

Notes and Comments.

London, the world's metropolis is being rapidly changed and modernized by that powerful and energetic body the London County Council. In old days, when the government of London was divided among a number of small bodies, each having jurisdiction over a limited area but little could be done toward beautifying and modernizing London in a large way. Now, however, the London County Council rules municipally over the whole great metropolis, and it has already inaugurated works looking to the improvement of the city as a whole. Fleet street is being widened and rebuilt, while the Strand has been considerably widened at different points and the work is still in progress. Perhaps the most important undertaking in regard to street improvements is the opening of an avenue, one-hundred feet wide between Holborn and the Strand. To get from one of these great parallel arteries of traffic to the other is at present difficult, as a number of small streets running at various angles must be traversed. The new street will cross a part of the city made famous by Charles Dickens and known to literary people as Dickens land. The march of improvement will sweep away the old structures made famous by Dickens and Dr. Johnson but the public will get the benefit in straighter and wider streets, more air and light and better transit facilities. No name has yet been given the new street and various suggestions are made. One is that it be called Dickens Avenue, because of the associations of the great novelist. To many, however, the name is not imposing enough, and Salisbury Avenue is proposed as a balance to Roseberry Avenue, another large and recently created thoroughfare. What is more important than the name is the fact that the street will be one of the finest in London and quick transit thereon will be facilitated by two street railway tracks.

Another very important work is in progress in London i.e., the laying of miles of tubes containing telephone wires and cables. About a thousand men are now engaged in this work. This telephone system is a government affair and the work is being done by the post office department. When London has been supplied with government telephones the system is to be extended to the country. The post office department now controls all the telegraphs and the intention is to have all the telephones controlled by the same department.

It seems to be the general understanding that Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India desires to retire before the expiration of his term of office because of the ill effects of the climate of India upon his own and Lady Curzon's health. This will be generally regretted, because Lord Curzon has made a new record in India. As Mr. Curzon, he rose very rapidly in political affairs in England and gained a reputation for a wide knowledge of foreign affairs and particularly of Indian matters. Lord Macaulay says of Edmund Burke that, though he never visited India, he had obtained a greater knowledge of its affairs than many men who had spent their lives there. This remark would apply to Mr. Curzon previous to his appointment. Lord Curzon's case has been an unusual one from the start. In the first place, his appointment was a distinct innovation in departmental procedure, for it was not until the post had been offered in vain to three peers, who knew little or nothing of India or of its needs, that the Government was driven to the unusual expedient of offering it to a man not at that time of title, but he knew India so well that old precedents could be safely ignored. The difficulty in his case was that he was without a title, but this was got over by making him Baron Kedleston, and the wisdom of this unusual procedure on the part of the Government has been shown by the results. Lord Curzon has only been in India since the latter part of 1898 yet in the intervening time India has passed through some of the most trying times in her history. There has been the famine, the greatest of which we have any record, and this was followed by the plague. The floods, the price of silver, and the lessening of some of the princes, have been minor difficulties, all of which have been met and handled by Lord Curzon in a way that has won great admiration. He has made his mistakes, chiefly because he was anxious to introduce a progressive policy, but these were not nearly as harmful to the Indian Empire as a do-nothing plan would have been. Some English papers go so far as to say that he is far and away the best governor India has had in the present generation, but this will hardly be conceded by Canadians who are such warm admirers of Lord Dufferin.

A British steamer has arrived at London having steamed from Kooeiki, Borneo, to London, a distance of 9,250 miles; using only liquid fuel

BOXERS' HEADS ON POLES.

How the Chief Boxers Will be Punished by the Empress—Four of the Leaders Will Be Beheaded.

A despatch from Peking, via Tientsin and Shanghai, says:—A response to the German demands has been transmitted to Li-Hung-Chang. This says that Ying-Nien, president of the censorate; Kang-Yi, assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Civil Board; and Chao-Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of Punishment, will be decapitated and that Prince Chwang, Duke Tsai-Lan, and Prince Yih will be sentenced to life imprisonment, and that Prince Tuan will be banished to the Imperial military post roads on the Siberian frontier as a further punishment for aiding the Boxers.

