OYAMA'S STRATEGY FAILED

Must Retrieve Himself by Again Attacking the Russians.

JAPS TO AGAIN ATTACK.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Express says that Field Marshal Oyama has received the most rigid instructions to resume the offensive as soon as his troops have recuperated and the roads will permit, and to attack Gen. Kouropatkin before the winter begins. Should the Russians retire to Mukden to avoid a battle Marshal Oyama will pursue them with his three armies. The collapse of Marshal Oyama's scheme for surrounding Gen. Kouropatkin at Liao-Yang caused this order, which it is stated was inspired by the Emperor. The general staff is bitterly disappointed by the escape of Gen. Kouropatkin, and Marshal Oyama must retrieve himself, for, according to the Japanese view, his strategy failed. Consequently a desperate attack is to be expected, which if directed against Tieling instead of Mukden must be accompanied by terrible slaughter. The entire force is now suffering from absolute exhaustion and need sleep equally with food. It may be several weeks before Marshal Oyama is ready to advance. It is, however, certain that the Japanese do not intend to close the present campaign until they make another desperate effort to crush the Russian army. Transports are now loading troops and supplies at Kobe and Hiroshima. These will be landed at Yingkow and sent north on the railroad. It is understood that at least 100,000 men and 100 guns will be added to the Japanese army before Oct. 1. A majority of these are seasoned troops from Northern Japan, who are able to withstand the Manchurian winter.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Mukden pictures the pitiable condition of the natives in the area of operations. Chinese refugees, he says, are now pouring into Mukden, as they earlier streamed into Hai-Cheng and Liao-Yang. There are sad processions on every road, carrying remnants of their possessions, a few lean ponies or oxen, little stores of grain and household possessions. Some ride on carts, but many, including women and children, are compelled to walk in the deep mud. All of them abandoned their only real wealth, consisting of standing crops of millet and beans, that were ready for harvesting. Destitution faces them this winter.

The whole fertile plain south of Mukden is depopulated. The Hun River valley, and the country west and east are all deserted. Some of the inhabitants crossed the Liao River and went westward, while others fled to the forests to the east, where Christians hid during the Boxer terror. The neutrality of the villages in the battle area increased their danger in one respect, because each combatant, suspecting the other of sheltering therein on the assumption that their neutrality would be respected, has shelled the places with destructive effect. This explains the apparently wanton burning of many villages around Liao-Yang. Such profits as were made from the employment of labor and the sale of commodities previous to the fighting have gone into the pockets of a few clever exploiters, or have been swallowed up in the devastation following the battles.

ALEXIEFF HAS RESIGNED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Viceroy Alexieff, desirous to avoid giving color to the reports of antagonism between Gen. Kouropatkin and himself, has asked the Czar to relieve him from the nominal post of commander of the land and sea forces of Russia in the Far East, which command he has never exercised, and that he be required to exercise political functions only. The Czar is said to have consented.

KAISER AND CZAR.

A Polish newspaper, published at Cracow, says that the Kaiser will have a meeting with the Czar at Skiernowice, a town of Poland, 42 miles south-west of Warsaw, shortly and that great political importance is ascribed in St. Petersburg to the meeting.

SKILFUL RETREAT.

A despatch from London says:—Gen. Kouropatkin's latest report is regarded here as candid, soldierly and lucid, giving a clearer appreciation of the happening than the more graphic accounts of the correspondents. Nevertheless it does not affect the judgement of the critics. The result confirms in the holders of rival views here their respective opinions that the honors rest with Gen. Kouropatkin, whose retreat was one of the most skilful in history, and contrarily, that the Russians suffered a severe defeat, which was prevented from being overwhelming by Gen. Kouropatkin's prompt order to retreat and his skill in conducting the withdrawal. It is held that Gen. Orloff's failure at Sykwantun, or as the Japanese call it, Heivingtai, decided the result. It is remarked as strange that Gen. Kouropatkin does not refer to the dangerous position in which for a time his movements were placed by Gen. Kuroki.

