went into seclusion a year ago for three years, fearing disturbances, and that he has now gone on a pilgrimage for the remainder of the period, leaving the seals of office behind, so that a binding treaty can be fixed.

BIRTH RATE INCREASING.

Vital Statistics of Montreal For Last Year.

A despatch from Montreal says:—The vital statistician's report for the city of Montreal for the year 1903, which has just been published shows an increase in the birth, marriage and death rate. The death rate increased from 22.58 per 1,000 in 1902 to 24.20. The birth rate increased from 35.65 to 36.08, while the marriage rate increased from 9.22 to 10.16. A couple of years ago sermons were preached in the Roman Catholic and other churches against falling off in the birth and marriage rate.

TWO LIVES LOST.

Saw Mill in the County of Norfolk Blown up.

A despatch from Langton, Ont., says: A disastrous explosion occurred on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Smith's saw mill, on the seventh concession of Walsingham, resulting in the death of two men and serious injuries to a third. The building was entirely wrecked, fragments being thrown to a great distance. The names of the dead are Isaac Leworge and Norman Wingrove. John Leworge's injures are of a very severe nature, but it is thought he may recover.

FORMIDABLE WARSHIPS.

Britain Invites Tenders for Two Immense Battleships.

A despatch from London says: The Admiralty has invited the Clyde shipbuilders to tender for two battleships of 16,500 tons and high speed. It is said that these vessels in the matter of armament and armored protection will eclipse anything yet attempted. That the Admiralty officials are in a hurry to get the vessels started is indicated by the fact that the tenders must be sent in by September 9, which is unusually short notice.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Natural gas has been struck at Sheep Creek, near Calgary.

Messrs. R. L. Green and J. Bays were killed by an electric wire at Vancouver.

The customs receipts at Winnipeg last month were $288,399, as against $266,657 last year.

The C. P. R. land department at Winnipeg sold 58,6[illegible].73 acres of land last month, realizing $255,895.

The London Council granted an exclusive franchise for three years to the Bell Telephone Co. at a yearly rental of $2,500.

The outskirts of St. John, Nfld., threatened by forest fires which, it is estimated have destroyed lumber valued at $20,000.

A train went through a flock of sheep that had gathered on the railway bridge near Regina. Twenty-eight animals were killed.

A strong flow of natural gas has been struck on the Ormiston farm, two miles from Owen Sound, where the Grey and Bruce Company have been drilling for oil.

Some boys or men have been throwing bread and meat sprinkled with arsenic in the streets of Kingston, causing many valuable dogs and cats to be destroyed.

The receipts of wheat at Montreal so far this season amount to 6,580,000, as compared with 11,739,000 bushels for the same period last year. The other receipts of corn were, 1904, 913,000; 1903, 3,288,000; shipments, 1904, 4,667,000; 1903, 9,900,000; corn, 8[illegible],000; 1903, 3,665,000.

F. L. Wanklyn, vice-president of the Dominion Coal Company, in a letter to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners says that he intends to watch the experiment with ice breakers very closely, as the extension of the shipping season would mean a great deal to them, as they expect to bring to Montreal about two million tons of coal a season.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain reopened the fiscal campaign with a meeting at Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

Probably some months will elapse before Mrs. Arthur Pagan, who fell down an elevator shaft at her residence in London, will be able to leave her room.

UNITED STATES.

Fire destroyed 303 houses out of a total of 565 at Illetzk, Wurtemburg.

Bishop Potter opened a model saloon in New York, where pure liquor and good food are to be sold at low prices.

Russell Sage, the famous financier, celebrated his 88th birthday by attending to business at the New York office.

It is expected that 40,000 men will be forced out of employment by a lockout in the building trades of New York.

Thousands of dollars worth of property is being destroyed by forest fires raging in Kalispall, Mont. A large number of men are fighting the flames, but with little success.

Three white men were shot and it is reported that three negroes have been killed as the result of a race war now raging at Hanson, La., while the indications are that three lynchings will follow.

The coroner is investigating the death of Jennie A. Snyder, a well known spiritualist, of New York, whose death is said to have been caused by heart disease induced by the strain attending trance seances.

GENERAL.

The British expedition reached Lhassa, the capital of Thibet.

Cholera is epidemic in Persia and is causing hundreds of deaths.

The Embassies at Constantinople have been warned that the Macedonian revolutionists are planning to kidnap a foreign Consul in order to force intervention.

Vienna is suffering from a strike of teamsters. Ten thousand have gone out and many branches of business have been demoralized as a result. The strikers demand an increase of wages and a working day of eleven hours.

DO NOT WHINE.

