No Surrender So Long as There Are 500 Armed Men Left.

President Kruger at Machadodorp, hands." 107 miles east of Pretoria. The Presifound established in a private rail- 000 in gold with him. way car, which President Kruger lately ordered constructed in anti- report was untrue, and added:cipation of the present contingency. not luxuriously furnished, was side- State purposes. At the same time, I a volley at his men from a train which the correspondent met him. He appeared depressed and worried, but was in a quiet determined mood. He did not make the slightest objection to being interviewed. After admitting that it was true that the Brush were in Pretoria he said:-

"That, however, does not mean the end of the war. The burghers are fully-determined to fight to the last. They will never surrender so long as there are five hundred armed men in the country. I am deeply encouraged by the fine work De Wet and Stern have been doing in the Orange Free State." The correspondent here interjected

"But surely the war is over now the capital is taken?" President Kruger exclaimed with

energy :-

"Capital? What is a capital? does not consist of any particular collection of bricks and mortar. The republican capital, the seat of Government, is here in this car. There is no magic about any special site. Our country is invaded, it is true, but it is not conquered. The Government is still effective."

The correspondent said he presumed President Kruger had left Pretoria "Yes," added President Kruger, to avoid capture.

prisoner. I provided this means of lo- ment's." comotion with precisely the same purpose that the burghers supply themselves with horses in the field. It is all. By-and-bye this car will take me | to keep on fighting."

A despatch from London says:- | back to Pretoria. At present, it en-The Daily Express prints an inter- ables me to keep away from Pretoria, view that its Lorenzo Marques cor- where I could be of no service, and

President Kruger declared that the "Whatever monetary resources we

have are simply those we require for am not going to tell you where our treasure is. Let Roberts find it if he

The correspondent mentioned the rumour that he intended to take refuge on a Dutch warship, to which the President replied :-

"That, again, is a lie. I know nothing about a Dutch warship, and I where. I shall not leave my country. There will be no need to do anything fighting. of the kind."

prise that Mrs. Kruger had left her retreated to the north-west up a husband, whereupon the President slope. Some of them even descended said, "Why, she is quite safe in Pretoria. She would only suffer personal inconvenience here. She will await my return with calmness and courage. She is a brave woman. I am here awaiting further information. We are surrounded by faithful burghers, and are quite safe."

GUERILLA WARFARE, SAYS REITZ. Here State Secretary Reitz interpolated:-

"Your may depend upon it that the war is not over yet. There will be guerilla warefare over an enormous area. We will fight to the end. We will probably retire to Lydenburg, where we can hold out for many

"the real struggle has only now begun. Smiling feebly, the President said :- I fear there will be much bloodshed, It Notified Kruger That the Burghers "I was not so foolish as to be taken but the fault is the British Govern-

Then, in a high voice full of passion, he concluded :-

necessary that I be able to move have done plenty of talking. It did no quickly from place to place. That's good Nothing is left for us now but

HEAVY GUNS MOUNTED.

Batteries of Artillery.

The Volksstem, the Transvaal organ.

guese authorities. It alleged that Por-

tugal has been guilty of numerous

breaches of neutrality, and said it

hoped the powers would see that the

two small Republics received fair play

AT DELAGOA BAY.

Presence of British Warships Looks

Significant.

says:-A despatch to the Daily Mail

from Lorenzo Marques says that

much significance is attached to the

presence of many British warships in

the harbour there. It is generally ad-

mitted that if there is trouble on the

Transvaal border between the Boers

and Portuguese, and serious develop-

the Portuguese. The latter are un-

easy over the prospect of difficulties

growing out of the landing of Brit-

MILNER'S WARNING.

Months Yet Before Work Generally

Can Be Resumed.

following despatch has been received

at the Colonial Office from the Bri-

tish High Commissioner in South Af-

"Cape Town, June 7.-It is report-

ed by telegram that large numbers

of miners and others are about to

start for the Transvaal from South-

ampton on Saturday. Cannot a public

notification be issued warning the

people against premature return here?

They will be detained at Cape ports,

and will only increase the numbers

supported by charity. It must be a

comple of months at least before the

balk of those now in the colony and

I work generally can be resumed."

rica, Sir Alfred Milner :-

A despatch from London says :- The

ish troops at Beira.

ments follow, the British will assis

A despatch from London, Thursday,

guns are also mounted.