Unofficial reports received from St. Petersburg attribute to the Cossacks an important part in repelling Gen. Kuroki's turning operations. They occupied a hill. They dismounted and drove back the Japanese with their lances.

There is a story of friction between Gens. Samsonoff and Orloff. During the battle it is alleged that Gen. Orloff asked Gen. Samsonoff to send Cossacks to his assistance. Gen. Samsonoff refused, partly owing to the untried character of Gen. Orloff's troops. The correspondent justifies Gen. Samsonoff's action, declaring that cavalry certainly would have been annihilated.

Nothing has been received enabling a harmonization of the conflicting reports concerning the Russian intention to hold Mukden nor otherwise. It is anticipated that there will be no further serious operations for some days, the Japanese, apart from their exhaustion, being believed to be short of ammunition.

AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Field Marshal Oyama reports that some of the enemy, with a few guns, are posted in the direction of Sankeishi. They frequently fire at the Japanese. There is some Russian cavalry at Wulitatsu and Shuang-Taitsu. The enemy has also been in several places between Sinmintang and Mukden.

Gen. Nodzu reports that the ammunition of the Japanese right column was gradually running out on Sept. 3, although the enemy's fire had not diminished. This decided Gen. Nodzu to order a bayonet charge. The Russian fire for some time, however, prevented the Japanese from getting in. It was only at 7.50 in the evening that the Twentieth Infantry succeeded in breaking through. Other charges followed. Position after position was rushed, but after the entrenchments were occupied the Russians fired fiercely from the walls of Liao-Yang. It was not until 10.20 that Gen. Nodzu's troops occupied the south gate of the city and bivouacked. The whole line of entrenchments and the northern city were not secured until after midnight. Gen. Nodzu sent a force east of the city at dawn on Sept. 4 to pursue the Russians, but the destruction of the bridges prevented them from crossing the Taitsu River.

PRIVATE LED BATTALION

General Nodzu reports to Tokio that the heaviest fighting at Liao-Yang occurred during the evening of Sept. 3. The Twentieth Regiment, having previously lost successively commanders, sacrificially a second and dislodged the Russians from their redoubts at Yusfangmia. There were no Japanese officers above the rank of captain. Capt. Yogami, commanding the regiment, led the charge, and inspirited his men. The reserves unhesitatingly filled the gaps in the assaulting line. The men, unmindful of wire entanglements and other obstructions, rushed up to the Russian works, shouting "Banzai." One battalion lost all its officers in the first clash, and a private subsequently commanded it. One company was reduced to fourteen or fifteen men. The regiment's losses were from twelve to thirteen hundred.

HARBIN A VAST HOSPITAL.

A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg states that Harbin has been converted into one vast hospital. Even the churches and theatres are filled. There are 35,000 wounded men from the battles around Liao-Yang.

FORTIFYING THE HEIGHTS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—Field Marshal Oyama confirms the reports that a considerable force of Russians remains south of the Hun River, and says the Russians are fortifying the heights on both sides of the Liao River at Tie Pass.

BIG FIRE AT HALIFAX.

Nearly a Score of Buildings Reduced to Ashes.

A Halifax, N.S., despatch says: With a gale sweeping over the city at a rate of 52 miles an hour as registered by the Citadel windometer, a fire broke out on Thursday afternoon in a building in the middle of the block on Water Street bounded by Sackville and Prince Streets. The gale was from the southwest, and was so severe that it was hard for pedestrians to keep their feet. Under such circumstances the flames spread north and south with frightful rapidity, and in an hour after the alarm was sounded a score of buildings were ablaze, many of them being reduced to ashes.

Good fortune, however, once more came to the rescue of Halifax, and two hours after the outbreak of the conflagration the wind died down, and being from the south-west, carried the flames away from the city and towards the harbor front. Had it been from the eastward the destruction must have been much more complete. As it is, the loss will amount to $250,999, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. More than half the insurance loss will be borne by three local companies, the Acadia, Halifax and Nova Scotia.

BOMB CAUSED PANIC.

Explosion at Gate of Orphan Asylum in Barcelona.

