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ROOSEVELT AS MEDIATOR

Russia and Japan Agreed, Says the Times' Correspondent.

NEGOTIATIONS ON.

Thundering correspondent of the Times claims to have information from unimpeachable sources showing that Russia and Japan have selected President Roosevelt as mediator. Negotiations are in progress, and a suspension of hostilities is expected.

The Government's denial of the report that it had formulated a plan on which peace might be based was literally and technically true. There is the best reason for asserting that Russia and Japan, under conditions she could not accept, the payment of an indemnity and the cessation of territory. Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, communicated what he called Russia's negative proposal to the French Government a few days ago. To France, in fact, belongs the credit of prompting Russia to enter upon negotiations. There is no denying the influence of the peace campaign led by the French press and the failure of the Russian arms.

Parisian circles express the belief that the success of Count Lamsdorff's plan in opening the negotiations thereby reserves a field of promise. For instance, if the Japanese insist upon an indemnity, Russia would be able to cede the southern portion of Saghalien. It is said Russia is preparing to retreat to the Siberian frontier. Admiral Rojestvensky is hastening to Eastern waters as a demonstration of her readiness and ability to resume the campaign. The selection of President Roosevelt as mediator was due to Japanese influence, regarded in St. Petersburg as a piece of excellent discrimination. The Japanese will thereby have a friend, who, at the outset, will make it a point of bringing the negotiations to a speedy close, and who, therefore, will have been likely to have the difficult post of mediator if the Japanese intended to present extreme demands.

The correspondent adds, however, that it would be presumptuous to draw the early conclusion of a war. It is the opinion of the wisest and most influential Russians that the question of peace is not to be decided upon internal grounds. If the unrest grows, it will be hastened. If, contrary to expectation, the disorders subside, negotiations at Washington are likely to be retarded. If, again, the Japanese demands prove incompatible with Russian considerations, the Mikado will resort to a national loan to decide the question of war.

An official statement has been made concerning that the Minister of the Interior has proposed, and the Tsar has approved, of a plan whereby elections for calling a representative assembly will be completed in two months.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

A despatch from Harbin says: Japanese scouting parties are active endeavoring to pierce the screen of Russian outpost posts and ascertain the disposition and strength of the Russian forces, their attempts at reconnoitering on the nature of reinforcements in force. A few Japanese batteries, which have pushed forward, occasionally drop shrapnel shells in suspected places. On Sunday there was a smart brush near Gen. Mistchenko's position. Gen. Mistchenko is stationed at Sanpaoze, pressing forward in a determined endeavor to make a strategic reconnaissance and learn the Japanese position in this quarter. The Russians repulsed the advance without recovering their dispositions. There were insignificant losses. Aside from these reconnaissances, affairs are generally quiet on the Russian positions.

Reliable reports say that heavy Japanese reinforcements are constantly arriving.

TO QUIT SAGHALIEN.

A despatch from Tokio says: No action has yet occurred here to indicate the possibility of peace. The Minister of War and the Ministry of Marine continue their activities as if preparing for war for years. New levies are being constantly sent to the front. It is officially stated that the Japanese columns are following the Russians northward. Interest here in the campaign is being partly diverted to the eastward. It is expected that the Russians are preparing to abandon the Island of Saghalien when its waters are free of ice.

The Russians are strengthening themselves north of Tumen River, Corea. In the vicinity of Hunchun, north of Possiet Bay, and at points on the railroad in the vicinity of Ussuri, 160 miles east by north of Harbin. A good highway extends from Possiet Bay northward to Ninguta, which adjoins the Kirin Road.

ANOTHER RETREAT?

A despatch from St. Petersburg to-day states that the Japanese have left the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok. They have sent Russian siege guns, captured at Port Arthur, in the direction of Vladivostok.

The Russians, after a severe fight, have evacuated Gunshu Pass.

FIX THE DATE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says Japanese proclamations have reached Harbin announcing that the Japanese intend to occupy Harbin about the middle of April.

CONTROL OF MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, says: Chinese merchants arriving here after a circuitous flight from Mukden relate that the Japanese have taken over the administration of Manchuria. They have installed Japanese officials in place of the Chinese, have taken possession of the Russian administrative buildings, and have established a Japanese police force at Mukden.