Trustworthy Chinese reports say that the Dowager Empress is seriously ill at Tai-Yuan-Fu, Province of Shansi, and the free hand of the Emperor in affairs of state of late is regarded as confirmatory of these reports.

BRITISH WERE AMBUSHED.

Enemy's Success at Kaapmuiden Reported by Lord Roberts.

A despatch from London says:—In a despatch to the War Office from Pretoria, under yesterday's date, Lord Roberts says:—"Delisle's mounted infantry engaged De Wet's force for three days at Reitzberg. He drove the Boers north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. "De Wet has been speaking freely of late, assuring the burghers that the European powers would stop the war by Oct. 10. Thursday was the anniversary of the ultimatum, to-day is Kruger's birthday, and to-morrow it will be a year since the first shot was fired. The Boers have been interested in these dates, believing that something would intervene to end the war in their favour. I trust that they now realize that their expectations are futile. "An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday at Kaapmuiden, owing to a train upsetting on the division over Kaap river. Three men were killed and fifteen injured. An engine conveying two Royal Engineer officers and eighteen men from the Velokfontein garrison proceeded to ascertain the nature of the damages. The Boers were lying in wait for the party, and opening fire. On hearing of the attack, Capt. Stewart and forty men of the Rifle Brigade went to the support of the engineers. "Stewart and one private was killed, two officers and five men were severely wounded, and one officer and ten men were made prisoners."

Does Not Want the Court Removed to Singan-fu.

A despatch from Shanghai, says:—Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yih, of Nankin, one of the peace commissioners, and Yuan-Shih-Kai, the Governor of Shantung, have telegraphed a protest to the Emperor and Dowager Empress against the removal of the court to Singan-fu. They say this action will block the peace negotiations, and lead to hostile demonstrations by the allies in the southern provinces. If this should occur the court would be in such a position that it would be impossible to forward supplies from the south. There is no definite information as to the present location of the court.

LI-HUNG-CHANG PROTESTS.

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GENERAL RISING PLANNED.

Boxer Outbreak Similar to That Which Occurred in the North.

A despatch from Hong Kong, says:—It is said that the authorities here have received information that a general rising in the southern provinces has been planned for the month of November.

The whereabouts of the rebels in the Hinterland is not known, but is believed to be ten miles north of the British borders. A detachment of 1,000 Chinese troops took up a position at San Chung yesterday and 1,000 more arrived there to-day. Ten thousand more troops from India have been requisitioned for Hong Kong. The 16th Bengal Lancers and the Hong Kong Regiment have been recalled from the north to Hong Kong. The present indications are that there will be a Boxer rising similar to that which has occurred in north China.

"A considerable body of rebels, principally Triads, are in the Kowloon hinterland, and it is believed they occupy two positions ten miles north of the British border. One thousand Chinese troops from the Bogue forts have arrived at Sam-Chun, and another thousand from Canton are marching to the disturbed district. It is rumored that fighting has occurred and that the Chinese Imperial troops have been defeated by the rebels, who are marching towards the south and have looted several villages. It is also reported that the object of the Triads is to overturn the Manchu dynasty and restore the Chinese, as

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

Russians Said to Be in Complete Possession. A despatch from London says:—The English correspondents in China are again agitated concerning the control of the railways and are denouncing an arrangement, which is also semi-officially announced in Berlin, by which the Russians have charge of the railroads from Tien-Tsin to Shanhaikwan and Tien-Tsin to Yangtsung, while the Germans control the line between Yangtsung and Peking. The Times' Peking correspondent declares that this move strikingly improves the position of Russia, and is a detriment to the British, who are willing and able to undertake at once the restoration of the roads and to work them with almost the same staff that was employed before the crisis. The correspondent remarks that this surrender of British enterprises shows the humble position the English Government is content to occupy in North China.

COURT MAY RETURN.

Shanghai Thinks That Emperor May Come to Peking.

A despatch from Shanghai, says:—There is great excitement here because the foreign troops have gone outside the concession limits to drill and patrol. This action is deeply resented by the Chinese officials, because there has been no sign of any trouble. It looks as if the foreigners were making an attempt to provoke trouble in Shanghai in the same manner as the Russians did at Newchwang. The Mikado has sent a reply to a personal letter from Emperor Kwang-Su. In this letter the Emperor of Japan urges the Emperor of China to dismiss all his bigoted advisers in short order. It is reported here that the court will return to Peking.