TRISH IMPERIAL YEOMANRY CAPTURED.

600 British Surrounded by 3,000

on Thursday Last. from Lord Roberts, announcing a dis- Lydenburg. There are three batteries | would be severely punished. aster to the 13th Battalion, Irish, of of artillery in the forts, where heavy

The Imperial Yeomanry: Pretoria Station, June 5, 12.55 p. Another great war council was held the enemy on May 31 near Lindley.

"On receiving information of the and Col. Plumer. battalion being attacked. I ordered Methuen to proceed with all speed to last night bitterly attacked the Portua its assistance.

"Methuen was then on the march, on the Helbron side of Kroonstad, and half an hour after the receipt of my telegram on June 1 he started off.

"By 10 a.m., of the following day he against the resources of a world Emhad marched 44 miles in 25 hours; but pire. he was too late to rescue Colonel Spragge's Yeomanry.

"Methuen attacked the Boers, who were between two and three thousand strong, and after a running fight of five hours, completely routed the enemy.

"It is a, very regrettable circumstance, but I trust it will not be very . long before the Irish Yeomanry are released from captivity."

NUMBERED ABOUT 500.

London, Wednesday, June 6.-Lord Roberts' postscript announcing loss of the Yeomanry battalion came too late for the public to know it last evening. The newspaper commentators consider the incident deplorable, but as having no weight to speak of in the results. The battalion numbered between four and five hundred.

The 13th Battalion is an Irish contingent, the men coming mainly from Dublin and Belfast.

FEDERATED SOUTH AFRICA.

Natal Government Asked to Re-

nounce Responsible Government. A despatch to the Central News *m Newcastle, Natal, says it is understood that the Imperial authorities are approaching the Government of Natal with a proposition that the Coolony shall voluntarily rengunce responsible government for a certain period so that a system of Crown Government / may be established throughout British South Africa, leading in course of time, to federation and the subsequent extension of au-

tonomy simultaneously to all the

States.

600 DEFEATED BY FORTY.

Boers Found in Heaps After Thrilling Attack on the Australians at Elandsfontein, a Suburb of Johannesburg.

A despatch from Johannesberg, says :- There was an amazing scene when the British seized Elandsfontein the mining suburb of Johannesburg. Along the valley below Elsberg and beyond it were great heaps of cyanide respondent obtained yesterday with should only play into the enemy's and mine tailings commanding the railway station, which was the centre The correspondent asked whether it of a struggle, when a section of forty dent and State Secretary Reitz were was true that he had brought £2,000,- mounted Victorian Riflemen rushed

After Lieutenant Walker had shifted his command to higher ground, and thus prevented the progress of any trains, a commando of 600 Boers sent was just about to depart. Then the Boers detrained, scaled the heaps of tailings, and for a half hour there was a thrilling fight with rifles.

Bullets were whistling in all directions, and women and children were running hither and thither through the streets. Some of the women were so paralysed with excitement that do not contemplate taking refuge any- they were unable to move, and stood silent at their doorways watching the

The fight closed as quickly almost The correspondent expressed sur- as it opened, and most of the Boers the shafts of the mines, as they had noticed the Foot Guards approaching, and saw that they were surrounded.

When the Kaffirs saw that the Boers had been repulsed, they rushed from their location and tried to loot the stores of the Jews, but the British troops firmly prevented this, and soundly thrashed several crowds.

The residents of Johannesburg watched the fighting from the northwest on the skyline. They stated that they expected there would be at least a week's fighting outsde of the city, especially to the south-

Would Not Fight, the Surrender

Complete. A despatch from Johannesburg, unwas chiefly the case among the foreign the Alien Labour Act. contingents, who threw articles that REPRESENTATION OF THE YUKON, captured a machine gun, and caused

ed themselves. Gen. Schalkburger Installs Three

General Grobler, with 2,000 men, hur_ known. riedly departed toward the north-west The correspondent of the Mail and m .- I regret to report that the 13th at midnight. At its conclusion strong Empire has visited several of the mines that an endeavour is being made to who is forcing himself to keep his eye Battalion, Imperial Yeomanny, had to commandoes were sent to Rustenburg The local managers all report reach a reciprocal arrangement with and thought on a single object, sets his surrender to a very superior force of and Waterberg to await the advance that the property generally has been the United States postal authorities teeth and contracts his eyelids—an auunder the forces of Gen. Baden-Powell better protected during the war than

> When General Pole-Carew's signalman and his interpreter reached the station before the attack, the latter was captured by the Boers and placed under a guard over night. While talking together during the night the Boer guard told the interpreter that he was sick of the war. The interpreter replied, "Let's change places, give me your arms, and come with me.' The Boer replied, "All right!" and both appeared in the British camp next morn-

The official Boer telegraph operator at Elandsfontein, who was captured by the British, said that the last telegram which General Botha sent t President Kruger was to this effect -"The burghers will not fight."

