

U.S. ARMY DRESS.

Englishman to Make Men Look Like Officers.

New York, July 2.—The Times today says: The Englishman who is to suggest improvements in the uniforms of the United States army, arrived yesterday from London, on the Kron Prinz Wilhelm. He is George B. Winter, and he came with his son, G. B. Winter, jun. He was dressed in a blue serge suit. The trousers were rather tight according to the American mode at the present time. He has a coat of the type known here as box, fitting him very snugly across the shoulders, but without padding. His waist coat was white with a kind of lace effect. It was cravat was deep lavender, held with a turquoise pin surrounded with diamonds. His hat was a gray derby. His hands were incased in yellow chamois gloves and he swung a bamboo cane. His shoes were tan and the leather which they were made was uneven or braided and seemingly light in weight.

"Can't you tell us what you are going to do for our army?" someone asked.

"Well," said Mr. Winter, humorously, "I am going to make your privates look like officers and your officers—like like generals."

To some one on board it was reported that Mr. Winter said that the new uniforms would cost each officer from £100 to £200 sterling, for his entire outfit. He was also said to have told a passenger that the American soldier was better dressed than any other soldier in the world.

Several soldiers who were passing to and from Governor's Island, were asked what they thought of the proposed improvement in the uniforms, and here is what two of them said:

"It's all right so long as they don't put ribbons on our rifles."

"Ah, the slouch hat and blue shirt is good enough for us."

FOUR WILL HANG.

THEY KILLED BRITISH OFFICER AND MALTREATED OTHERS.

Will Hang One After Each Other in Presence of Villagers—Four Got Life—Three Fifteen Years—Six Seven Years—Three One Year and Five to be Lashed.

Cairo, Egypt, July 2.—The trial of natives concerned in the attack on June 13, on the party of five British officers while the latter were pigeon shooting at the village of Demshawi, near Tanta, resulting in the killing of one of the officers, Captain S. C. Bull, of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and the serious maltreatment of the others, has resulted in four natives being sentenced to death, five to penal servitude for life, three to fifteen years' servitude, six to seven years' servitude, one to five years' servitude, and one to be whipped.

Executions and the floggings will occur at Demshawi. All the men sentenced to death will be hanged by turns, on the gallows in the presence of villagers.

KING SHOWS JEWS FAVOR.

Diplomatic Alteration in Date of Drawing Room for Their Benefit.

London, July 2.—Since King Edward repudiated the late Queen Victoria's drawing rooms for the older institutions of courts, these functions have always been held in Friday evenings. The court arranged for June 29 has been altered to June 28, at his Majesty's command. The purpose, it is unofficially stated, is to enable the chief rabbis and other leading Hebrews to attend, the observance of their Sabbath, which begins at sunset Friday, having hitherto prevented them from attending the courts.

It is understood that hereafter one day other than Friday, it is suggested, day rather than Friday. It is suggested that the step is taken to mark the King's abhorrence of anti-Semitism, and that it is intended to have special reference to the treatment of Jews in Russia, which is regarded as having the importance of a world-wide question.

OFFICIAL BOER WAR STORY.

First Volume of British History Ready After Four Years.

London, July 2.—Four years after the peace in South Africa the first volume of the British official history of the Boer war is ready for publication. This period of preparation compares favorably with the ten years occupied by the German general staff in preparing their official history of the war of 1870.

The complete work will consist of four volumes, the last of which will be published within a year.

Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, the most eminent English military writer, is editing the work, with a staff of twenty-four officers, dealing with the eight sections into which the history is divided.

HUNG FISH BY TAILS.

Scheme of Savvy Wife to Rid Her Garden of Rose Bugs.

New York, July 2.—The World has the following: "The dreaded rosebugs are swarming the fruit and flower gardens on Long Island, eating up the buds and young fruits of the trees."

A Savvy wife has devised a scheme to rid her garden of the roseth pest. Obtaining a number of mosquiters from the local fishermen at the bay, she hung the fish up by their tails, causing the big black flies to accumulate, which she had previously observed were deadly enemies of the rosebug.

The rosebugs are disappearing.