The work of converting the railroad from Port Dalny to Mukden into a narrow gauge road has been completed, giving the Japanese three railroad lines of supply, from Seoul by way of Feng-Wang-Cheng, from Port Dalny to Mukden and over the Sinmintin Road, which the Japanese are reported to have leased.

Fresh Japanese troops are reported to be arriving at the front.

RAILWAY WRECK.

Twenty-eight Homeseekers Hurt in C. P. R. Accident.

A Winnipeg despatch says: One of the sections of the westbound Colonist extra train on the Canadian Pacific, in charge of Conductor McDonald, of Rat Portage, was derailed at Dryden, a small station about 200 miles east of Winnipeg, at 7.35 on Thursday morning. Two people, Miss Clara Bailey, of Macoc, Ont., and Mrs. Wm. Desam, of Dundalk, were seriously injured. The other passengers escaped with the exception of 26, who sustained slight injuries.

The train consisted of 12 passenger coaches and a caboose, and it is supposed that a broken rail was the cause of the accident. Four coaches left the rails. Immediately after the accident the train crew and railway men from Dryden took charge of the injured, who were removed to the hotel in Dryden, where the doctor of that place, assisted by medical men summoned from Ignace, Wabigoon, and Rat Portage, looked after their wounds. Miss Bailey was bruised about the chest, and Mrs. Desam had her right leg broken. The names and addresses of those who sustained slight injuries are—Mr. and Mrs. Pickersgill, Simcoe; Lena Elliott, Fairfield Plains; W. A. MacLeod, Berlin; James A. Anderson, Orcton; Sime Lovette, Meaford; Harry Wilson, Bloomfield; James Fometson, Toronto; Mrs. McClary and Miss Gladys McClary, Napanee; Lily Bouchard, Talbotville; John Bailey, Allan Bailey, Macoc; Daniel McKay, Whitechurch; James Morris, Kaladar; D. F. Stuart, Mrs. Stuart, Ailsa Craig; Wm. Thom, Sundridge; R. J. Hough, Wellington, Prince Edward County; Thos. Calderwood, Brougham; John Laughin, Waverton; Edward Lennox, Cornwall; John Bold, Morrisburg; Annie Gibson, Wiarton; Frank Jacobs, Brussels; Thos. O'Leary, Hastings. Total 28.

The majority of the passengers on the train and all those injured were Ontario people on their way West on the special homeseekers' excursion. The wreckage was cleared away by noon, only five hours' delay to traffic having been caused.

TERRORISTS ARRESTED.

One of Them a Director of the Bomb Campaign.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says ten arrests that have been made by Gen. Trepoff's special police are officially regarded as of the greatest importance. It is believed that the prisoners include some of the chiefs of the terrorist organization. Even greater importance is attached to the discovery of documents belonging to the prisoners, which it is believed will enable the Government to deal a more effective blow upon the terrorists. The principal prisoner is named Zavitsky. It is alleged that he is educated and wealthy. He is known to be a violent revolutionist and one of the directors of the bomb campaign. He recently arrived from abroad with a false passport, as did also the other persons in custody. Two of them are women. One is the well known Mme. Ivanovskaia, 50 years old, who had been vainly sought since the assassination of Czar Alexander. The other woman prisoner is described as being young and beautiful. She is a daughter of Gen. Leontieva, ex-Governor of Poland and Poltava. Two of the male prisoners were disguised as cabmen. They had been watching the movements of Governor-General Trepoff, Grand Duke Vladimir and M. Boulygine, Minister of the Interior.

SEVENTY PER CENT. DIE.

Fearful Mortality Among Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Cases.

A New York despatch says:—Thirty-two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported during one day in the boroughs of Greater New York. Several cases are also reported in Passaic, N.J., where one of the public schools will be closed, two deaths having already resulted among the pupils. The Board of Experts appointed by Health Commissioner Darlington continues its labors, but as yet has found no cause of the prevalence of the disease. The death rate in well-defined cases amounts to more than 70 per cent.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, April 4.—Wheat—No. 2 white and red are quoted at $1.04 to $1.05 outside. No. 2 goose quoted at 89 to 90c east. Manitoba wheat is easier, with No. 1 Northern quoted at 99c lake ports at opening of navigation; No. 2 Northern at 95½ to 96c, and No. 3 Northern at 89 to 90c.

