

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE LATE COL. TYRWHITT.

The death of Col. Tyrwhitt formed the subject of touching eulogies by Mr. Foster and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A handsome floral wreath on the desk of the departed member from South Simcoe was a painful reminder of the third gap which the grim reaper has made in the ranks of the people's representatives this session. Dr. Sproule, who had known Col. Tyrwhitt for thirty years, referred appreciatively to his late friend's many excellent qualities.

DAIRYING IN THE NORTHWEST.

Professor Robertson was a witness before the Agricultural Committee. He showed that there has been a great development in dairying in the Northwest Territories. In 1894 there was only one dairy station in that country; last year 42 stations and tributary stations were in operation, and the total value of the butter produced was over \$103,000. Professor Robertson also stated respecting the trial shipment of chickens to England in the early part of the present year, that after paying all charges a net price of 53 cents per pair was realized. He recommends the Canadian farmer to go in for exporting chickens, as there is money in it.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the Chinese immigration bill, saying he had nothing to add to what he had already stated.

In committee Mr. Foster asked whether in this bill the Government was carrying out the wishes of its British Columbia supporters, quoting in connection therewith Sir Wilfrid's telegram saying that he would follow such wishes. Mr. Foster considered this a very grave pledge.

Sir Wilfrid thought he could satisfy this curiosity. It was very hard to satisfy the expectations of everyone. He never saw anyone who could do it. The Government was proceeding as far as it felt it could go in the present condition of things, and the British Columbia members were in the same wagon. The present legislation was not final, as it was proposed to have a commission to advise the Government further. The views of the people of British Columbia were peculiar and were not shared by those who were the majority in the House. There would have to be a process of education before all the views could be harmonized.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The supplementary estimates for the financial year ending June 30, 1901, were tabled by Hon. Mr. Fielding. They called for a total vote of \$7,244,355, of which \$3,731,639 is chargeable to capital and \$3,512,716 to consolidated fund, the balance of \$350,000 being to cover the expense of organizing and maintaining the Halifax provisional garrison.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Hon. Mr. Fielding said that he did not think the Solicitor-General intended to proceed this year with his bill, "an act to secure uniform condition of policies of fire insurance."

Mr. George Taylor asked the Minister of Militia concerning the pay due soldiers in South Africa, reading a letter from a Mr. A. K. Sweet stating that the amount of pay assigned varied from month to month. Hon. Dr. Borden promised to examine into the matter.

To Mr. McNeill, Hon. Dr. Borden stated that ex-General Hutton had recommended the appointment of civilians as honorary Colonels.

COST OF MILITARY TRAINING.

In committee on the militia estimates, Hon. Dr. Borden said that the annual cost of the militia training was about \$425,000 to \$450,000. About 35,000 would be drilled within the year. In the matter of the transportation of troops, a low rate was always arranged. Often as much as fifty per cent. of the men who went to camp did not go out a second time.

SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES.

Mr. Mulock introduced the bill to aid in the settlement of trades disputes and the publication of industrial information. One of the objects, he said, was by the aid of Boards of Conciliation to promote the settlement of disputes which arose between employes and employers. It was hoped it would prevent many strikes and lock-outs, and even if these occurred, that it would promote a better understanding and tend to bring the parties together. The department would publish a Labour Gazette which would fulfil the functions of the Board of Agriculture's report. It would not contain opinions, but statistics and facts. With more information on the whole field of labor both parties would be better able to understand each other's position. As to the machinery, it was an echo of the Conciliation Act which had been in force in Great Britain for four years. These boards were at first voluntary

in England, but in 1896 the Government passed an Act constituting them as part of the Board of Trade. In Canada the Minister might appoint conciliators if requested, but there was nothing of a coercive nature in the Act. Representatives of the masters and men were conciliators. It was different from arbitration, where the dispute was referred to a third party. There would be no cast-iron rules, as one method might be effective in one case and another in another. In the reports of the Conciliation Boards in England there was ample justification for its adoption in Canada, as three-sevenths of the disputes were amicably settled. With reference to the Labor Gazette, Canada was long behind other countries.