A despatch from Barcelona says:—The bomb exploded at the gate of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, in this city, Tuesday night, caused a panic in the place, where there are 12 nuns and 90 girls. The principal entrance was entirely destroyed. The bomb is said to have been identical with that found in the street near the Law Courts the other day. Police are patrolling the vicinity, searching for the perpetrators of the crime.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

MARKETS OF WORLD.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Wheat.—New No. 2 white and red Winter sold outside at $1.05, and old grades are nominal at $1.08 to $1.09. No. 2 goose wheat nominal at 90 to 92c east, and No. 2 Spring at $1 east. Manitoba wheat is easier; No. 1 Northern is quoted at $1.11 to $1.12; No. 2 Norther at 1.08 to $1.09; and No. 3 Northern at $1.05 to $1.06, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—New No. 2 white is quoted at 32 to 32½c low freights, and at 31½ to 32c north and west. No. 1 new white is steady at 33c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 44 to 45c middle freights; No. 3 extra, 42 to 43c, and No. 3 at 40 to 41c middle freights.

Peas—The market is firm at 63 to 64c at outside points.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 62c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 61c. Canadian corn is scarce and firm at 3c west.

Rye—The market is firm, with prices ruling at 59 to 60c east or west.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.40 to $4.50 in buyers' sacks, east or west. Straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade, in barrels, $4.80 to $5. Manitoba flours unchanged; No. 1 patents, $5.70; No. 2 patents, 5.40; and strong bakers', $5.30 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $13.50 to $14, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran, in sacks, $18 and shorts at $20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and hand-picked at $1.40 to $1.45.

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

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $1.85 per dozen.

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 of new at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 65 to 75c per bushel, out of store.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; yearlings, 8 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 12c per lb.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 8½ to 8¾c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $14.50 to $15; do., short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, light to medium, 13c; do. heavy 12c; rolls 9½c, shoulders, 8½ to 9c; backs, 14c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 7¾c; pails 8c.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14½ to 16c; ordinary to choice large rolls 13 to 15c; low to medium grades, 10 to 11c; creamery prints, 19 to 20c; solids, 18 to 19c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 17½ to 18c per dozen; seconds at 14 to 15c.

Cheese—Sales at 9¼ to 9½c per lb., the latter twins.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 28.—Flour—Strong. Wheat—Spring, unsettled; No. 1 Northern old, carloads, $1.34; Winter No. 2 red in store, $1.20. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 61c; No. 2 corn, 60½. Oats—Steady; No. 1 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Rye—No. 2 through billed, 2½c. Canal freights—Steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20.—Wheat—Cash, $1.15½; Sept. $1.14¾; Dec., $1.16½; May, $1.18¾.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.24; No. 2 Northern, $1.21; Dec. $1.14 bid. Rye—No. 1, 76½ to 77c. Barley—No. 2, 57c; sample, 37 to 58c; Corn—Dec. 53 to 53½c asked.

Duluth, Sept. 20.—Wheat—New No. 1 hard, $5.25½; No. 1 Northern, $1.24½; No. 2 Northern, $1.14½; old No. 1 Northern, $1.14½; No. 2 Northern, $1.19½; Sept., $1.22½; Dec., $1.16½; May, $1.19.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The run of butcher and light cattle was fairly heavy at the Western Cattle Market this morning, but again the percentage of poor stock was too large, and there was hardly enough good cattle offering to supply the demand. The export trade was very quiet, owing to the scarcity of cattle. Trade in sheep and lambs was fairly active, and hogs were unchanged and weak in tone. The run amounted to 98 cars, and included 1,326 cattle, 2,800 sheep and lambs, 1,650 hogs and 94 calves.

Export Cattle—Trade was light, as very few cattle were offering. The market was steady to firm in tone, and quotations are unchanged. The demand for good export cattle is brisk. Choice cattle were quoted at $4.90 to $5.05, good to common at $4.70 to $4.80, and cows at $3.75 to $4.