480,000 POUNDS OF POWDER

Russians Also Capture From Chinese 144 Guns and 26 Flags.

A despatch from Moscow, says:—It has been ascertained that during the months of July and August the Russians captured 144 Chinese guns, 26 flags, and 480,000 pounds of gunpowder.

they believe this is the only way of establishing peace in the kingdom." London, Thursday, Oct. 11, 4.50 a.m.—The Standard, commenting editorially upon the attitude of the United States says:—"Every dissent, even on minor points, from the suggestions of the powers is unfortunate, as it leads to fresh correspondence and to further delay. We can only hope that when Lord Salisbury is free to turn his attention to China he will find some middle course that will secure the support of all the powers."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Tuesday, says:—"The Taotai of Shanghai and the Viceroy of Nankin have protested against a demonstration by foreign troops." Shanghai specials say that the real reason for the suspension of Yu-Hsien, Governor of the Province of Shansi, was the discovery that his supposed army of 50,000 numbered only 40,000.

GROWS MORE SERIOUS.

A despatch from Shanghai, says:—Sheng, the Taotai, has received a telegram from Gen. Su reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the south-western part of Kwangsi province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate, and he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger, which is directed against the Manchus, and threatens to become worse than the Taiping rebellion.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—On the street to-day 300 bush. white wheat sold at 69 to 69 1-2, 200 bush. red wheat at 68c, 600 bush. goose wheat at 68 1-2c, one load of spring wheat at 69 1-2c, 2,500 bush. barley at 43 1-2 to 48 1-2c, 300 bush. oats at 28 1-2 to 29 1-2c, and one load of rye at 54c. Twenty loads of hay sold at \$13 to \$14, and two loads of straw at \$12. Dressed hogs were firm at \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Wheat, white, straight	\$0.69	\$0.69 1-2
Wheat, red	0.69	0.69 1-2
Wheat, spring	0.69	0.69 1-2
Wheat, goose	0.68	0.68 1-2
Oats	0.28 1-2	0.29 1-2
Barley	0.43 1-2	0.48 1-2
Rye	0.00	0.54
Peas	0.00	0.54
Hay, per ton	13.00	14.00
Straw, per ton	12.00	12.00
Butter, in lb rolls	0.20	0.22
Eggs, new laid	0.18	0.20
Chickens, per pair	0.50	0.60
Turkeys, per lb.	0.11	0.13
Geese, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Ducks, per pair	0.06	0.08
Potatoes, per bag	0.50	0.80
Apples, per bbl.	0.30	0.35
Beef, hindquarters	0.07	0.09
Beef, forequarters	4.00	5.50
Lamb, carcass	5.50	7.00
Lamb, spring, per lb.	5.00	6.00
Veal, carcass	0.08	0.09
Dressed hogs	8.25	9.00

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Supply of creamery, boxes and dairy tubs, and pails is ample, and prices are easy. Choice dairy prints neatly packed, sell readily at 20c. Creamery pounds are firm. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows:—Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 17 to 18c; and second quality, at 14 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 19 to 20c; creamery, boxes 20 to 21c; and pounds, 22 to 23c.

Cheese—Full cream, July and August makes, sells at 11 1-2 to 12c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The egg buyers in the country are reported to be stopping operations for the season, and this sends rather better supplies here. Prices of fresh easier. Quotations are as follows:—Fresh, 17 1-2 to 18c; held, 16c; limed, 16c; and culls, 9 to 10c.

Poultry—Receipts are larger, and will increase from now on. Prices easier. Quotations are as follows:—Chickens, per pair, 30 to 55c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 60c; turkeys, per lb, 10 to 11c; and geese, per lb, 6 to 8c.

Potatoes—Market steady. Car lots, on track, are quoted at 28 to 30c per bag. Sales, out of store, are made at 35 to 40c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions, 1c per lb; apples, per bbl, 50c to \$1.

Dried fruits—Dried apples sell at 3 to 3 1-2c; and evaporated, at 4 1-2 to 5c.