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

General Botha Uncommonly Active East of Pretoria.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—The Boer commandos in the eastern part of the Orange River Colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders for the time into small parties that harass large columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, and making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian De Wet, Gen. Steyn's principal commander, is the genius of these guerrilla operations. He is the hero on the Boer side in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' columns are steadily contracting the circle of their advance. Transvaal officials who were interviewed yesterday at Machadodorp by a correspondent of the Daily Express asserted an intention to hold out to the last. President Kruger will probably retire to Waterval or Nelspruit. His physician thinks his condition of health will not allow him to go to the high veldt.

The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht are now more comfortable. Large quantities of food and blankets have been forwarded to them, and their enclosure is lighted by electricity. Pretoria telegrams say that supplies of warm clothing are reaching Lord Roberts' infantry, who had been ragged and had suffered from the cold. Commandant-General Botha is uncommonly active east of Pretoria. The Canadians are doing splendid outpost work.

KRUGER'S GOLD SEIZED.

How the Highlanders with a Convoy Were Captured

A despatch from London says:—The official report of the capture of a convoy of fifty waggons, escorted by Highlanders, between Renoster and Heilbron, June 4, was only received on Tuesday. Lord Roberts reports that the convoy was surrounded and sent messengers to the nearest post asking for assistance. But reinforcements were unable to reach the convoy, and 150 Highlanders, in reply to a flag of truce from General Christian De Wet, surrendered during the morning of June 4.

The Boers sharply attacked General Ruddle's transports near Senekal, June 23, but were repulsed.

Large quantities of bar gold received by merchants in the western part of the Transvaal from President Kruger, ostensibly in payment of requisitioned goods, have been seized by the British. If the genuineness of the accounts can be proved, the gold will probably be repaid.

CABLE FROM ROBERTS.

Surrender of De Villiers' Commando of 220 Men is Confirmed.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria Residency, Tuesday.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony, north of the Orange river, is now over. The last formidable body, under Commandant De Villiers, surrendered on Monday, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 18 waggons, 260 rifles, and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

"General Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenberg district."

THE KHEDIVÉ IN LONDON.

Embraced by the Duke of York at the Railway Station.

A despatch from London, says:—The Khedive of Egypt arrived in London at noon on Wednesday, from Port Victoria, where he had been since he reached England from Flushing, June 21. He showed few signs of his recent illness. The traveller was received on the platform of the Charing Cross railway station by the Duke of York, the Turkish Ambassador, Anthopolou Pasha, and suite, a guard of honour from the Coldstream Guards, and a band, which played the Khedive's hymn. The Duke of York embraced his Highness. After inspecting the guard of honour, the Khedive entered a royal carriage, accompanied by the Duke of York, and was driven to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a troop of the Horse Guards, and cheered by the spectators.

NEW WAR MATERIAL.

Armored Traction Trains Evolved From Armored Railroad Trains.

It has been found, in the war in South Africa, that the armored trains run on the permanent railroad tracks have not proved so efficient as was expected. This is due mainly to the fact that the Boers were able to locate them so readily, since they were, of course, confined to the railroads. After destroying the roadway at any point, they could at once locate their guns to cover the points where the armored train would be stopped, and prepare to destroy it on its arrival; for armored trains are protected only against small-arm fire, it having been found impracticable as yet to protect them against artillery fire.

But a train protected against rifle fire is still of great service in war; therefore England decided last fall to have a number of armored traction trains constructed for service. As they go across country they are not confined to the railroad lines, and so they cannot be so easily awaited or taken when seen.

Unprotected traction engines were used for transport purposes in 1870, the Germans moving their siege guns around Meix by their aid. In the war in South Africa they have had more extended application, but when unprotected by armor they are so easily even by the enemy's raiding parties, that they require a convoy of troops to protect them. If, however, they were armored, the gun detachments of the guns transported, or in case other material is transported, of guns specially mounted, could protect themselves, and artillery would be required for their capture.

For these reasons England had six such traction trains constructed, each consisting of one armored engine and 4 bullet-proof cars, 2 of which were recently completed and tested. In the test the cars were loaded with pig iron to represent the load to be carried on service, and two 6-inch howitzers were hooked on at the end of the train, making the load behind the ascending a hill as steep as 1 to 13. The engine has only two narrow sills on each side of the fire box as peep-holes for observation in steering, nevertheless, he took part of the train, one car and a howitzer dragging behind it, over a newly ploughed field and through a gate only ten inches wider than the engine.