Oats—No. 2 white are quoted at 41 to 42c at outside points, and at 44c here. No. 2 white at 43½ to 44c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 46 to 47c middle freights; No. 3 extra at 45c, and No. 3 at 43c middle freights.

Peas—The market is steady, with dealers quoting 67 to 68c at outside points.

Corn—Canadian yellow quoted at 47 to 48c, and mixed at 47c west, guaranteed sound. American No. 3 yellow, 56½c Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 56c.

Rye—No. 2 is nominal at 69 to 70c at outside points.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $4.45 to $4.50 in buyers' sacks, east or west, straight rollers of special brands, for domestic trade in bbls, $5 to $5.10. Manitoba flours unchanged: No. 1 patents, $5.-50 to $5.60; No. 2 patents, $5.30 to $5.40, and strong bakers', $5.20 to $5.25 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $15.50 to $16, and shorts at $17.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18 to $19, and shorts at $20 to $21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Choice stock, $2.50 to $3 per bbl.; cooking apples, $1.50 per bbl.

Beans—Prime sell in small lots at $1.60 to $1.65, and hand-picked $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 32 to 33c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7½ to 8c per lb. Comb honey, $1.75 to $2 per dozen.

Evaporated Apples—Dealers quote 5½c, and dried at 3 to 3½c per lb.

Maple Syrup—Genuine syrup quoted at $1 to $1.17 per Imperial gallon, and mixed at 90c. Sugar is quoted at 9 to 10c per lb.

Hay—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at $8 to $8.50 on track here, and No. 2 at $6.50 to $7.

Straw—The market is unchanged, with car lots quoted at $6 to $6.50 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Car lots of Ontarios are quoted at 60 to 65c per bag, on track, and jobbing lots at 70 to 75c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 to 13c per lb; hens, 9 to 10c; ducks, 11 to 12c per lb.; geese, 10 to 11c per lb.; turkeys, dry picked, 15 to 16c; do., scalded, 11 to 12c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls are quoted at 22 to 23c per lb.; large rolls at 20 to 21c; tubs, 20 to 21c, and low grades at 16 to 18c. Creamery prints, 25½ to 26c per lb., and solids at 23 to 25c.

Eggs—They sell at 16½ to 17c per dozen in case lots.

Cheese—Large cheese are selling at 11½ to 11¾c, and twins at 12 to 12½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed Hogs—Car lots quoted at $7.75 to $8 on track. Bacon, long clears, 9½ to 9¾c per lb., in case lots; mess pork, $16; short cut, $19 to $19.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium 13 to 13½c, heavy, 12½c; rolls, 9½ to 10c; shoulders, 9 to 9½c; backs 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 8¾c; tubs, 9c; pails 9¼c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 4.—Grain—No. 3 Western inspected oats are offering at 42½c on track. No. 2 oats are sold at 65½c store, and No. 3 at 44½ to 45c. No. 3 barley is quoted at equal to 49c afloat, Montreal. May peas are quoted at 69c, lower freights, and barley at 58½c, New York. Flour—Manitoba patents, $5.60 to $5.80; strong bakers', $5.30 to $5.50; extra patents, $5.75 to $5.80 in wood; high Ontario blended patents, $5.75 to $5.80 in wood; choice 90 per cent. patents, $5.50 to $5.60 in wood, and 25c per barrel less in shippers' new bags; straight rollers, $2.50 to $2.55, and 25 to 50c extra in wood. Rolled oats—$2.10 to $2.25 per bag of 90 pounds; $1.45 to $1.50 in barrels. Feed—Ontario bran, in bulk, $17.50 to $18.50; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran, in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 to $21. Beans—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel; $1.25 to $1.27 in car lots. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $16.50 to $17.50; light short cut, $16.50 to $17; American cut clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8¼ to 9¼c; hams, 12 to 13c; bacon, 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25; heavy fat sows, $5.15 to $5.25; select, $6.75 on cars; country dressed, $8.25 to $8.-75. Cheese—Ontario Fall white and colored, 11¾c to 12c. Butter—Finest creamery, 30c; finest dairy make, 26 to 28c; Western dairy, 22c; roll butter, 22 to 23c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.11½; No. 2 Northern, $1.06 to $1.08. May, 88¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 85 to 85½c. Barley—No. 2, 51c; sample, 38 to 50c. Corn—No. 2, 46 to 46½c; May, 47¼c asked.