The sight of fish dangling among the branches of the fruit trees and grapevines attracts the attention of city folks, who wonder at the new sort of bait Long Island is producing.

SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 11.
JULY 15, 1906.

The Good Samaritan—Luke 10: 25-37.

Commentary.—I. How to gain eternal life (vs. 25-28). 25. A certain lawyer—a scribe; a professional interpreter of the law of Moses. Usually a noted scribe was a teacher and had a company of disciples about him. Stood up—Jesus must have been in some building, discussing on some subject that suggested the question asked by the lawyer. Tempted him—or tested him. The question was not asked from any desire to know his own duty, but for the purpose of testing the knowledge of Jesus. "He laid a theological trap, but the hoped-for prey walked through it and left him in the dust."—MacLaren. Master or teacher, the name as rabbi. To inherit eternal life—The question is highly important. "Eternal life is the true spiritual life of the soul—that which is natural to it in its highest state, and of all things in this world is most worthy the seeking." His question was, "How can I become a child of God and a possessor of that true spiritual life that will endure forever?"

26. What is written—As a teacher of the law he should be able to tell, and he was able, as his answer shows. How read the thought that we gain from the Bible depends upon "how" we read it.

27. He answering said—He replied by quoting the great summary of man's duty toward God in Deut. vi, 5, and a statement of the law of love from Lev. xix, 18—Cook. The lawyer proceeds to give a correct answer, one which Jesus approved. Thou shalt love—The religion of the Bible does not consist of good external acts, in prayers, in our zeal for Christ, in performing the deeds of the law, or in being made happy, but in love to God and man. "By this love the soul eagerly cleaves to, affectionately adores, and constantly rests in God, supremely pleased and satisfied with him; it acts from him, as its author; for him, as its master, and to him, as its end; by it the whole man is willingly surrendered to the Most High, and is made a partaker of the divine nature." Our love to God should be: 1. Supreme. 2. Constant. 3. Active. "Our duty to God forbids: 1. Idolatry. 2. Rendering obedience to any creature in opposition to the will of the Creator. 3. Yielding obedience to our own will or desires in opposition to his will. 4. Loving anything which he has forbidden. 5. Loving anything which he has allowed us to love in a manner and to a degree that he has forbidden."—Wayland. All thy heart—This is supreme affection to God. The heart is the seat of the affections, desires, motives and will. "It is the centre of all physical and spiritual life, the central focus from which all the rays of the moral life go forth." With all thy soul—He loves God with all his soul, or rather, with all his life, who is ready to give up life for his sake—to endure pain and suffer rather than deny the love of Christ. Second is the individual existence of the person himself—Cremers' lex. All thy strength—To the extent of giving all of our physical powers in his service. All thy mind—The intellect belongs to this, which embraces the whole of our mental life. God will man. A person who thus loves God will man. A person who thus loves God will man. A person who thus loves God will man. A person who thus loves God will man.

30. I love is prompt. He "went to him" (v. 34). The man's life was slipping away. There was need for haste. "He gives twice who gives quickly." "Delay clogs the wheels of great philanthropic organizations." "The man that hesitates is waiting for the action of a board or a committee of investigation."

31. Love is pitiful. "He had compassion on him" (v. 33). "Every sufferer is our neighbor. Misery makes the whole world kin." "Our experience in Canada, bruised, bleeding, lacerated, but pity, the sight did not awaken aversion, but pity. The sight of our sinners sympathy in the heart of our Saviour. It should be so with us."

32. Love is practical. "And went to him" (v. 34). Love watches for opportunities. The priest and the Levite passed by. They missed their opportunity.