Butcher Cattle—If anything, there was a slightly firmer tone to the market for good butchers. For some time there have been few of this class offering, and the demand for them has been steady and active. Those of this class offering to-day were sold readily, and at prices well up to quoted figures. The demand for the poor cattle was light and they were slow for sale, but despite the heavy offerings they were about cleared up towards the end of the day. The tone of the trading was easier. Quotations all round are about steady. Good to choice are quoted at $4.25 to $4.60, fair to good at $3.80 to $4, mixed lots medium at $3 to $3.40, and cows at $2 to $3.50.

Stockers and Feeders—A good many of these cattle were offering, and the better class of stock sold well. Others were slow. Prices all round are quoted unchanged. Stockers are quoted at $2.60 to $4 for heavies, and $2 to $3 for light. Light bulls are quoted at $1.75 to $2.75. Feeders are unchanged at $2 to $4.25 per cwt.

Milch Cows—Trade was more active and some good cows were on the market. They sold at prices ranging from $30 to $64 each.

Calves—Were steady to firm, and everything was sold early. They are quoted at $2 to $10 each, and 3½ to 5½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—The run was heavy, but the demand was active, and everything was sold early. Prices were steady to firm. Export are quoted higher at $3 to $4 per cwt., culls at $3 to $4 each, and lambs at $4.50 to $4.60 per cwt., and $2.50 to $4 each.

Hogs—The market is weak in tone, but quoted unchanged at $5.25 per cwt. for selects and $5 for lights and fats.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.

Criminal Instincts in a Boy Are Corrected.

An Indianapolis, Indiana, despatch says: The correction of criminal instincts by a surgical operation is the latest feat of the Juvenile Court. Jesse Beard, fifteen years old, was brought into the Juvenile Court in March by his mother, and was charged with being incorrigible. He had been away from home five days, and the mother and sister of the boy thought that he should be put in some institution where he could be managed. Pending an investigation of the case, Mrs. Helen W. Rogers, chief probation officer, and others of the court, conceived the idea that a physical defect was responsible for the lad's mental attitude. The mother and sister then remembered a fall received by the boy when three years old. He had struck his head on a rock in a stream where he was wading. Dr. Kohlmer's examination showed a concave formation of the skull where it should have been convex. Arrangements for an operation were made, but they were not carried out until July 5th, as the boy had run away in the meantime.

The operation by Dr. Kohlmer involved the removal of three pieces of the skull, on the under side of which he found thick growths pressing against the head. The boy was allowed to leave the hospital fourteen days later, well and strong as ever, but showing a remarkable difference in his manner. The old surliness and ungovernable temper were gone, and he was perfectly amenable to the wishes of his mother. The mind of the boy has cleared, and he seems extremely bright. It is believed that he will learn rapidly in school and make up for the worthless years. He understands what has happened to him, and says he is very thankful to the court and to the doctor.

He will enter a special school in connection with Shortridge High School, maintained for truants and backward students, this week. The boy has not been in school for three years because of his incorrigibility, and at the time he was taken out of school he had reached only the second grade—the class of boys eight years old.

SIX MEN BADLY INJURED.

Boiler at the Toronto Bolt Works Exploded.

A Toronto despatch says: About 1.45 on Wednesday afternoon one of the tubular boilers in the engine room of the McDonnell rolling mill at Sunnyside exploded with terrible force, badly injuring six of the workmen. Part of the building was wrecked and hurled in all directions, the boiler lifted from its bed and a large metal smokestack fell in. Fortunately the building being of open construction the force of the explosion was confined to the part of the building near the boilers, and the men in the other part of the mill escaped. For those at work near the boilers there was no chance of escape, and they were carried out with the wreck of the roof and boiler.

Six were found badly injured, two more severely than the others. The police and ambulances were quickly on the scene, and Doctors Hart, Lynd, Griffiths and Hunter did what they could for the men, who were conveyed to the Western Hospital.

The injured are:—William Dickson, both arms broken and badly scalded about upper part of body. Fred Jones, compound fracture of leg and scalded. Alex Watson, George Wood, J. Hall, and Albert Dunford.