The wheels, for ordinary road, have riveted to them strips of tees, about 5 inches across and 2 inches high, forming regular teeth, giving an excellent bit on the ground; for very soft ground special spuds are provided, which section of T iron, about 5 inches deep, flanged to hook over the edge of the wheel rim, and so arranged as to be put on or taken off quickly and readily. For still softer ground, a rope is provided, by means of which, when fastened to any fixed object ahead, the engine

CAN PULL ITSELF ALONG.

The boiler, engine and gears are inclosed in one quarter inch nickel-steel plates, capable of resisting the small-arm bullet at 20 feet, stopping shrapnel or shell fragments.

The cars are designed to take a 6-inch breech-loading howitzer and its limber inside, or a 4.7-inch gun. If the guns are dragged along behind, the cars are used to carry ammunition, 100 rounds for howitzer or 125 for 4.7-inch gun, each. The cars are protected by 1.4-inch vertical armor, and 3.16-inch side armor, inclined at 30 degrees. For loading and unloading each car is provided with two inclined ramps of heavy steel. The

rear of each car can be opened, and by means of the traction rope the engine can haul up the load.

This new war material is carefully studied by all military nations, since it will undoubtedly find even greater application in a future war, and because of the immense importance of transportation in general for an army in the field. Draught animals everywhere are being displaced by other forms of power, and the domain of war is no exception. It is all the more important to study this new material under the present circumstances, because it is being tested under war conditions, and the results will furnish the best available data for any future application of it.

SEYMOUR HEARD FROM.

Relieving Column Now in Communication with Him.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—A despatch to the Central News from Chefoo, dated Tuesday, says that the steamer Tung-Chow brings news from Taku up to five o'clock Monday to the effect that it is officially stated that communication has been established with Admiral Seymour, who was within nine miles of Tien-Tsin.

He was being hard pressed by the Chinese, and was much hampered by his sick and wounded. A few of his force have been killed.

Troops are being rapidly forwarded from Taku. It is estimated that there are 10,000 troops between Taku and Tien-Tsin. Most of these are Japanese, who continue to pour in.

It is reported that all foreigners were sent from Pekin with a weak Chinese guard, and it is assumed that they are with Admiral Seymour.

CANADIANS CAPTURE GUNS.

Forced Enemy to Abandon Them and Brought Them Into Pretoria.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—The first battalion of the Canadian Mounted Rifles has come in for high praise from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, for the gallant manner in which they captured two of the Boers' 12-pounder guns at Rustfontein, between Pretoria and Rustenburg. The guns were defended stiffly by the enemy, and when defeat stared the Boers in the face they hid the guns in a native kraal prior to their disappearing in the night. There the guns were found by the Canadians and brought to camp, an exploit which Lord Roberts recognizes by a special mention in general orders on Wednesday.

While at Rustfontein the Mounted Rifles joined hands, much to their delight, with "C" Battery, which was present at the relief of Mafeking, and has since marched across country under Major-General Baden-Powell.

WAS FATALLY SCALDED.

Woodstock Workman Falls Into a Vat of Boiling Water.

A despatch from Woodstock, Ont., says:—Gersham Chance, a young man employed at the James Hay Co. works, was fatally scalded while at work in the factory on Wednesday. Chance was engaged with other workmen in rolling logs into the vat. A log was rolled in, and to avoid the splash, Chance stepped back, and was precipitated into a second opening. He was at once completely immersed in boiling water. Workmen quickly took him from the water, but he was terribly scalded. He was taken to the hospital, where his death took place. Chance came here from Stratford, and had only been working in the factory about three weeks.

There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Elliot.

Great Cures Brought About

By the Use of the Famous Prescription of the Venerable Dr. A. W. Chase.

Here are reported three cases in which Dr. Chase's family remedies proved a blessing of incalculable worth. There are thousands of others just as remarkable, for Dr. Chase, through his recipe book and home medicines, is the consulting physician in the majority of homes in Canada and the United States.