33. Love is painstaking. "And bound his wounds, pouring in oil and wine" (v. 34). Love is not content with rapping at the door of a little dark room, where she found a weary woman caring for her sick husband, who lay groaning in pain. She went in, bathed and said, "I don't want any prayer in' or readin' 'Bible around here. I don't believe in any thing 'o that sort." "Very well," she said, "I shall not pray here if you don't want me to." She turned to the man and asked him what she could do for her, and as she told her needs, food, money, clothing, she jotted them down on a bit of paper, then stepped over to the bed, and asked him if there was anything that he would like. When he had answered her, she added, "It's good of you to come." She hurried away, and soon returned, bringing food, clothing and medicine. The wife cried for joy, and the husband said, "We wouldn't have had any more if you hadn't come." She pressed some money into the poor woman's hand, and, promising to come again in a few days, started to go, but the man who an hour before had roughly forbidden any praying, said, "I have a Bible here, and you've read it, and you've said you didn't want it. I wish you'd read the story of the Good Samaritan." She sat down, and by the pale, flickering light of their old lamp read the story. When she raised her eyes, the wife was sobbing in one corner of the room, and the man said, "I've seen plenty of priests and lots of Levites, but I never saw a Good Samaritan before." She told him that was it not for Christ's indwelling in her heart, she would have no concern whether they were in need or not. Mr. B. said, "I hope you don't mind the way I spoke to you, but I've been sick so long that I've doubted everything. In fact, when I found me I was an infidel, but if there's anything in the Christian life you talk about, I want it. You may pray for me all you wish." She pointed him to Christ and came away rejoicing. "The man's bitterness and prejudice have yielded to the gentleness and faith of Jesus."

34. Bound up his wounds—He did the very best he could for the man with the remedies he had at hand. On his own heart—This took time and effort, but he had no other way to make success. Real love does not ask how little, but how much it may do. To an inn—This was a public house where all comers were received. 35. On the morrow—He evidently remained with him that night, and he was not a Roman denarius is worth about sixteen cents, but it would be equivalent to eight or ten times as much in our day.

36. Which, thinkest thou—This question almost compelled the lawyer to speak highly of the Samaritan. "The neighbor unto him—The parable implies not a mere enlargement of Jewish ideas but a complete change of them. It is truly a gospel-parable, for the whole old relationship of mere duty is changed into one of love. The question now is not, Who is my neighbor? but, Whose neighbor am I? The gospel answers the question of duty by pointing us to love. Wouldst thou know who is thy neighbor? Become a neighbor to all by the utmost service thou canst render them in their need, because Neighbor to us, even at the cost of all he had—Eldersheim. 37. Do thou likewise—He to whom you ought thus to show mercy in order to become his neighbor. A new commandment. We should be ready to help every person who needs our assistance. The command is imperative, "Go, and do thou likewise." We should "go" wherever a human soul is to be found, and with hearts filled with love, carry the gospel of Christ.

38. I love is prompt. He "went to him" (v. 34). The man's life was slipping away. There was need for haste. "He gives twice who gives quickly." "Delay clogs the wheels of great philanthropic organizations." "The man that hesitates is waiting for the action of a board or a committee of investigation."

39. Love is pitiful. "He had compassion on him" (v. 33). "Every sufferer is our neighbor. Misery makes the whole world kin." "Our experience in Canada, bruised, bleeding, lacerated, but pity, the sight did not awaken aversion, but pity. The sight of our sinners sympathy in the heart of our Saviour. It should be so with us."

40. Love is practical. "And went to him" (v. 34). Love watches for opportunities. The priest and the Levite passed by. They missed their opportunity.

41. Love is painstaking. "And bound his wounds, pouring in oil and wine" (v. 34). Love is not content with rapping at the door of a little dark room, where she found a weary woman caring for her sick husband, who lay groaning in pain. She went in, bathed and said, "I don't want any prayer in' or readin' 'Bible around here. I don't believe in any thing 'o that sort." "Very well," she said, "I shall not pray here if you don't want me to." She turned to the man and asked him what she could do for her, and as she told her needs, food, money, clothing, she jotted them down on a bit of paper, then stepped over to the bed, and asked him if there was anything that he would like. When he had answered her, she added, "It's good of you to come." She hurried away, and soon returned, bringing food, clothing and medicine. The wife cried for joy, and the husband said, "We wouldn't have had any more if you hadn't come." She pressed some money into the poor woman's hand, and, promising to come again in a few days, started to go, but the man who an hour before had roughly forbidden any praying, said, "I have a Bible here, and you've read it, and you've said you didn't want it. I wish you'd read the story of the Good Samaritan." She sat down, and by the pale, flickering light of their old lamp read the story. When she raised her eyes, the wife was sobbing in one corner of the room, and the man said, "I've seen plenty of priests and lots of Levites, but I never saw a Good Samaritan before." She told him that was it not for Christ's indwelling in her heart, she would have no concern whether they were in need or not. Mr. B. said, "I hope you don't mind the way I spoke to you, but I've been sick so long that I've doubted everything. In fact, when I found me I was an infidel, but if there's anything in the Christian life you talk about, I want it. You may pray for me all you wish." She pointed him to Christ and came away rejoicing. "The man's bitterness and prejudice have yielded to the gentleness and faith of Jesus."