St. Louis, April 4.—Wheat—Cash, $1.04⅞; May, $1.04⅞; July, 83⅞c; September, 81½c.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 4.—Wheat—May, $1.07⅞ to $1.07⅞; July, $1.02⅞; Sept., 8[illegible]c. No. 1 hard, $1.11½; No. 1 Northern, $1.10½; Flour—10 cents lower; first patents, $5.90 to $6; second patents, $5.70 to $5.80; first clears, $4.25 to $4.35; second clears, $2.80 to $2.90. Bran—In bulk, $14.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 4.—Though the offerings of cattle at the Western Market to-day were considerably larger than for some weeks, an active tone dominated the trade and a pronounced firmness obtained in the prices recorded throughout the day.

Exporters.		
Export steers, choice	4.50	$5.20
Do., medium	4.25	4.50
Do., light	4.15	4.40
Do., bulls	3.25	3.90
Butchers'.		
Butchers' cattle, pick	4.45	4.70
Do., choice	4.15	4.40
Do., fair to good	3.90	4.20
Do., medium	3.40	3.85
Do., common	2.75	3.35
Do., cows, good	3.00	3.70
Do., medium	2.50	3.00
Do., canners	1.25	2.00
Do., bulls	2.00	3.25
Feeders and Stockers.		
Feeders, short-keeps to 1,200 lbs.	4.40	4.75
Do., 850 to 1,050	3.80	4.35
Stockers, 700 to 900 pounds	3.25	3.80
Sheep and Lambs.		
Export ewes, per cwt	4.75	5.50
Do., bucks, per cwt	3.50	4.25
Butchers' sheep, per cwt	4.00	5.00
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt	6.75	7.35
Do., barnyards, per cwt	5.50	6.50
Do., Spring, each	3.50	8.00
Calves, per cwt	3.50	6.25
Do., each	2.00	12.00
Hogs.		
Hogs, select, 160 to 200 lbs, off cars		$6.25
Do., fats, off cars		6.00
Do., lights, off cars		6.00

WHEAT FIELDS FAILING.

United States Farmers Must Change Their Methods.

A Washington despatch says:—"Our great wheat fields along the northern border are refusing to grow wheat," said James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, on Wednesday, "and unless the American farmer change their method of growing this product there will be a large increase in the price of breadstuffs. The evil day cannot long be postponed. Notwithstanding the farmers of the Northwest believe they had solved the problem by permitting the lands to lay fallow alternate years.

"At present the average production of wheat to the acre is eight bushels, while in Europe the farmers grow thirty. Last year the American wheat crop was sickly and this indicates that the land refuses to grow wheat any longer on a profitable basis. In order to save the wheat fields of the United States we have sent an expert to the northern part of Norway and Sweden to find legumes which will grow in cold climates.

"If the wheat farmers of the great Northwest expect to grow wheat at a profit they must rotate their crops. At present we have no leguminous plants which will grow in the Northwest that can be rotated with wheat.

"With a continued decrease in the yield in the Northwest the farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska will begin growing wheat again, but they will not do so until they can get at least a dollar a bushel for it."

REIGN OF TERROR AGAIN.

Caucasus Are in Revolt and Poland May Follow.

The correspondent of the London Times at St. Petersburg cables:—A reign of terror again prevails in the Caucasus, chiefly at Batoum, Erivan and Kars. Proclamations of a state of siege at Batoum have proved futile, and have perhaps provoked a recrudescence of lawlessness. The Czar's rescript to General Maximovitch, and its slighting references to the efforts of the whole Polish nation to restore the national language to the schools are likely to exasperate the Poles, and under the influence of the state of siege proclaimed in Poland may, it is feared, provoke a movement similar to that in the Caucasus.

The Church is responding to the reform movement. Several priests at St. Petersburg have combined to propagate the cause.

The Russ publishes an interesting calculation of the electoral districts in the Russian Empire, which on a basis of one deputy for every 200,000 people would give Russia proper 572 deputies, the Caucasus 78, Siberia 55, and Poland [illegible].