NERVOUS DYSPESIA.

Mr. Joseph Geroux, 22 Metcalf St., Ottawa, Ont., writes:—"I was nervous, had headache and brain fog. I was restless at night and could not sleep. My appetite was poor, and I suffered from nervous dyspepsia. Little business cares worried and irritated me. After having used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for about two months, I can frankly say that I feel like a new man.

"My appetite is good, I rest and sleep well, and this treatment has strengthened me wonderfully. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Pills are certainly the best I ever used, and I say so because I want to give full credit where it is due."

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Mr. James Simpson, Newcomb Mills, Northumberland County, Ont., writes:

"This is to certify that I was sick in bed the most of the time for three years with kidney disease. I took several boxes of pills—different kinds—and a great many other kinds of patent medicines; besides that I was under treatment by four different doctors during the time and not able to work. I began to take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and since that time have been working every day although a man nearly 70 years of age. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured me."

ECZEMA ON BABY.

Mrs. A. McKnight, Kirkwall, Wellington County, Ont., writes:—"I feel it my duty to let you know what Dr. Chase's Ointment has done in a very bad case of eczema on our baby. We had tried any number of cures without any permanent relief, but from the hour we commenced using Dr. Chase's Ointment there was great relief and the improvement continued until there was complete cure. We think it the greatest of family ointments."

Dr. A. W. Chase's portrait and signature are on every box of his genuine remedies. Sold everywhere, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

STORMED THE ARSENAL.

Why the Russian Losses Were Heaviest at Tien-Tsin.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—The last steamer at Chefoo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien-Tsin, Monday:—

"The Russian general in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marring, that one day's rest for the troops was essential, and that the advance should not be resumed until to-day.

"Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was rendered desperate, and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn to-day, Monday.

Saturday's fighting began at day-break. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's 4.7 naval guns, six field guns, and numerous machine guns, the firing guns at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skilfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one.

There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which should enter Tien-Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

Several thousand Japanese have left Taku from Tien-Tsin, and altogether 13,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more, with British, American, and other troops ordered to go. Probably 60,000 men will be available in a month.

The Tong Shang refugees and the foreign engineers at Chefoo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 drilled troops at Lutai, 25,000 at Shan-Hai-Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien-Tsin, and 51,000 at Pekin.

RUSSIAN LOSS HEAVIEST.

British and American Forces First in Tien-Tsin.

A despatch from Chefoo, says:—The officers of the British first-class cruiser Terrible assert that discord existed between the Russians and Anglo-Americans, and say they believe the Russians are planning to break the concert, and take possession of Pekin independently. They assert that Vice-Admiral Seymour's command lacked union, the foreigners sulking because they were under British leadership. They bitterly denounce the general conduct of the Russians as uncivilized and barbarous and charge that the slaughter of peaceful Chinamen at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners.

IN MIDDLEBERG HILLS.

Boers Are Entrenching There in Considerable Force.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—The Lorenzo Marquis correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Wednesday, says:—"According to Transvaal advices the Boers are entrenching in considerable force in the Middleberg hills. The Irish, Hollander, and Italian corps are getting uncontrollable. They are looting stores and farms.

"Bar gold is a drug in the local market, owing to a suspicion that it is of an inferior quality. A large quantity of stolen gold is waiting to be smuggled out of the Transvaal."

ELOFF AT ST. HELENA.

Kruger's Grandson and 110 Others Reach the Island.

A despatch from Jamestown, St. Helena, says:—Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who was captured by the British at Mafeking, landed here on Wednesday with eleven officers and 98 troopers, mostly foreigners. The prisoners, who were clean and of respectable appearance were immediately sent on to Deadwood, the prison camp.

Most of the Boers at Deadwood are in good health, and thus far there has been but one death from enteric fever.

SAY DISCORD EXISTS.

Russians and Anglo-Americans Do Not Get Along Together.