39. Love is pitiful. "He had compassion on him" (v. 33). "Every sufferer is our neighbor. Misery makes the whole world kin." "Our experience in Canada, bruised, bleeding, lacerated, but pity, the sight did not awaken aversion, but pity. The sight of our sinners sympathy in the heart of our Saviour. It should be so with us."

40. Love is practical. "And went to him" (v. 34). Love watches for opportunities. The priest and the Levite passed by. They missed their opportunity.

41. Love is painstaking. "And bound his wounds, pouring in oil and wine" (v. 34). Love is not content with rapping at the door of a little dark room, where she found a weary woman caring for her sick husband, who lay groaning in pain. She went in, bathed and said, "I don't want any prayer in' or readin' 'Bible around here. I don't believe in any thing 'o that sort." "Very well," she said, "I shall not pray here if you don't want me to." She turned to the man and asked him what she could do for her, and as she told her needs, food, money, clothing, she jotted them down on a bit of paper, then stepped over to the bed, and asked him if there was anything that he would like. When he had answered her, she added, "It's good of you to come." She hurried away, and soon returned, bringing food, clothing and medicine. The wife cried for joy, and the husband said, "We wouldn't have had any more if you hadn't come." She pressed some money into the poor woman's hand, and, promising to come again in a few days, started to go, but the man who an hour before had roughly forbidden any praying, said, "I have a Bible here, and you've read it, and you've said you didn't want it. I wish you'd read the story of the Good Samaritan." She sat down, and by the pale, flickering light of their old lamp read the story. When she raised her eyes, the wife was sobbing in one corner of the room, and the man said, "I've seen plenty of priests and lots of Levites, but I never saw a Good Samaritan before." She told him that was it not for Christ's indwelling in her heart, she would have no concern whether they were in need or not. Mr. B. said, "I hope you don't mind the way I spoke to you, but I've been sick so long that I've doubted everything. In fact, when I found me I was an infidel, but if there's anything in the Christian life you talk about, I want it. You may pray for me all you wish." She pointed him to Christ and came away rejoicing. "The man's bitterness and prejudice have yielded to the gentleness and faith of Jesus."

42. Love is painstaking. "And bound his wounds, pouring in oil and wine" (v. 34). Love is not content with rapping at the door of a little dark room, where she found a weary woman caring for her sick husband, who lay groaning in pain. She went in, bathed and said, "I don't want any prayer in' or readin' 'Bible around here. I don't believe in any thing 'o that sort." "Very well," she said, "I shall not pray here if you don't want me to." She turned to the man and asked him what she could do for her, and as she told her needs, food, money, clothing, she jotted them down on a bit of paper, then stepped over to the bed, and asked him if there was anything that he would like. When he had answered her, she added, "It's good of you to come." She hurried away, and soon returned, bringing food, clothing and medicine. The wife cried for joy, and the husband said, "We wouldn't have had any more if you hadn't come." She pressed some money into the poor woman's hand, and, promising to come again in a few days, started to go, but the man who an hour before had roughly forbidden any praying, said, "I have a Bible here, and you've read it, and you've said you didn't want it. I wish you'd read the story of the Good Samaritan." She sat down, and by the pale, flickering light of their old lamp read the story. When she raised her eyes, the wife was sobbing in one corner of the room, and the man said, "I've seen plenty of priests and lots of Levites, but I never saw a Good Samaritan before." She told him that was it not for Christ's indwelling in her heart, she would have no concern whether they were in need or not. Mr. B. said, "I hope you don't mind the way I spoke to you, but I've been sick so long that I've doubted everything. In fact, when I found me I was an infidel, but if there's anything in the Christian life you talk about, I want it. You may pray for me all you wish." She pointed him to Christ and came away rejoicing. "The man's bitterness and prejudice have yielded to the gentleness and faith of Jesus."