80 POUNDS OF SILVER.

Big Lump of Rich Ore From the Temiskaming District.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Mr. Gibson, the Director of Mines, has in his office an immense nugget of silver taken from the Trethewy mine, near Cobalt Station, on the Temiskaming Railway. It is a striking example of the richness of the mineral deposits in that district. Twenty-five inches long, twelve inches wide, and two inches thick, it is practically all silver, and weighs 80 pounds, and Mr. Gibson places its value at about $350.

Five openings are now being worked in that locality, and since their discovery, a year and a half ago, about a half-million dollars worth of ore has been shipped from the district. It not only bears a large proportion of silver, but also cobalt. Recently other veins of silver had been discovered, which have proved very rich.

The Social Revolutionist party of Russia has passed sentence of death upon the Czar, the dowager Empress and thirty high personages.

Foreign Minister Delcasse has transmitted to two little girls of Dijon exquisite gold brooches, set with diamonds, from Emperor Nicholas. The children embroidered a dainty layette for the baby heir to the Russian throne.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. Gervais introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. The bill proposes to make the right of appeal applicable to the Canada Temperance Act.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Sir Wilfred's motion, that on and after Monday next Government orders should have precedence, immediately after questions by members, was passed.

CENTRE TORONTO.

Sir Wilfrid informed Mr. Borden that the writ for the election in Centre Toronto had been issued. Nominations were to take place on April 11 and the election on April 18. He had at first thought that it would be necessary to have a registration of the manhood suffrage voters, but upon enquiry had found out that this would not be necessary as last year's lists would be suitable.

DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, gave some interesting figures to the Agricultural Committee on the growth of the dairy industry in Canada. He said the total value of dairy products made in Canada last year was $80,000,000. An example of recent growth was condensed milk. In 1898 we imported $59,101 of that product, whilst last year we exported $150,094 worth. Our hold on the cheese market of Great Britain is strengthening, as Canada now supplies 72 per cent. of the cheese imported there, and of the brand which is our specialty, the Cheddar, we supplied 85 per cent. of their needs. The demand for Canadian dairy products in the West Indies was growing.

Prof. Ruddick suggested that there was possibly an opportunity for our Canadian farmers to commence the manufacture of soft cheese for home consumption.

Replying to questions by members, Mr. Ruddick stated that there can never be any trade in butter between New Zealand or Australia and Canada, with the excessive freight and duty of four cents per pound. The Japanese are commencing to use butter, and there is a prospect of a profitable trade with that country. Canadian butter is also recapturing the market in the Yukon.

Prof. Ruddick believed there was more cheese and butter being produced in Quebec now than in Ontario.

He showed that there is room for a good deal of improvement in the average production of milk by Canadian cows. In Denmark, the investigation of one of his officials had shown the lowest average for a herd was 5,000 pounds of milk per cow per year, while some herds went up to 11,000 pounds. In Canada the average is more like 3,000 pounds, with a few as high as 5,000.

In reply to Mr. A. F. MacLaren, Mr. Ruddick gave particulars of the method of covering cheese with paraffine wax, and said that, though it met with objections in the old country, still it is making its way, and, though he would not recommend private factories yet to adopt the method, he believed the custom could be made general in a year or two. The advantage is the prevention of shrinkage, and thereby keeping the cheese moist and tasty.

TELEPHONE QUESTION.

Sir William Mulock's special committee on the telephone question agreed on a set of questions which will be addressed to all telephone companies in the United States and in Europe to ascertain the subscription rates, the nature of the services, the profits and other particulars.

HIS DONKEY KOUROPATKIN

It Is Declared to Be a Danger to the State.

The London Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Berlin:—A learned donkey in a circus at Warsaw has been declared to be a danger to the State.

The clown in the circus puts his animal through certain military exercises. When the clown cries "Forward!" the donkey proceeds backwards, and the more energetically the clown insists on the donkey advancing the more persistent are the donkey's movements towards the rear.

Finally the clown is obliged to call out, "Now I know your proper name; it is Kuropatkin." Scenes of laughter follow from the audience. The police have now ordered the circus to be closed, and have arrested the unfortunate funny man. The fate of the donkey is unknown, but it is feared that he will be exiled to Siberia.

STAMPEDE FROM DAWSON

Twenty-Five Ounce Nugget Picked up in Yukon.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: News was received from Dawson of a rich strike on Big Gold Creek, tributary to Sixty Mile River. A stampede resulted when the news reached Dawson. Two large nuggets, one weighing over 25 ounces, have been found on Hunker Creek.