Superintendent Jolley and several others were struck by falling bricks. The mill is operated by the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company.

HURLED FROM A BALLOON.

Two Soldiers Killed and Six Fatally Injured.

A despatch from Vienna says:—During military ballooning exercises at St. Hulweissenburg Wednesday a sudden puff of wind lifted a balloon with a number of soldiers hanging to the ropes. Eight of the soldiers were hurled against a rock, and two of them were killed outright and six were fatally injured. The balloon disappeared.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Thirty-Nine Cases Reported in London in a Year.

A despatch from London says:—An official return shows that thirty-nine of the deaths in London last year were due to starvation.

THE VALUE OF OUR FAIRS

SHOULD BE MEANS OF GIVING INFORMATION.

The New Educational Features—A Substitute for the Fair.

It is a self-evident proposition that agricultural fairs which receive grants of public money should give the public something of value therefor. It is not the province of governments in these days to assist in providing amusement for the people. A good many agricultural societies are now making an earnest effort to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and and their example is being followed by the large exhibitions which do not ordinarily receive legislative grants. There are still some fairs, controlled largely by the business men of the towns, which seem to be held for the purpose of attracting visitors who will prove good customers, but the number is fortunately becoming few. It is now generally recognised that shows exist primarily for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions.

The up-to-date fair secures the services of expert judges, who explain their reasons for their decisions in the ring and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In this way the judging may be made an educational feature instead of merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or

BIASED IN THEIR JUDGMENT.

The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing food-stuffs and on whom the prosperity of Canada depends. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls may be shown, with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British and domestic markets and exhibitions of killing, plucking and packing for export. A model poultry house, with incubators, brooders, fattening crates and other appliances, interested thousands of visitors at the Toronto fair this year. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export should be given in fruit districts by expert packers, and the most approved styles of fruit packages exhibited.

Another feature worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only a few have yet taken up, is the growing of illustration plots on the fair grounds. At a small expense a very interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn fodder and pasture plants, turnips, mangels and sugar beets can be provided. By studying these plots farmers may learn just what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus bringing home to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the experimental farms. In all kinds of farm crops the yield per acre may be materially increased and the quality substantially improved by the use of seed which has been graded up by careful growing and systematic, intelligent selection, continued without interruption from year to year. This fact cannot be too soon brought home to the farmers of Canada, and one of the best ways of doing so would be to have on view at the fairs representative exhibits of the great work being done by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Demonstrations of agricultural processes are interesting to everyone, one, but the operation of a model kitchen and dining-room, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on domestic science, will appeal especially to the farmers'

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

That the children may be led to take an intelligent interest in the fair, prizes might well be offered for exhibits by school children of cut flowers, grains, clovers and grasses, roots and vegetables, fruits, pressed and mounted wild flowers, weeds and weed seeds, beneficial and injurious insects and native woods. These exhibits could be supplemented by essays for which prizes might be offered. Wherever tried this plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of nature. Every precaution should be taken to have a good clean fair, where all the boys and girls may go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without coming in contact with any injurious influence.

Many agricultural societies, particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, do not hold fairs, but in lieu thereof buy and maintain pure bred sires for the use of their members. This is a practice which might well be imitated more largely in Ontario, where the number of fairs seems excessive. By adhering to one breed of cattle, horses, sheep or swine, as the case may be, the stock belonging to the members of a society may be graded up wonderfully at a small cost, but the habit of changing continually from one breed to another must prove fatal to all plans for building up a good, uniform herd or flock of grades, which is just what the average farmer needs.

THREATENED CZAR'S LIFE.

Message Left in His Desk Has Created Panic.

A despatch to London from St. Petersburg says a court attendant is authority for the following story: "A fortnight ago the Czar found written on a blotting pad of his desk the words, 'Beware, your life is threatened.' The Czar at once ordered enquiries to be made, in an effort to find the culprit, but without avail. Three days later the incident was repeated. The conspirator informed the Czar's chief detective that he had nothing to fear, as they were not looking for fools like him. The Imperial household is in a state of panic since the occurrence."