43. Certain priest—Jericho was one of the cities which the priests who came up to the temple of Jerusalem in turn to offer the daily sacrifices, burn incense, and perform the temple ceremonies.

"We have none of your beastly sky-scraper in dear old London," said the Englishman. "Too bad," remarked the American. "I don't think you would need something to scrape your sky occasionally."

AUTHOR OF MAPLE LEAF, WHO PASSED AWAY LAST WEEK.

Something About Alexander Muir, the Writer of Canada's National Anthem.



Known from one end of the Dominion to the other for his famous song, which has come to be the country's national anthem, the late Alexander Muir was a type of the sturdy Scot. He was born in Lanarkshire, and, accompanying his parents to Canada, his early education was received in his father's school at Scarborough. Later he attended Queen's University, Kingston, obtaining the degree of B. A. in 1851. He began teaching in Scarborough, continuing there until 1860. Afterwards he taught in Newmarket, Heaverton and other places, coming to Toronto in 1880.

The Maple Leaf was written at Leslieville in 1867, and was set to music by the author. Among other popular songs written by him are Canada, The Old In-jack and Canada, Land of the Maple Tree. Deceased was a member of the Orange Order, and was prominent in the Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

He was Earl of the Militia Veterans of Canada, and was a member of the Order of the Sons of the Revolution. He achieved not a little fame by speaking at many banquets and patriotic gatherings.

In October, 1867, two men were strolling in a Toronto garden. A maple leaf fluttered from a tree on to the coat of one of them. He tried to flick it away, but the little leaf remained. "You have been writing verses," said his friend, when saying good-bye, "why not write a song about the maple leaf?" Two hours afterwards the lines which have made the name of Alexander Muir famous were written. He repeated them aloud when playing with his children the next day. His wife suggested that he should set them to music, so that he might sing them. He resolved to do this, and a melody himself, and in a few hours he had the tune that is familiar to every Canadian and has often cheered the heart of Jack Canuck when far away.

He was Earl of the Militia Veterans of Canada, and was a member of the Order of the Sons of the Revolution. He achieved not a little fame by speaking at many banquets and patriotic gatherings.

In October, 1867, two men were strolling in a Toronto garden. A maple leaf fluttered from a tree on to the coat of one of them. He tried to flick it away, but the little leaf remained. "You have been writing verses," said his friend, when saying good-bye, "why not write a song about the maple leaf?" Two hours afterwards the lines which have made the name of Alexander Muir famous were written. He repeated them aloud when playing with his children the next day. His wife suggested that he should set them to music, so that he might sing them. He resolved to do this, and a melody himself, and in a few hours he had the tune that is familiar to every Canadian and has often cheered the heart of Jack Canuck when far away.

SCHOOL QUESTION.

MR. FARRARE'S LETTER TO THE LONDON TRIBUNE.

He States That Experience Teaches There is No Finality in Educational Compromises Between Protestants and Catholics.

London, July 2.—Writing from Ottawa, Mr. E. Farrar, in a letter to the Tribune on Education in Canada, mostly historical, upholds Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to Northwest schools, and says: "Our experience in Canada teaches that there is no finality in educational compromises between Protestants and Catholics, and that compromises between dogmatic religious instruction and secular instruction in the schools are open to the same objection."

"The American idea is to train children as Americans rather than as members of this or that denomination. In Canada they are reared Protestants or Catholics rather than Canadians, and the constitution prevents any change."

CUTTING SMALL TREES.

Serious Charge Against a Lumber Firm in Quebec.

Montreal, July 2.—For some time reports have been reaching the Provincial Government that cutting of immature trees had been practised by at least one large lumber company, and as a result A. Morency, the expert provincial culler, of Sherbrooke, has been commissioned to make an inspection and report thereon. It is said that as many as 80,000 trees have been cut by one firm. Should this be true, and the charge proved, the company would be liable to a fine of \$240,000, at the rate of \$3 a tree.