A despatch from London says:—An undated despatch to the Central News from Taku, sent by way of Chefoo, Tuesday says that the force which relieved Tien-Tsin consisted of 2,000 men, commanded by Major Waller, of the American marines. The Chinese guns were silenced by the artillery of the relieving force, who then advanced upon the town. The British and Americans were the first to enter, and they were followed by the rest of the force. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded. The other nationalities suffered trifling loss.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 3.—Wheat.—At the close the market showed a net gain of 2c. Manitobas were weak early in the day, owing to the weak opening in Chicago, but at the close the tone was strong again. Ontarios sold to millers at 75c west, but exporters could not bid more than 70c. Quotations were as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 75c, north and west; east, 76c; spring, east, 76c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, \$1, Toronto and west; 97c, g.i.t.; and 94c, upper lake west.

Millfeed, Dull, Bran, \$13 to \$13.50, and shorts, \$14 to \$14.50, west.

Corn—Strong, in sympathy with the strong Chicago market. No. 1 American, yellow, 38c, on track here; and mixed at 47 1/2c.

Peas—Firm. Car lots are quoted nominally at 61c, north and west; and 62c, east.

Barley—Steady. No. 2, 40c, west, and 44c east; No. 3, 42 to 43c.

Rye—Quiet and steady. Car lots, west, 54c; and 55c east.

Oats—Steady. White oats, north and west, 27 1/2c; and east, 28 1/2c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 55c west, and 54c east.

Flour—Strong, and in better demand. Offerings small. Export agents bid \$3 for straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and holders ask \$3.10.

Buffalo, July 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, round lots, 92 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, round lots, 90 1/2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 88c; No. 1 white, 87c; Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 48 1/4c; No. 3 yellow, 48c; No. 4 yellow, 47c; No. 2 corn, 47 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 43 3/4c. Oats—Quiet. No. 2 white, 30 1/4c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2c; No. 4 white, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 27c; No. 3 mixed, 26 1/2c. Rye—No. 2 nominally, 65c. Flour—Strong. Detroit, July 3.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 87 1/2c; No. 2 red, 87 1/2c; July, 87 3/4c; September, 89 1/4c.

Minneapolis, July 3.—Flour—First patents, \$4.90; second patents, \$4.70; first clears, \$4.50; second clears, \$2.80. Bran—Higher; in bulk, \$11.30, to \$13.50.

Duluth, July 3.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 86 3/4c; July, 86 3/4c; September, 85 3/8c; December, 88 3/4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 84 3/4c; July, 83 3/4c; September, 85 3/4c; December, 86 3/4c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; No. 3 spring, 79 3/4c. Oats—27 1/2 to 28c. Corn—42 1/2c.

Toledo, July 3.—Wheat—Spot, 88c; July, 88 1/4c; August, 88 3/8c; September 88 5/8c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 45c; September, 43 1/2c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 26c; September, 25 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, cash 61. Clover seed—1898, October, \$5.10; 1899, prime, \$5.35; October, \$5.97 1/2; No. 2, \$4.80 nominal. Oil—Unchanged.

Chicago, July 3.—Wheat was active and firm, closing 1 5/8c over yesterday. The recovery was due principally to a cessation of liquidation. A big cash business helped corn futures. July finishing the session 1 3/8c improved. Oats closed a shade higher, and provisions strong; July pork, \$2 1/2c; July lard, 22 1/2c; and July ribs 22 1/2c better. Clearances at the seaboard in wheat and flour, were equal to 800,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 430,000 bushels, compared with 400,000 last week, and 491,000 bushels and Duluth reported 244 cars, against 351 last week, and 491 a year ago. Receipts here were 90 cars, three of contract grade. Estimated to-morrow:—Wheat, 105 cars; corn, 890 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

BLOW TO THE SULTAN.

A Secret Religious Society Seeks to Strip Him of His Spiritual Authority.

Great uneasiness prevails among the entourage of the Sultan owing to the fact that the secret religious society, known as the Chems-ul-Islam, has of late been showing activity. This society, whose name means in Persian The Sun of Islam, has its seat in Egypt and is composed of ulamas not only of that country, but from all the Mussulman countries in the world.

It appears that under the predecessor of the present Sheikh-ul-Islam, a fetva was issued at Constantinople, about the necessity of separating the Caliphate from the Sultanate, that is to say, urging that the Sultan should no longer be Caliph but only a temporal chief, while the Caliphate should be transferred to Egypt.