SCONDENSED NEWS ITEM

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

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

CANADA.

The Kamloops sawmills, lumber and logs, were burned on Saturday. Loss, $50,000.

The special committee of the Brantford City Council decided to recommend the construction of a municipal telephone system, at an estimated cost of $37,000.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, who has returned to Montreal from the coast, said that the salmon fisheries difficulty with the United States would be soon amicably settled.

William Elliott, of Shawville, a village constable, charged a lunatic he was taking to the asylum in the manger of a stable at Ottawa. He was ordered to take his charge to the police station.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Trades Union Congress at Leeds passed a strong resolution upholding the principles of free trade.

British trade returns for August show a decrease of $1,607,500 in imports and an increase of $3,475,000 in exports.

The British Trades Union Congress condemned the Government's action in sanctioning the employment of Chinese labor in South Africa.

Sir H. Tozer, Agent-General in London, says he will recommend to his Government the adoption of Canada's methods for securing immigrants.

Burgess, the French swimming champion, made an attempt to swim across the English Channel from Folkestone, but had to leave the water when within two miles of the French shore.

A British War Office contract has been awarded to an American firm.

The King telegraphed his congratulations to the Arctic expedition steamer Discovery, which has arrived at Plymouth.

UNITED STATES.

Forest fires are causing great damage in California.

The town of Warren, Idaho, has been wiped out by fire. Loss $100,000.

Experiments are to be made in the United States with steel railway ties.

Eight persons were drowned in the Delaware River near Philadelphia in a collision between a steamboat and a launch on Saturday.

Because her husband went to a baseball game despite her protest, Mrs. Charles Evans of Monterey, Ia., took poison. She died four months to the floor it struck her 1-year-old daughter, crushing it to death.

GENERAL.

Newfoundlanders think France has capitulated to the fishery interests, and will ask modification of the French shore treaty.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Citizens Appeal for Better Police Protection.

A despatch from New York says:—Murders, highway robberies, burglaries and crimes of violence in New York made such an appalling record that newspapers and committees of citizens are making frantic appeals to the authorities for better protection. The frequency of such crimes was not realized until the newspapers began to compile and publish lists of such crimes. Here are alarming. The borough of Manhattan alone, as summed up in Herald:

"In addition to the twenty-two murders since Aug. 1, in which there have been less than a half dozen arrests, and the seventy-two cases of felonious assault, in which no arrests have been made, it was learned from the police records of the same period that there have been 121 cases of burglary and highway robbery in Manhattan and the Bronx, without a single arrest. This does not include many other cases in which arrests have been made."

TWO BRUTAL MURDERS.

Terrible Crimes Brought to Light in Cleveland.

A despatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says:—The body of a middle aged woman was discovered floating down the river on Wednesday, tightly wedged in a trunk. The police believe the woman was murdered. Later the Coroner examined the remains and found that the woman's skull had been crushed. Letters were in the trunk directed to Margaret Lyons, 278 St. Clair street, Cleveland. William Lyons, colored, was arrested on suspicion. The police say that the trunk doubtless belonged to some member of the Lyons family. No trace of the person named could be obtained there.

Shortly afterwards the body of a man was taken from the river with a rope about the neck. His pockets were filled with stones, and the hands were tied together. A Longshoremen's Union card in the name of Robert Lowery, Colorado, was found on the body. It is supposed that the man was murdered and thrown in the river.

THANKSGIVING DAY FIXED.

Ministers Decide on Nov. 17th as the Date.

An Ottawa despatch says: At Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet an order-in-Council was passed fixing Thanksgiving Day for Thursday, Nov. 17. Strong representations had been made in favor of selecting a Monday for the celebration, but the Ministers decided to stick to Thursday.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

London's birth rate and death rate are steadily declining.

The Salvation Army is the modern Tower of Babel. The staff officers speak 42 languages.

The Prince of Wales is giving £1,000 towards the endowment of the Bishopric of Southwark.

The oldest waiter in London is 94 years of age. He gets up at four in the morning and lasts the latter.