TREATY WITH THE AMEER.

British Mission to Afghanistan Is Successful.

A despatch from London says: It is officially announced that the British diplomatic mission of Afghanistan has concluded an agreement with the Ameer, and is returning to India. Nothing is known of the terms of the agreement, but it is opined, more or less speculatively, that it includes an extension of railways and telegraphs across the Indo-Afghanistan frontier, and the strengthening of the British and Afghan relations in other directions.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

WHAT OUR LEGISLATORS ARE DOING AT TORONTO.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Jessop has given notice that he will apply for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence between the Sheriff of the County of Lencoln and the late Government or any member thereof, respecting the appointment of George Bush as jailor for the County of Lincoln.

Mr. Torrance has given notice of a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Preston (Brant) has given notice of a bill to amend the Public Parks Act and a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Sutherland has given notice of a bill to amend the Act relating to the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways.

Mr. Macdiarmid will introduce a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

MINOR AMENDMENTS.

Hon. Mr. Hanna, in reply to Mr. Harcourt, said: "It is the intention of the Government to introduce at this session some minor amendments to the act respecting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors."

AN AMERICAN EXPERT.

Hon. Mr. Hanna, replying to Mr. Smith (Sault Ste. Marie), said: "The services of L. E. Thorne have been engaged for a temporary period for special work for which he is specially qualified. It includes a report on the various industries carried on at the Central Prison, and the installment of a system of accounting by the various institutions in the Provincial Secretary's Department whereby the Minister in charge will have a comparative monthly statement covering the work of the department, and the cost thereof classified under the various heads of expenditure. Mr. Thorne resides in the city of Port Huron. He is auditor for the Port Huron Engine & Thrasher Company and the Canadian Port Huron Engine & Thrasher Company of Winnipeg, and other companies associated with them in the manufacture and sale of agricultural implements and thrashing machinery. The system that is being installed can readily be carried on by the present staff."

Mr. Hanna added, for the benefit of some newspapers which were disturbed about the matter, that Mr. Thorne was not and never had been in the employment of the Standard Oil Company.

REMOUNT DEPOTS.

On the question of the establishment by the province of remount stations for supplying horses for the British army, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, stated that he considered that it came under Dominion jurisdiction. If the Ottawa authorities did not act he would have to do so. It was, however, largely a matter of dollars and cents. The Imperial authorities would not pay, he thought, the high prices now prevailing. It would, however, be wise to provide such depots in case the market for horses should decline.

TOO MUCH POACHING.

A number of commercial fishermen from Collingwood and Meaford waited on the Commissioner of Public Works. They asked that fishery regulations on Georgian Bay be more strictly enforced. At present they say the waters are being depopulated by poachers. The Minister will consider the question.

GRANTS TO HOSPITALS.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, has decided that only public hospitals should be entitled to share the Government grant for the support of hospitals. In the past some private hospitals have been allowed to participate, but in the future all applicants must be strictly registered and recognized as public charities. The Government grant for this purpose has for some years been $110,000 a year. This sum is divided according to the length of the stay of patients. Thus, whatever has been given to private institutions has been taken from the sixty public hospitals of the province which are so badly in need of money for their work.

ASK FOR ROADS.

Two deputations waited on Hon. Dr. Reaume, Commissioner of Public Works, with the request that colonization roads be built in their respective sections of the country. J. Paul, M.P.P., Addington, and S. Gallagher, M.P.P., Frontenac, introduced a number of their constituents to the Minister, and urged a change in the system of supervision of grants for roads. They proposed that a commissioner should be appointed in each district and asked that roads be built in the northern part of the counties. A. P. Aubin, West Nipissing, introduced a delegation from Verner, asking that a road be opened and bridges constructed between that town and Temagami.

GALICIAN COLONY.

District North of Prince Albert Will be Set Apart.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Chief Colonization Commissioner W. Peters announced here on Wednesday that a new colony of Galicians would be established north of Prince Albert this year. After careful inspection he found there are twenty thousand homesteads available in the Battleford District, and accommodation there for a hundred thousand settlers. Immigrants arriving this year are better posted on the geographical conditions of Western Canada than in the past, and their handling to destination is facilitated.