The Boer officials have arrested Judge De Kock, who is charged with attempting to blow up the Robinson and other mines.

British detectives to-day arrested man named O'Reilly in the market square. O'Reilly, who was not armed s charged with treason.

THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

Agitation For Its Removal to Johannesburg.

A despatch from Cape Town, says: -The foreign residents of Johannesburg are agitating for the removal of the Transvaal to that city.

There is a general desire that Mr. Rose-Innes, the Opposition leader in the Cape Parliament, should be appointed chief justice of the Transvaal.

TO THE BITTER END

Thousands of Burghers Take an

A despatch from London, Thursday. says :- A despatch to the Times from Lorenzo Marques, dated Tuesday, says that thousands of burghers under Commandant-General Botha have tak-Natal can be allowed to return, or en an oath to continue the struggle to the bitter end.

BALLOT FRAUDS.

Judges Boyd, Falconbridge and Mac-Tavish are to form the commission which will investigate the charges of corruption in connection withe elections, to the House of Commons. Their powers in the way of enquiry are to be very extensive. Their attention is directed especially to the elections of 1896 and the bye-elections subseguent thereto, but they may go as much farther back as to them may seem fit. They will be instructed to report their findings in the different elections, and to recommend whatever changes in the law they may think necessary in order to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities. As they have no power to inflict penalties, the chief benefit to be derived from their investigation will probably be in the public exposure of wrongdoers and their methods. The announcement on the subject was made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House in the shape of an order-in-Council, which he read.

THE ST. THOMAS POSTMASTER. Mr. Mulock, answering Mr. Casey, said the postmaster at St. Thomas was suspended because the inspector had reported him incompetent, indo!ent, and negligent. Afterwards, representations were made that these charges were not true, and Controller Armstrong and Inspector Henderson were asked to make a further report. They concurred in finding the postmaster guilty of negligence in not keeping two wickets open, and in not demanding greater activity on the part of the staff, but they did not think the postmaster had been indolent or incompet. ent. Neither did they think him wholly 'to blame for the state of affairs complained of, because the post. master did not receive loyal service from a certain one member of the staff. Under the circumstances, the Government thought that his suspension was a sufficient mark of disap-BOTHA'S LAST TELEGRAM, proval, and would effectually prevent the conduct complained of from being repeated. He had, accordingly, been reinstated.

ALIEN LABOUR ACT.

Mr. Clarke was informed by Sir Wildated via, Kroonstad, says:-The cap- frid Laurier that since July 1st, 1897, "The time for talking is past. We ture of Elandsfontein was a complete the Department of Justice has paid surprise, and resulted in some disorder out \$1,635.44, and the Department of in the evening in Johannesburg. This the Interior \$920,87, in connection with says :- A despatch from Pretoria says

had been stored for needy burghers' Sir Hibbert Tupper was told by Sir Boers heavy loss, the British casualfamilies from windows and then help- Wilfrid Laurier that it is not the in- ties being slight. tention of the Government this session Public Prosecutor Krause issued a to ask Parliament to provide for the proclamation ordering all burghers representation of the Yukon district in A despatch from Pretoria, Sunday who were under arms to join their the House of Commons. The Governnight, via Lorenzo Marques, says: commandoes at daybreak, otherwise ment has decided to wait until after following despatch has been received Gen. Schalkburger has returned from they would be placed under arrest and the next census, when the exact condition of the population will be better

POSTAGE ON LETTERS. in regard to the collection of insuffi- tomatic precaution against distraction cient postage on letters. The sugges- by other sights. A sudden dissipation tion which has been made by Canada of the force collected in such voluntary is to adopt the rule which generally prevails among the countries which ducing a sigh of relief, a smile or a are members of the postal union.