REMIT PART OF SENTENCE.

Paris, July 2.—The Ministry of Justice has rendered a decision on the application of Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, grandson of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, to remit the term of three months' imprisonment, imposed upon him October 25 last, with a fine of \$120 and \$4,000 damages, for running over

Market Reports—The Week.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain to-day were small. Wheat is unchanged, 100 bushels of fall selling at \$4 to \$5 a bushel. Oats are steady. With sales of 200 bushels at \$2 to \$3. Barley unchanged, 100 bushels selling at \$1 to \$2. Hay in fair supply, with sales of 20 loads at \$13 to \$14 a ton for timothy, and \$9 to \$10 for mixed. Straw unchanged, three loads selling at \$10 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with light quoted at \$10 to \$10.50, and heavy at \$10.50. Wheat, white, bush, 93 85
Do. red, bush, 84 85
Do. spring, bush, 89 85
Do. goose, bush, 75 80
Oats, bush, 4 25 0 47
Barley, bush, 51 52
Peas, bush, 72 00
Rye, bush, 65 00
Hay, timothy, ton, 12 00 14 00
Do. mixed, ton, 10 00 10 00
Saw, per ton, 10 00 10 00
Dressed hogs, 10 00 10 00
Eggs, new laid, 13 00 13 00
Butter, dairy, 18 00 21 00
Do. creamery, 22 00 25 00
Chickens, spring, 18 00 20 00
Poultry, per lb., 13 00 15 00
Turkeys, per lb., 13 00 15 00
Potatoes, per bag, 1 00 1 10
Beef, hindquarters, 5 00 5 20
Do. forequarters, 5 00 5 20
Do. carcass, 7 00 8 00
Do. medium, carcass, 6 00 6 00
Mutton, per cwt., 9 50 10 00
Veal, per cwt., 8 00 8 20
Lamb, spring, per cwt., 15 00 15 00

Manitoba Wheat.

The following are the closing prices of wheat options at the Winnipeg market to-day: June 25th bid, July 3rd, Oct. 5th bid.

Leading Wheat Markets.

New York 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.
Chicago 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.
St. Louis 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.
Toledo 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.
Minneapolis 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.
Duluth 82 1/2 85 1/2 Dec.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 per lb. refrigerated beef, \$5 to \$5 1/2 per lb. sheep, dressed, 15 1/2 to 16 per lb.

Toronto Live Stock.

Receipts of live stock at the city market since last Friday, as reported by the railways, were 41 carloads, composed of 533 cattle, 404 hogs, 615 sheep and lambs and 114 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was much the same as has been coming for several weeks, with this difference, that grassers are becoming more and more plentiful.

Trade was the best of the season, with prices higher all round in every class.

Exporters—prices of those sold reached \$2.25 per cwt. Had there been better cattle, but prices would doubtless have been realized. Bulls are worth from \$2.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers—Loads of good cattle sold readily at \$4.75 to \$4.50 per cwt; medium at \$4.10 to \$4.00; standard cows, \$3.75 to \$4.25; grass cows at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt. Steers there by a heavy run on Thursday, look out for a drop in grass cattle.

Feeders and Stockers—Good steers, \$9 to \$10 per lb. at \$1 to \$1.25; good steers, \$9 to \$10 per lb. at \$1 to \$1.25; light stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; medium stockers, \$1.75 to \$2.00; cow stockers, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Milk Cows—Only a limited number were offered, and prices ranged from \$30 to \$44 each, and one cow at \$20.

Veal Calves—Deliveries were moderate and prices ranged from \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt. and one choice calf sold at \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Export sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; butcher sheep sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.; spring lambs from \$4 to \$6 each, or \$7.50 to \$8.25 per cwt.

Hogs—Cows selected at \$2.50 per cwt.; lights and fats at \$2.25 per cwt.

THE WEEK IN TRADE.