The Mills astronomical expedition at Santiago, Chili, has discovered twenty double stars.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Re-

CANADA.

The Port Dalhousie fishermen have started operations.

Steps are being taken to organize a housemaids' union in Toronto.

Miss Mary B. Lyne died at Hamilton on Sunday from carbolic acid poisoning.

Water is to be taken from Canada for an irrigation scheme in the State of Montana.

James G. Jardine, until recently Canadian Trade Agent in South Africa, is dead.

Mr. Robert Mills died at Acton, on Friday, in his 105th year. He was the oldest Orangeman in Canada.

Hamilton's civic overdraft is $98,-500, and the city will apply for authority to issue debentures for that amount.

Miners at Springhill Mines, N.S., have refused to accept a twelve per cent. reduction, and a big strike is looked for next month.

Four officers and twenty men of the Canadian Army Medical Corps will be stationed at Halifax. At Esquimalt there will be two officers and nine men.

The Western Fair Board of London have received a letter from Earl Roberts that his plans are too uncertain as to state whether he can be in London for the fair or not.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lily Langtry, the actress, is now a grandmother, a son having been born to her daughter, Mrs. Ian Malcolm.

The vote in the British House of Commons on the resolution that a ten per cent. duty on manufactured goods imported would be injurious to the commercial interests of the United Kingdom stood 254 for and 2 against.

UNITED STATES.

The Standard Oil Company have cut the price of crude oil for the Kansas field two cents.

Over four hundred of the unemployed of Bradford have signified their willingness to emigrate to Canada.

Congregational ministers in New England protest against the acceptance of a mission gift from John D. Rockefeller.

Assemblyman Phillips' bill to make easier securing a divorce in New York State was vetoed by Governor Higgins.

A new bridge for cars, vehicles and pedestrians is to be constructed across the Niagara River, between Niagara Falls and Lewiston.

The editors of the city and country newspapers composing the Michigan Press will make a tour of, the east, including Toronto, next June.

Governor Higgins of New York signed a bill which in effect provides that the United States flag shall not be used for advertising purposes after September 1 next.

Sixteen thousand emigrants arrived at Ellis Island, N.Y., during the last three days. In the last 22 days 7,000 Russian Jews and 18,000 Italians have arrived.

Chief of Police Wittman, a sergeant and two patrolmen of San Francisco have been dismissed from the police force on account of their failure to suppress gambling in Chinatown.

At the closing of a revival service in Oakland, California, Earl Bodim rose confessed to Rev. E. R. Dille that he had killed a man in Maine eight years ago. He gave himself up to the police.

HOW MEN CHOOSE WIVES.

The Views of Professor Karl Pearson.

New theories of unconscious selection on the part of man and woman in the mating, with like—as opposed to Darwin's idea that men and women depend upon their perceptive and intellectual faculties in choosing each other, were propounded be Professor Karl Pearson, of University College, London, recently at the Royal Institution, says the London Mail.

He maintained that man has an unconscious tendency to select a wife of his own height, with eyes of his own color, a proportionate span from forefinger to forefinger, a forearm corresponding to his own, and a constitution of like physical vigor.

These theories he expounded by means of tables and diagrams.

Among every thousand men there are of the eyes is divided as follows:

Blue	36[illegible]
Green	31.2
Hazel	127
Brown	94

The eyes of women are generally darker, only 286 of them in every thousand having blue ones. If these blue-eyed people married at random, the result would be that they would mate at the rate of 101 per thousand; but he had discovered that the actual number of marriages per thousand of blue-eyed persons was 140, or 36 above the random average, thus proving that the blue-eyed man and blue-eyed woman are unconsciously attracted towards one another.

In the same way, men with greenish grey or hazel eyes tend to marry women with eyes of like color.

The average height of a man he gave as from 67 inches to 68 inches, that of a woman as 62½ inches, and he contended that the average tall man has a tall wife, and the average short man a short wife.

"One could hardly imagine a man choosing a wife by measuring her from forefinger to forefinger," said the professor; yet his diagrams demonstrated that as the span of one increased so did that of the other. A like result was produced in the measurement of thousands of forearms, his figures showing that there was a distinct tendency on the part of men with long forearms to marry wives with proportionately long forearms.