It was announced at the recent Wesleyan Conference that the Wesley dist million fund had been completed.

Mr. John Caine, father of the novelist, descended from a long line of Manx farmers, has died in his 84th year.

Paradise, a well-known beauty spot near Fareham, was devastated by a heath fire which broke out on the 18th ult.

There has been a further reduction of working hours in the Lancashire cotton trade from [illegible] hours to [illegible] hours per week.

The number of Russians and Poles who arrived in London in 1902 was more than double the other national ities put together.

The Army Council has approved the award of the Victoria Cross to 619 officers and men who have served 20 years without service.

"The Cobweb" was the title of one of Richardson's historic inns which has just gone out of business. It had existed for 250 years.

The South African memorial to the Coldstream Guards was placed in St. Paul's Cathedral by the colonel of the regiment.

The House of Commons sat for 24 hours continuously on the 19th and 20th ult. defeating the Parnell Land Bill, the longest sitting on an Irish question for forty years.

Her Royal Highness the Infanta Eulalie of Spain has arrived in London, and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Raalte at 16 Grosvenor Square.

Jesse Ward, an old Hill parishioner, died the other day on one occasion while waiting to [illegible] an engagement, he was [illegible] in a coffin.

Rear Admiral Watson, of the United States Navy, has been granted permission by the Admiralty to visit the Devonport and Chatham dockyards.

A HUSBANDS JOKE.

The convivial husband, addicted to late hours at the club, and the patient wife waiting at home are very familiar objects in every day life. It is not often, however, that the two figure so amusingly as was the case at a certain [illegible] entertainment in which [illegible] occurred. After many disappointments the wife had extracted a promise from her spouse that he would not a little show of [illegible] sobriety, that he would [illegible] from a supper party at [illegible]. She told him candidly [illegible] not much faith in [illegible] man is nothing if not [illegible] an agreement to [illegible] was sealed on [illegible] manner as the [illegible] departure.

The wife [illegible] hour or so [illegible] and, returning [illegible] coming of her lord and master.

Eleven o'clock [illegible] had not yet appeared; [illegible] the wife was [illegible] hope and [illegible] had each in turn [illegible] of her feelings, [illegible] of bitter tears, [illegible] refuge of the bedroom.

There, in the darkness, a startling sound assailed her [illegible] trembling, with a [illegible] she listened again [illegible] it was a man's [illegible] light as a match [illegible] and there, snugly [illegible] the blankets, lay the [illegible] waiting for at [illegible] hours!

The husband, who [illegible] practical joke, has [illegible] with great relish [illegible] he made a mistake [illegible] the supper party, he [illegible] again before his [illegible] quietly stole up to [illegible] half, curiously enough, [illegible] to appreciate the humor of the story.

DULY EXPLAINED

A famous scientist, whose early home had been in a [illegible] had long promised [illegible] of his boyhood and delivered a lecture in aid of the funds of [illegible] institutions of the place. At last he fulfilled his promise, and the lecture was given.

When, at its close, he was conversing with some of the principal promoters of the [illegible] they warmly congratulated him on the lucidity with which he made his rather technical matter interesting and clear to his somewhat uncultured audience.

"Oh," said he, by way of explanation, "I invariably fix my attention upon that member of my audience who strikes me as having the least intelligent face, and I continue to explain any subject upon which I touch until I see by that person's expression that he understands it."

Almost directly afterwards the leading public official of the little town came into the room and made his way to where the scientist was standing.

"Sir," he exclaimed, "you cannot possibly believe how much real pleasure you have given me to-night. It seemed to me all the time as if your eye was never away from me, that you spoke to me alone, and that your whole wish was to make me understand every word you said."

SIMPLE

Abiding Trust Which

(Entered according to [illegible] liament of Canada, [illegible] Thousand Nine Hundred [illegible] by Wm. Baily, at the Department of Agriculture.)

A despatch from Lo[illegible] Rev. Frank De Witt T[illegible] ed from the following [illegible] er the lilies of the fi[illegible] 28.