Someone has said: "Whining is poor business; it identifies you as once as the under dog, and does not get you any sympathy, after all. The man who whines confesses his weakness, his inability to match his environment. It is too much for him. He cannot command the situation. All he can do is to whine and complain. The habitual whiner never gets anywhere, never accomplishes anything. The man or woman who useup vitality in complaining, finding fault with circumstances, kicking against fate, who is always protesting that there is no justice in the world, that merit is not rewarded and that everything is wrong, is put down—and rightly—as a weakling, with a small, narrow mind. Large-minded men and women do not spend their energies whining. If they meet an obstacle, they go through it and pass on about their business. They know that all their time and strength must be concentrated on the work of making a living. The whiner not only wastes his time and strength, but he prejudices people against him. No one feels inclined to help a man who is always complaining of conditions, and blaming his "hard luck." Somehow there is a feeling that he does not deserve help, but a good scolding instead.

GREAT FAMILY RECORDS

TWENTY-ONE CHILDREN IN SEVEN YEARS.

A Scottish Weaver's Family Numbered Altogether Sixty-Two.

The remarkable record of three sisters—one of whom, Mrs. Jackson, died quite recently, contributing to a population recently some even large fewer than sixty one children to the astonishing census of numerous progeny, says London Tit-Bits.

In the College of Heralds is preserved a petition to one Thomas Greenhill, praying the Earl Marshal that, "in consideration of your petitioner's being the seventh son and the thirty-ninth child of one father and mother, Anne Grace would be pleased to signalize it by some particular mark or augmentation in my coat-of-arms, to transmit to posterity so uncommon a thing."

One might well thank that here at least we have the record family; but the Harleian manuscripts also usually disposes of any claim. Mr. Greenhill's parents seem to have made to the palm in the year 1630, on the occasion of one John Delaval, living in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne. There were all the sons and daughters of a Scottish weaver, who lived to be still, they were of a family which consisted sixty-two.

After such a record [illegible] reads without [illegible] astonishment of the [illegible].

THIRTY-EIGHT CHILDREN.

[illegible] who, a century [illegible] had a Parkinson, a Yorkshire [illegible] father; or of the [illegible] of Thomas Urquhart [illegible] his wife Helen [illegible] who was mother [illegible] and John Scott [illegible] had only twenty-[illegible] strike one as being [illegible] to boast of in [illegible] progeny.

All these are [illegible] gone generations [illegible] have to look far [illegible] our own day. [illegible] ever, a parish [illegible] rar of Birche[illegible] of Ely, to register [illegible] twenty-first child [illegible] day two other p[illegible] to register their [illegible] teenth children [illegible] three families that [illegible] spectable age [illegible] olive-branches.

Mrs. Mary Jones [illegible] Chester a few years [illegible] of eight-seven, with [illegible] thirty-three children [illegible] century," as the [illegible] quite accurately [illegible] a couple of years [illegible] Clark started [illegible] Edge, at the [illegible] Court, by pleading [illegible] the father of [illegible] gracious!" his [illegible] "thirty-two, did [illegible] counsel chimed in, [illegible] are proud of them, [illegible] would you be." Mr. [illegible]

AMIDST PEALS OF [illegible]

For prolific mater[illegible] must be given to Mr. Ormsby, of Chicago, who [illegible] teen children at seven [illegible] included "one set of [illegible] pairs of twins, three [illegible] set of quadruplets [illegible] lets brought forth [illegible] for Mrs. Ormsby [illegible] by exhibiting them [illegible] cum. But Mrs. Ormsby [illegible] the palm to the wife [illegible] baker, who actually [illegible] the mother of twenty-[illegible] seven births, and [illegible] the space of seven years [illegible] that France has other [illegible] to boast of, we are [illegible] a French lawyer who [illegible] of forty-six children.

An interesting question [illegible] tory of families is [illegible] to see the greatest [illegible] dants? So far as [illegible] the record of Lady [illegible] has never been beaten. [illegible] who died in 1656, [illegible] tioned, survived to see [illegible] than 700 of her descendants. A few years ago Mrs. Sa[illegible] of Southern Georgia, had [illegible] children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren living, and 75 more were [illegible] the old lady having thus lived to see 810 of her own descendants.

VALUE OF SADNESS.

Chief End of Man not Happiness, but Character.

Life, to be deep and [illegible], must be touched and tempered by sadness, as sunlight is sweetest when softened by shadows; as music is the melodious, must have a minor chord in it. To make a feature [illegible] face on the canvas more prominent, the artist just deepens the shadows about it. This is what Heine meant by saying "The nightingale [illegible] sweetest with its breast against a thorn," what Seneca meant by saying "The very gods look down [illegible] made with approval upon a good man struggling with adversity", what Paul means when he tells us, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth", what any man who will write a philosophy of history must mean as he points to Greece, Switzerland, and Scotland, where men have wrested a scanty sustenance from a stubborn soil, as the homes of great, famous men and liberty. Every individual who has to wrestle in the dark with the angel of life, alone, for his blessing, is the gainer, though, as in the case of Jacob, there may be a wrench given to the very bones. It should never be lost sight of that the chief end of man here on this earth is not happiness, but character. Somehow, God seems to be more interested in what is right than what is easy, pleasant, or even popular.

Myer—"I saw a conjurer turn water into wine the other day." Gyer—"That's nothing. I see a dairyman who turns water into milk every day."