THE. WAR SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Bourassa was told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that neither the Government nor any of its members have been consulted as to the conditions upon which the South African war should be settled. They are not considering the advisability of offering ing chair.

any suggestion or opinions on the

BANK ACT.

On the third reading of the bill to amend the Bank Act, Mr. Rosamond offered an amendment to the effect that, when a bank loaned money on goods, warehouse receipts, or similar securities the transaction should be registered where it would be open to public inspection.

Mr. Fielding said this was contrary tated to pay the high figures asked, to the principle upon which banking had Always been conducted in Canada. apart.

The amendment was lost. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

FOUGH: AGAINST BIG ODDS.

The Irish Yeomanry Lost Heavily Before Surrendering.

A despatch from London, says:-The list of casualties now coming through indicates that there was severe fighting before the 13th Yeomanry surrendered. Already the names of 19 men killed and 23 wounded have been issued. The killed include Sir John lb. Elliott Cecil Power, Bart, and among the wounded is the Earl of Longford. tions:

Four Irish judges had sons in the battalion of the 13th Yeomanry which Shippers, per cwt. . .\$425 \$510 was captured. Mr. A. M. Porter, son of Butcher, choice do. Rt. Hon. Andrew Marshall Porter, the Butcher, med., to good. 325 375 Irish Master of the Rolls, was killed, Butcher, inferior. . . 300 and Mr. W. Holmes, son of Rt. Hon. Stockers, per cwt. 300 Hugh Holmes, Lord Justice of Appeals. was severely wounded.

THREE EARLS CAPTURED.

Composition of the Yeomanry Corps Taken at Lindley.

A despatch from London says :- The Thirteenth Imperial Yeomanry Battalion, captured by the Boers Friday, Stags. . near Lindley, Orange River Colony, consists of two Irish units and two companies of the Duke of Cambridge's Own, including Lord Donoughmore's company, which was regarded as the crack company of the corps, a number of men in the ranks being closely allied to noble families. Among the officers are the Earl of Leitrim, the Earl of Longford, and the Earl of Ennismore.

CAPTURED A MACHINE GUN.

the Boers Heavy Loss.

A despatch from London, Friday, that the British under Major Delisle

THE FACE AS AN INDEX.

It is a fact that persons astonished are apt to open their mouths. The reason is that attention, involuntarily attracted, uses up nerve-force; and relaxes the muscles not engaged in staring. For the same reason, the astonished person is liable to let things fall Mr. Prior was told by Mr. Mulock out of his hands. Contrariwise, one attention agitates the muscles, prolaugh.

UNSQUELCHABLE.

So that tiresome woman in the next street still visits you? snubbed her all I dared, even to not

offering her a chair And she? The next time she brought a fold-

Remarkable Cures of Itching Piles

By the Use of Br. Chase's Ointment, the Only Positive, Thorough and Guaranteed Cure for Every Form of Piles.

If there is one single reader of this | a great many remedies, but never the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a | ment. cure for any kind of piles, the following statements by we'l known business men of Western Ontario should be sufficient to convince him that his unbelief has no foundation.

ment regularly you are certain to be York for medicines, but they did me cured of this dreadfully annoying af- no good. I was advised to try Dr. fliction, and will be just as enthusias- | Chase's Ointment. I got a box and

absolute cure for piles. Here is the evidence. Weigh it care. Mr. C. Harnacher, of Berlin, Ont., fully and if a sufferer, as these men states: "For three years I was a vic- Corn-37 3-4c. have been, profit by their experience, tim of itching and bleeding piles, and which they have related for the bene- tried nearly everything, never obtainfit of just such persons. You need not ing more than slight temporary resuffer for fifteen years, or even for lief. A druggist recommended Dr. three years, as these men have done. Chase's Ointment, and less than one In a week or two you can be thorough- box completely cured me. The itching ly and permanently cured by using stopped at once, the bleeding soon Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. George Thompson, a leading bled with piles." merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states:- Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 60 "I was troubled with itching piles for cents a box, or by mail, postpaid, on fifteen years, and at times they were receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried & Co.

caper who is at all skeptical regarding found anything like Dr. Chase's Oint-

'After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured; by using one box."