Relief from drought in many important farming sections restores prospects of bountiful harvests, and the business of the nation has maintained a volume that is exceptionally heavy for the season. Some evidences of conservatism (v. 33) are noted, but in many of the leading industries contracts have been placed for the entire output during the balance of the year, while steel mills are booked well in 1907. One of the best features of the week was the settlement of coal mining troubles in Ohio, concessions being made by both contestants that resulted in resumption of work by 35,000 miners. The only serious struggle threatened for July 2 was in the textile industry, and manufacturers' granted the desired increase in wages on Thursday. Activity in real estate and building operations is fully maintained, and the movement of lumber materials has begun, the usual complaint regarding the scarcity of labor being frequently heard.

BANK ROBBERY CHARGED.

Arrest of G. H. Sanderson, Former Accountant at Medicine Hat.

Medicine Hat, Alta., July 2.—Geo. H. Sanderson, formerly accountant in the Union Bank here, was arrested on Sunday at Rosebud, where he has been engaged in the grain business for some months. He is charged with misappropriating \$1,200 of the bank's funds last September while acting as teller. He has been committed for trial. Nothing has yet been learned of the whereabouts of Crompton, a former defuncting clerk of the same bank, who disappeared a few weeks ago.

EXPLOSIVE STORED ON DYNAMITE ISLAND, OPPOSITE AMBERBURG, AND GLAZED IN THAT TOWN WAS SHATTERED.

—To Men in a Boat Suffer.

Amberburg despatch: About twenty tons of dynamite exploded at 5 o'clock this afternoon on Dynamite Island, nearly opposite here, and about one mile from Sugar and Hickory Islands. The concussion on the mainland in this section was most terrific, breaking many windows in the stores and residences. Harry Rogers, 32 Montclair street, and Theodore Perry, 477 Fourth avenue, Detroit, were in a saloon at a few hundred yards from Dynamite Island at the time. Their boat was completely demolished and the men were nearly drowned, but were strong enough to hang on to some floating wreckage until a steam launch reached them from Grosse Ile, Mich., manned by Dr. Rudy, of Detroit, and were brought here.

WOULD IGNORE CANADA.

United States Senator Opposes, in Vain, Niagara Power Bill.

Washington, July 2.—When the conference report on the bill relative to the Niagara River was taken to the Senate, Senator Bailey (Texas), under the head of the Treasurer of the Senate, was made to-day the published matter that it was "fair and offensive," but said that he did not propose to consider it from a personal standpoint, "because it is of a kind which if dealt with in that way would require a different place." Mr. Bailey turned his batteries on Mr. Hearst, who he declared, was finally interested in the Cosmopolitan and other "muck-rake" periodicals.

ROYALTY PRESENT.

GREAT SUCCESS OF HARRIS CONCERT IN LONDON.

King Escorted to Royal Box by Lord Strathcona—Proceeds in Aid of Minto Cottage Fund of Canada—Complimentary References by Newspapers.

London, July 2.—The King and a fashionable audience of nearly three thousand attended the British-Canadian concert organized by Mr. Charles Harris, of Ottawa, which was received to-night. His Majesty was escorted to the great enthusiasm inside and outside the hall. He was escorted to the Royal box by Lord Strathcona. Many prominent Canadians were in the audience. The concert is a triumph for his composition. The chief feature was his composition, Pan, presented here for the first time, and conducted by himself.

He was enthusiastically received, and was assisted by the London Symphony Orchestra and chorus of 250. The solo parts were taken by Miss Donalds, Miss Ida Kahn, John Harrison and Francon Davies. The program included selections from the works of Mackenzie, Parry, Stanford, Elgar and Cowen, conducted by the composers. The proceeds are in aid of the Minto cottage fund of Canada.

The critics to-night almost unanimously praise Mr. Harris' work at the concert, and accept it as promising for Canadian music. The Tribune says it is very rare for the King to attend a concert, but in his presence, which is a compliment to Canada. The Telegraph emphasizes the imperial element, and the Chronicle says that on retiring to the reception-room His Majesty warmly complimented Mr. Harris on the "delightful work" which he had heard with great interest. He expressed the hope that Canadian music would become more popular in this country.

Others present were the Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Lords Alvestone, Burnham, Pembroke and Kilmorey.

PREYING ON SAILORS.