YOUR G

A Warning. Who is F

(Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the Thousand Nine Hundred by Wm. Daily, of Toronto, Department of Agriculture.)

A despatch from Los [illegible] Cal., says:—Rev. Frank [illegible] Talmage preached from the text: Matthew viii, 22. "Let the dead bury the dead."

What is true in laboratories [illegible] gations is also true in religious [illegible] Bible study. We must not [illegible] words of my text with a [illegible] We must not isolate this [illegible] from all its connections [illegible] compare this passage with [illegible] passages, this chapter with [illegible] chapters, this book with [illegible] I cannot understand why [illegible] should have trampled upon [illegible] affections of his disciple [illegible] to go back and bury [illegible] er," said a gentleman [illegible] years ago. "This young [illegible] ly intended to be a disciple [illegible] of Jesus. But surely he [illegible] to his home as well as [illegible] Jesus. There, in the old [illegible] lay the corpse of his father. [illegible] It was natural for a dutiful [illegible] wan to be present at the [illegible] Yet when the young man [illegible] me, I pray thee, first go and [illegible] my father, and I will tell [illegible] Christ showed no sympathy [illegible] natural feeling, but practically [illegible] "Let the neighbors and the [illegible] cons in and chear the [illegible] was the cold flesh. Let [illegible] bors sing the death chant [illegible] the grave. Let strangers [illegible] the motionless corpse in [illegible] shroud and carry it to the [illegible] ing place. You must follow [illegible] at once. Shut your [illegible] past. Let the dead bury [illegible]

CHRIST'S LOVE FOR HIS [illegible]ER.

That way of regarding the [illegible] utterly misrepresents Christ [illegible] pose for a moment that Christ [illegible] mands that any man should [illegible] his reverence for him by [illegible] neglecting or deserting his [illegible] parent. Why, the last [illegible] for whom Christ provided [illegible] was dying upon the cross [illegible] mother. He turned and [illegible] ward the gentle John, [illegible] disciple, sobbing at his [illegible] to him: "John, look [illegible] mother. Now that she [illegible] and alone she will need [illegible] and sustenance." Then [illegible] at the agonized face [illegible] as he said, "Mother, behold [illegible] my place and be a [illegible] you." These are Christ's [illegible] words: "Woman, behold thy [illegible] "Son, behold thy mother" [illegible] were not the words of [illegible] garded filial duty. [illegible] tacked at that moment [illegible] ing agony, yet his thoughts [illegible] not of himself but of [illegible] his death, would be left [illegible] It was she for whom he [illegible] ed even in the hour of [illegible] tion. His own conduct [illegible] proves that when he says [illegible] young volunteer the [illegible] text he was not insisting [illegible] claims of natural affection.

NEGLECTED OBLIGATIONS.

Sidetracked obligations [illegible] see them everywhere. We [illegible] first in the excuses which [illegible] man makes when he is [illegible] by education to enter the [illegible] life, enter the theological [illegible] ary, where thirty or forty [illegible] men are gathered into a [illegible] They are bright, intelligent [illegible] men, eager for knowledge [illegible] getting through equipment [illegible] work they have undertaken [illegible] to each student this question [illegible] "Young man, where do you [illegible] church? In what Sunday [illegible] are you teaching? What [illegible] work are you doing for [illegible] Some there will be who [illegible] pay their way through college [illegible] performing some duties [illegible] they earn a little money [illegible] others, in nine cases [illegible] answer: "Oh, I am not [illegible] any particular church here [illegible] teaching in any Sunday [illegible] am now studying to be [illegible] and therefore each Sunday I [illegible] hear a different [illegible] town." The result is [illegible] tenth of our young [illegible] dents, and I think I am [illegible] rating the proportion, do [illegible] nothing for Christ while [illegible] living within seminary walls [illegible] they are paid for their [illegible] What is the result? With a [illegible] censorious spirit they go from [illegible] to church. They pick flaws [illegible] minister, they find fault with [illegible] minister, and all the time [illegible] long to the great army of [illegible] tramps, whom I call the "[illegible] cers." During these years of [illegible] their own life is ebbing away [illegible] the time the young man who [illegible] this course graduates from [illegible] gical seminary he is on the [illegible] spiritual bankruptcy. Why? [illegible] because in the three long years [illegible] mental preparation for the [illegible] he has neglected to do personal [illegible] for Jesus Christ.

MENTAL VERSUS SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

Why are there so few earnest [illegible] gious workers found among [illegible] ical students? Do most of [illegible] who enter these medical schools [illegible] there as infidels? No. Four [illegible] every five students in my theological seminary class were the sons [illegible] isters. Of course no such [illegible] is found in the medical school [illegible] a large number of students [illegible] medical schools are the sons [illegible] isters. And, furthermore, I [illegible] believe I am going beyond [illegible] when I say eight-tenths of all [illegible] students came from Christian [illegible] The more a parent loves Christ [illegible] more anxious he is to give his [illegible] ren all the advantages of a [illegible]