Jesus points us [illegible] flowers of the field a[illegible] consider them, for the [illegible] sage for the soul of [illegible] out the ages since Je[illegible] words, God has been [illegible] garden in the fields, [illegible] blossoms, as they lift [illegible] faces upward to receive [illegible] and the rain, have be[illegible] sweet way bringing [illegible] message and helping [illegible] written word. What [illegible] text brings before us [illegible] on the green carpet [illegible] hillside, the group [illegible] ciples whom He has [illegible] ly chosen to follow H[illegible] istry, standing behind [illegible] fore Him and on [illegible] eager, attentive, [illegible] tudes, press to hear H[illegible] us, looking out upon [illegible] sea, the anxious, [illegible] hungry-looking faces [illegible] the starving, unsatisfied [illegible] keeping their vigil, [illegible] throb of that restless [illegible] the anxious thoughts [illegible] which follow relentlessly [illegible] heels of those people [illegible] Nemesis; He understands [illegible] and struggle which [illegible] day—the anxiety for [illegible] of life and the fretting [illegible] sures and luxuries. A[illegible] ish multitude gathered [illegible] Saviour in the Galilee [illegible] different from the [illegible] day. There are the [illegible] and careworn faces [illegible] same, hungry, [illegible] breaking forth from [illegible] soul; there are the [illegible] same discontent, [illegible] pursuit for the perishing [illegible] this life—for food and [illegible] pleasures, and for wealth [illegible] power. Jesus as He [illegible] the world to-day from [illegible] glory sees

HUMAN NATURE.

He can point us back [illegible] which our text brings [illegible] ask us to see there [illegible] trayal in miniature of [illegible] of human heart and [illegible]

But Jesus saw more [illegible] erish and anxious [illegible] saw more than that [illegible] faces, over which [illegible] marks of care and [illegible] wholesome pleasures [illegible] had traced their [illegible] if He had not, I [illegible] heart would have [illegible] human need and [illegible] Him there was [illegible] heart or bring [illegible] vine eyes. But that [illegible] saw. The grass and [illegible] field were there. [illegible] they spoke their [illegible] God's faithful care [illegible] and of their glad [illegible] and trust as the [illegible] But the multitudes [illegible] Ruthlessly and [illegible] crushed the grass and [illegible] robed lilies under [illegible] They were pressing [illegible] hardly knew what [illegible] and material [illegible] hearts hard and [illegible] to the whispered [illegible] glad flowers at their [illegible] how that is true to [illegible] materialistic age [illegible] sense and thought [illegible] how the lilies of the [illegible] birds of the air, how [illegible] nature would [illegible] to the heart of man [illegible] learn of God through [illegible] in them the clear [illegible] His Word!

The fields bring [illegible] message. It is [illegible] new. Jesus says to [illegible] We turn our anxious, [illegible] isfied hearts towards [illegible] the lilies of the field [illegible] alone to drink in the [illegible] to fill the passing [illegible] grance and bright[illegible] simply to admire [illegible] ously gush over their [illegible] lines and their [illegible] Not to examine them [illegible] tific eye and regard [illegible] more specimens for [illegible] Not to regard them [illegible] model to be painted [illegible] scape and lend their [illegible] to brighten and

GLORIFY THE [illegible]

Not any of these [illegible] talking to the gushing [illegible] tal and esthetic, not [illegible] not to the artist. [illegible] ture for more than [illegible] self. He saw deeper [illegible] site colorings and [illegible] and beautiful [illegible] heard the spiritual in [illegible] nature whispered. [illegible] neath the beauty and [illegible] the lessons which could [illegible] and God's Word. An[illegible] "Consider the lilies [illegible] Have you considered [illegible] you say. How I [illegible] through the fields, how [illegible] search through the [illegible] mosses and the ferns [illegible] violets which bright[illegible] shaded nooks. How I [illegible] song of the bird, in the [illegible] stream, in the murmuring [illegible] as the hurrying breeze [illegible] leaf to leaf and sets [illegible] whispering of his visit [illegible] flight, in the [illegible]