Mr. A. Hayes, Brigden, Ont., says: I have been troubled with blind and The only better or more convincing bleeding piles for twenty years; tried evidence you can possibly get is to be everything I heard of, and got treathad by a personal trial of this marvel- ment from best physicians, but nothlous cure. By using Dr. Chase's Oint- ing did me any good. Sent to New tic as thousands of others in praising used it, and never have been troubled 69 5-8c; July. 69 7-8c; September, 70 this ointment, the only actual and since, and that is three years ago, It 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 673-4c; No. 3 has been a great boon to me.

quit, and I have never since been trou-

Toronto, June 12.-We had 88 carloads of live stock on sale here to-day, but light as was the supply trade was rather quiet, though prices were scarcely quotably changed.

Butcher cattle were firm, though sales were not effected as quickly as they might have been, as buyers hesiand buyers and sellers were a little

Stockers, buils, and milk cows are unchanged; only a few feeders here, and enquiry light.

Good yeal calves wanted.

Sheep are a shade easier. Yearlings are steady, and unchang-

Good spring lambs are wanted. Only about 150 sheep and lambs

About hix hundred hogs came in prices are unchanged and firm.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 67-8c; heavy hogs, 61-4c; and light hogs, 6c per

Following is the range of quota-

Cattle.

Sheep and Lambs. Sheep, per cwt. . . 375 Yearlings, per cwt. . 450 Spring lambs, each. . 250 Bucks, per cwt. . 250 Milkers and Calves, Cows. each. . . 25 00 45 00 Calves, each. . . 260 1000 Hogs. Choice hogs, per cwt. 650 Light hogs, per cwt. . 550

Heavy hogs, per cwt. 600

Sows. 300 Toronto, June 12 .- Wheat-The boom but a man with cultivated tastes and in wheat in Chicago continued to-day that high regard for the decency and and British markets were firmer all respectability of life which characround. July wheat in Chicago made terizes his class everywhere. To mainagain of 1 3-4 cents. Local prices tain a standard of living which shall were stronger. Manitobas were up le not only conduce to the best work. more. Ontarios were firm, but no but insure respect, the pastor's wife higher. Quotations are as follows:- must work as bard as any artisan Ontario red and white, 65 to 65 1-2c, at contriving ways and means and north and west; east, 65 1-2 to 66c; making economies. And, nine times spring, east, 66c; Maniton No. 1 hard, out of ten, the bravery with which she 78 1-2c, Toronto, and west, 80c, g.i.t., does it is simply splendid. Think of the lake and rail; and 75c, Owen Sound. | way in which the pastor is relieved Flour-Tone is finmer, in sympathy from small worries, of the strong men

British, Under Major Delisle, Cause with wheat. Straight roller, in buy- in all the higher walks of the life who ers to s, middle freights, \$2.52 1-2 have come out of minister's homes, per bbl bid, and \$2.6) asked. Special and of the personal sacrifices their opbrands, in wood, \$2.90 to \$3.

> and shorts, \$14 to \$14.50, west. Corn-Steady. No. 1 American yel- more useful or self-denying body of low, 44 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 44c.

Peas-Rather firmer. Car lots are quoted nominally at 58c, north and west, and 59c east.

Barley-Dull. No. 2, 39c west, and 40c, east; No. 1, 41 to 42c. Rye-Steady. Car lots, west, 52c.

and 53c east. Oats-Quiet and easy. White oats north and west, 26 1-2c; and east, 27

and 51c east.

Buffalo, June 12 .- Spring wheat-No. | may preach all the virtues, she is not Northern, round lots, 78 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, car lots, 74 1-4c; Winter wheat-Higher; No. 2 red, 75 1-2c; No. 1 white, 74 1-2c. Corn,-Steady; No. 2 yellow, 42 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 42 1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 41 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 42 1-4c; No. 3 corn, 42c. Oats-Stronger; sponsibitities are not to end with No. 2 white, 27 1-4c; No. 3 white, 26 3-4c; In spite of everything. I have No. 4 white, 26 1-4c; No. 2 mixed, 25c. Rye-Nominal. Flour-Firm.