Beans—New beans bring \$1.20 to \$1.25. Choice hand-picked beans are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c per lb for 5, 10, or 60-lb tins, according to the size of the order. Comb honey sells at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Steady. No. 1 timothy, car lots, on track here, \$9.50 to \$10; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at \$10.25 to \$10.50.

Baled straw—Car lots of good oat straw are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, on track; and ton lots, delivered, at \$6 to \$6.50.

Hops—Quiet. Growers generally are holding for better prices. Sales of 1900's were made at 13c to-day. New crop is quoted at 13 to 14c; and yearlings at 8 to 10c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs continue scarce and firm. Provisions are also very firm and are getting scarcer. There is very little barrel pork here.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 8c; long clear bacon, loose, in car lots, 10c; and in case lots, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; short cut pork, \$19.50 to \$20; heavy mess, \$17.50 to \$18.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 12 1-2 to 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 13 to 13 1-2c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 11c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Hercules, 10c; tubs, 10 to 10 1-4c; pails, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The receipts of LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—The receipts of live stock at the Western cattle yards this morning were 45 carloads, including 2,000 hogs, 600 cattle, 600 sheep, an dlambs, a dozen calves, and a few, milch cows.

There was little change in the market to-day, but that little was a change for the worse.

There is again scarcely any movement in shipping cattle; only a few small deals occurred to-day. There was practically no trade, and prices are nominal. The Old Country markets continue in bad shape.

Butcher cattle is weaker, except for the small supply of choice stuff, and for this prices are steady. The local demand is slow, and medium to common stuff was left over.

Both stockers and feeders are a shade easier, but not quotably changed.

For export bulls the enquiry is light, and prices are a shade lower. Milch cows are scarce, and in demand.

Sheep and lambs are selling at stronger figures. All the supplies sold readily to-day, and more would have sold.

Good veal calves are scarce; and calves generally are wanted at from \$2 to \$8 or \$10 each.

Hogs are firm at the advance of last Tuesday. Prime hogs ("singers") are selling at 63-4c per lb.

Sows are worth 31-2c per lb, and stags 2c per lb.

Fat and light hogs are firm at 51-2c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

5 STRATHCONAS KILLED.

SURROUNDED, THEY REFUSED TO SURRENDER.

Each Killed Three Boers, But the Entire Party Were Eventually Riddled With Bullets.

A despatch from London, says:—A special despatch from Lydenburg says:—"A Boer prisoner tells the story of the way in which a patrol of five troopers of Strathcona's Horse, under Sergeant Brothers, met death. It appears that they were suddenly surrounded by a strong force of Boers. The Canadians indignantly refused to surrender, and a murderous fire was exchanged at short range, until every man in the party was riddled with bullets, but not before each Canadian had accounted for three Boers. "Sir Redvers Buller, while passing through Machadodorp, and bidding farewell to the troops, said he should be greatly pleased to tell Lord Strathcona of the magnificent work of his troopers."

TAMPERS WITH WIRES.

Systematic Deception Practiced on Boer Generals.

A despatch from London, says:—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following interesting despatch:—"From an English telegraphist, who was controller of things for the Transvaal, I learn that there was systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers. He says that Mr. Kruger was constantly wiring to the commanders inquirias as to how many of the Boers had been killed, and that Gen. Cronje, after the fight at Magerfontein, wired Mr. Kruger that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield. "Early in the campaign Commandant-Gen. Joubert appealed to Mr. Kruger to stop the Boers' looting, but he received no reply. Later on he wired from Colenso, advising the President to sue for peace. Mr. Kruger replied, "Have you lost all faith in God?" "On another occasion, when the Boers were suffering severe reverses, Mr. Kruger wired to all the generals that 10,000 men were coming to their assistance from the Cape."

TO AID BOER PRISONERS.

Imperial Government Now Considering a Plan.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Parliament will adjourn next Monday. The treason trials will be convened October 29, with ex Attorney-General Solomon as presiding judge. The Imperial Government is considering a plan for the assistance of prisoners of war when they return to the farms.

DE WETS FORCES ROUTED.

The Boer General, However, Again Managed to Get Away—Had Located in the Vrededorf Mountains in Cape Colony.