Why this fetva was not carried out is uncertain, but it is in the possession of the Chems-ul-Islam Society, and the Palace are doing everything in their power to take it.

The separation of spiritual and temporal power is of the utmost importance for all Mussulman countries under the domination of European powers. It remains to be seen whether the separation would be to the advantage of Christian countries having Mussulman subjects, and whether the society is powerful enough to bring about such a change as that which it advocates.

The realization of the object it has in view would, however, be such a blow to the Sultan's power that one can readily conceive the anxiety which is felt at Yildiz.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Possibilities of International Complications in the Present Dispute.

Figures, the gathering place of the Moors who are reported to be preparing for an attack on the French columns sent to the western frontier of Morocco, is situated south of the Great Atlas Mountains about seventy miles southeast of Ain Sefra, the present southern terminus of the railway from Oran on the coast of Algeria. The trouble arises out of a dispute about territory, the possession of which is contested because the line between Algeria and Morocco south of the Atlas range has never been properly laid down except on paper.

During the reign of the Emperor Napoleon an opportunity occurred of settling the matter, but the state of European politics at the time did not permit of France's venturing on a distant expedition into the African desert, and the Emperor's advisers considered it better for various reasons to keep the question open, and meantime to push on the work of railway construction to the south and the pacification of the tribes still fretting under the change of regime.

In the interval of time since then the railway has been carried down to the north side of the mountains, and the French posts have been pushed south along the natural route to Igla and the oasis of Tuat without regard to the artificial paper frontier. The process has brought them into contact with tribes who acknowledge only a shadowy allegiance to the Sultan of Morocco, but are at the same time willing to accept his help in

RESISTING THE INVADERS.

Whether the matter becomes a matter of international interest depends on whether the French Government chooses to treat Moorish peoples as a casus belli, or relying on its power to put down their opposition, deals with them exclusively. In the latter case, the French will probably profit by the circumstances to push their posts as far to the westward as is prudent, avoiding trespassing on the Moorish territory proper. How far westward this policy would carry them is uncertain, as there are varying shades of allegiance to the Moorish Sultan acknowledged by the eastern tribes.

The French aim is undoubtedly to carry the eastern frontier of Algeria forward to the Moulouya River; the only question is whether there may not be some other European power having views on that part of the coast of Morocco also. Germany certainly has been credited with desiring a station at the mouth of the Moulouya so long as fifteen years ago.

Should, however, the French be setting a quarrel with the Sultan of Morocco, the question becomes one of international importance, and one in which the British Government would almost perforce be involved, owing to its own pretensions to the right of re-entry into the Province of Tangiers, based upon the treaty of retrocession to the Sultan of Morocco in the reign of King Charles II. A war against Morocco on the part of France could therefore, hardly fail to bring England into the field.

How far it is the desire of the French Government to provoke English intervention in Morocco, or to take advantage of the situation in North Africa in the belief that the British Government's hands are already too full, will be determined by the way in which it treats the dispute with the tribes, whether as a question solely between it and them, or as one in which the Moorish Sultan as their suzerain is involved.

PLEASANT PRESCRIPTION.

An eminent physician says that some of his patients have rid themselves of many pounds of superfluous flesh by the use of the skipping-rope.

One woman who, after a serious illness which terminated in nervous prostration, found herself the possessor of forty pounds of flesh in addition to her usual weight, asked the physician how she could safely dispose of them. She was not strong enough to ride a wheel or take long walks, and day by day she gained flesh in her enforced laziness.

"Buy a skipping-rope, and begin with five minutes' exercise twice a day," said the doctor. "Gradually increase the dose, think of what you are doing and of nothing else; take the exercise slowly and without violence. Your nerves will be quieted, and when you are tired you can drop at once into a comfortable chair."

The patient tried the prescription. Awkward at first, she soon acquired skill and as much agility as was needed for her new exercise. At the end of a month the scales showed that ten of the superfluous pounds had vanished, and the next few weeks showed a still greater decrease in weight, without the least unpleasant result.

At the end of six months the skipping-rope was no longer needed as a prescription, but the doctor's patient seldom lets a day go by without donning her gymnasium suit and taking a few minutes' exercise, as she finds that it exhilarates her body and rests her nerves.