Chicago, June 12 .- The gravity of the crop situation in the North-West was a main factor in a broad and buoyant wheat market to-day. July closed 17-8 to 2c over yesterday. Provisions at close were firm at 12 1-2c better in ribs to 3 1-2c up in pork. Primary receipts aggregated 575.000 bush., compared with 808,000 bush. last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported, 438 cars against 870 last week, and 637 a year ago. Local receipts were 55 cars, one of contract grade. Estimated receipts to-morrow :- Wheat, 50 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

Minneapolis, June 12.-Wheat- In store, No. 1 Northern, June. 67c; July 67 to 67 1-2c; September, 68 1-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 69 1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 675-8c; No. 2 Northern, 661-8c Flour-Up 10c; first patents, \$3.70; second patents, \$3.50; first clears, \$2.65; second clears, \$2.20. Bran-In bulk. \$10.50 to \$11.

hard, cash, 71 1-2c; July, 71 3-4c; September, 72 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, spring, 63 1-2c. Oats-22 1-2 to 23c.

ADVICE.

Please help me, sir! cried the beggar. I am starving!. Coldly the person appealed to look-

ed at him in his misery. Why, my man, said he, you don't

look as though you needed any help why don't you give up the attempt? other one wood.

TORONTO MARKETS The Clergyman's Wife.

The position of women in the world is a matter about which the average man gives himself little concern. As Mrs. Gamp said of the "Rooshians," he accepts the fact that women "was born so," and so must be content to perform the duties pertaining to their state in life. These duties are, roughly speaking, the care of man and the perpetuation of the race. As they seem to be such natural and appropriate duties, it is difficult for man to realize how much of sacrifice and of limitation of possibilities their performance involves. The daily life of most women is a weary round of details, on which the comfort and health of the family depends, of attention to clothing, to food, to brooms and dust cloths. They are constantly called on for decisions, and always about minutiae. It is scant wonder if in the end this perpetual engagement with petty details produces a certain narrowness of view, the mind losing its focus for large affairs. Perhaps it is well that it does lose it, thus rendering women oblivious to the greatest limitation their lot involves, and one which men least realize, their lack of direct power in the greater affairs of life. It is only indirectly, through their influence over those holding power that they have power in great events, a condition which would be intolerable to men.

It is is thus a hard job to be a woman, it is doubly so to be a clergywoman. For not only is she saddled with all the duties falling to her sex in the apportionment of the world's work, but she suffers from limitations and obligations not naturally imposed upon her sisters. To begin with, she is generally the wife of a poor man, portunities and education have en-Millfeed-Dull, Bran, \$13 to \$13.50; tailed upon the wife and mother. Considered as a whole, there is no women anywhere, nor one that deserves so well of the state.

But beside this daily struggle with cares and economies, the clergywoman must also "set an example." Now while in little things she is quite as good, and generally a little better, than other women, it is not an agreeable thing for anybody to be an example. But the pastor's wife must always remember that she is so to her husband's flock, and that in lit-Buckwheat-Quoted at 50c west, the as well as in big things. Mrs. Brown is relieved from such responsibility because through her husband expected to practice them. But there is no such escape for the clergywoman who is expected to illustrate in her daily walk and conversation all the teachings of the clergyman. And there is reason to fear that her rebeing an example.

Now there is no doubt that most clergywomen are pastors' assistants. engaged in the spiritual work of the church. But being capable as well as good women, and recognizing the limitations of sex, they realize that they can best advance that work by devoting their talents to helping the man whom they can influence. They therefore relieve him so far as may be of the burden of petry details of cares and worries, so that he may concentrate his attention upon his work. They become his watchers and critics, weighing his actions and words and commending this line of procedure and condemning that. In this capacity they are so invaluable to the pastor that it may be questioned whether they could be equally useful in any other, even were they not already overweighted. To oblige them to be candidates with their husbands would, moreover, tend to lower the standard of the clergywomen. The young pastor would be tempted to select a wife with a view to striking the taste of the average congregation, rather than Duluth, June 12.-Wheat- No. 1 as a helpmeet, in the best sense, for

VERY COSTLY.

She-I'm really sorry for I think you'd make an excellent husband if it were not for your expensive tastes. He-I suppose you're jesting. What expensive tastes have I?

THE POINT OF VIEW. Tom-Women are all more or less

She-Me, for instance!

cowardly.

Jack-Oh, I don't know. I never heard of one afraid to get married. THE BRITISH NAVY.

The British Navy has control of 62 to starve! If you can't do it unaided docks, 61 of which are of stone, the