A despatch from London, Wednesday says:—Despatches from South Africa say that General De Wet, with 1,000 men and five guns, has been fighting with the Colonial division and the mounted men, under Colonel Deisle, who recently left Pretoria with two horses each and double teams for the guns, for the avowed purpose of capturing the Boer general. He has not been captured, but it is declared, as it has often been before, that his command is "thoroughly demoralized." The fighting has been going on for three days in the mountains near Vrededorf. The despatches say that De Wet's men were dislodged from their stronghold, and are fleeing in various directions. The Boer losses are not given. The British casualties are said to have been very slight. A despatch from Masern says that 100 Boers have entered Pilsburg, routing the police, who fled across the Basutoland border.

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SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Newsp Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Quebec's new Cabinet has been sworn in.

Over 140 students have registered at the Ontario Normal School, Hamilton. Work on the new drill hall at London, Ont., will be commenced shortly.

R. B. Angus has resigned as a director of the Montreal Street Railway Company.

Adam Warnock and wife celebrated the 50th year of their marriage at Gait yesterday.

James Boyd, wanted in London on a charge of bigamy, is under arrest at Hamilton.

The Hamilton Branch of the Woman's Missionary Society is in 6th annual session at Ingersoll.

Sir Henri Joly, Lieut.-Gov. of British Columbia, passed through Ottawa yesterday, returning to the west.

Five Canadians, engaged to work on a farm near Medina, N. Y., were deported from Buffalo yesterday.

Herbert Ruckstuhl, aged 15, fooled with a gun at Millbridge, near Belleville yesterday. He may lose an arm.

City Engineer Galt, of Ottawa, resigned, may get a retiring allowance. Newton J. Kerr, assistant, may succeed him.

C. M. Carson has resigned as principal of Maple Avenue school, London, Ont.

Ottawa Protestant Hospital returns show a deficit. The expenses were \$25,763, in-door patients numbered 1,324, out-door 1,798.

Montreal sugar men have decided to meet the reduction in the price of sugar in the United States. The drop will be 10 cents per 100 lbs.

Charles Andrews, a youthful deserter from her Majesty's service, was sentenced to two months in jail at London for theft.

McGill University, Montreal, will tender a reception to Lord Strathcona, Chancellor of the University, on his return from England Saturday.

A fleet of five vessels, each of 15,000 tons capacity, will operate next year in connection with the Great Northern Railway, according to a Quebec despatch.

Dominion Government Surveyor Deane says that the land claimed by the United States in the Washington-British Columbia boundary dispute, belongs to Canada.

During 1899 nearly 12,000 emigrants came to Canada from the United States, compared with 712 in 1897. The number has reached 8,000 during the first six months of this year.

Mr. Ryley, of the Department of the Interior, just returned to Ottawa from the Yukon, reports that many who joined the rush to Cape Nome, Alaska, have gladly returned to Canadian territory.

W. E. Sanford, Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, have finished shipping the order of 11,000 military overcoats for the British soldiers in China. The whole order has been completed in three weeks.

Dr. Munn, of New Westminster, B. C., and R. C. Clute, Q. C., of Toronto, are at Ottawa, discussing with the Government the scope of the enquiry they will make into the question of Chinese and Japanese immigration.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company, at Montreal, yesterday declared a dividend of 10 per cent, gave \$2,500 to the Winnipeg General Hospital, \$500 to the St. Boniface, Man. Hospital and elected officers with Robert Meighen, president.

UNITED STATES.

The steamship Nome City, ten days from Cape Nome reports another outbreak of smallpox at Nome.

The British steamer Benedict, blown on Pelican Island during the recent storm at Galveston, Texas, was floated the other day.

A plot to kill the President sort of message has caused a sudden increase in the number of guards at McKinley's home at Canton.

Fireman Bowker was killed and Fireman Kimball and a passenger, were injured in a collision between a British outpost.

HARRY STRATTON, WERE PROBABLY FATALY INJURED IN A RAILWAY WRECK AT NEWPORT, VT., RECENTLY.

Stratton was on his way to Newport to get married. He had both legs and one arm broken.

GENERAC.

The Prince of Wales will visit Ulster this winter.

The rumour that Lord Salisbury is ill is without foundation.

Premier Bond, of Newfoundland, favours a free market in the United States to Newfoundland products.

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