SHANGHAIING PRACTISED AT PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

Men Lured to Esquimalt With Promise of Good Employment Find Themselves Destitute and Are Forced to Ship on Sailing Vessels.

Vancouver, July 2.—The revelations in connection with shanghaiing in this and Puget Sound points, combined with the fact that work at good wages is plentiful at this season of the year along the coast, are making it hard for vessels to secure crews. Some of those who have been identified with shanghaiing are accused of a new trick in their endeavors to supply men. It is asserted that, under the promise of being supplied with good jobs at lucrative rates, men have gone to Esquimalt, there to be put on board sailing vessels. The men are then taken to Germany, a lot of some and—diet might most beneficial effect.

"Perhaps, if she will come to Esquimalt, she will find a man who will be able to get you down stairs. You had better see if it needs an answer." "Mr. B. I am sure you'll forgive me, dear Mr. Craig, if from my desire in all that concerns Mona I make a liberty with your name, and you get a daughter's part in your life, you will see the necessity of parent to her; and as you know much of young ladies' requirements you must suffer me to get a man who will be allowed to enable her to dress as well as you adopted daughter—would be."

"Now, broke in Uncle Sam's strongest accent: 'I will not do it. I was going to adopt her, but I am sorry that I have found Mrs. Debris, stiffly; but I did it my duty to me I look up child of my own—' " "I adopted mother as well as a father put in with a snore." "Mr. B. I am sure you'll forgive me, dear Mr. Craig, if from my desire in all that concerns Mona I make a liberty with your name, and you get a daughter's part in your life, you will see the necessity of parent to her; and as you know much of young ladies' requirements you must suffer me to get a man who will be allowed to enable her to dress as well as you adopted daughter—would be."

"Now, broke in Uncle Sam's strongest accent: 'I will not do it. I was going to adopt her, but I am sorry that I have found Mrs. Debris, stiffly; but I did it my duty to me I look up child of my own—' " "I adopted mother as well as a father put in with a snore." "Mr. B. I am sure you'll forgive me, dear Mr. Craig, if from my desire in all that concerns Mona I make a liberty with your name, and you get a daughter's part in your life, you will see the necessity of parent to her; and as you know much of young ladies' requirements you must suffer me to get a man who will be allowed to enable her to dress as well as you adopted daughter—would be."

SENATE HITS BACK.

Bailey Declares Magazine Attacks False and Offensive.

Washington, July 2.—The first reply in the United States Senate to the series of articles running through the Cosmopolitan Magazine, under the head of the Treasurer of the Senate, was made to-day by Senator Bailey (Texas). He said of the published matter that it was "fair and offensive," but said that he did not propose to consider it from a personal standpoint, "because it is of a kind which if dealt with in that way would require a different place." Mr. Bailey turned his batteries on Mr. Hearst, who he declared, was finally interested in the Cosmopolitan and other "muck-rake" periodicals.

WOULD IGNORE CANADA.

United States Senator Opposes, in Vain, Niagara Power Bill.

Washington, July 2.—When the conference report on the bill relative to the Niagara River was taken to the Senate, Senator Bailey (Texas), under the head of the Treasurer of the Senate, was made to-day the published matter that it was "fair and offensive," but said that he did not propose to consider it from a personal standpoint, "because it is of a kind which if dealt with in that way would require a different place." Mr. Bailey turned his batteries on Mr. Hearst, who he declared, was finally interested in the Cosmopolitan and other "muck-rake" periodicals.

DO YOU PURCHASE?

Free from Lead packets only. HIGHLY

WORLD

"Yes, certainly, uncle, your mind when you will make due preparation." Here Mrs. Debris made an error, and sentiment was made.

Uncle Sandy was positive of the torrent of information by the capable Franco-Frisch. "Let me see"—pulling over "Controversial? I can't say, but I was at Donkey's my poor husband was far from content. I don't like to close on forty-eighty for the two of you through fare by Galata—your shortest route. Donkey's like the death of you—like seventy-two, say seventy and forty, and a nice sixty or seventy, and cab, and luggage, and donkeys, and men on the way will run fifty-five more; that's a forty, and eighty; two hundred, and sixty; two hundred, and thirty; and