CANCER CAUSES AND CURE

Dr. Keating Hart Gives an Entirely New Theory Before the French Academy

A despatch from Paris says: Dr. Keating Hart, the French cancer specialist, laid before the Academy of Medicine on Wednesday an entirely new theory of the causes of cancer. The main features of his theory are: First, that the disease is not hereditary; and, second, that it is local at the commencement and consequently curable. Recalling the two hypotheses now dividing medical men into two camps, one declaring that malignant tumors were caused by a parasite, and the other that a cancer was simply composed of normal cells transformed in one way or another, Dr. Hart declared that the former was irrational in the present condition of science because the cancerous cell acts quite differently from an infected one. On the contrary, it is just like a cell with exaggerated vitality. He pointed out that it is sufficient for these cells to be divided into pieces, for it to be incapable of reproducing the disease, while in every other infectious malady no amount of crushing is sufficient to prevent further inoculation.

Sugar a Big Factor.

He also brought evidence to urge the closest connection between characteristic, ordinary cells and those of cancerous tissue, and to demonstrate the sole and deep difference between them as a question of the amount of nourishment and speed in reproduction. He declared that after a long series of researches and a most careful collection of data he discovered that the development of cancer was in direct proportion to the amount of sugar the organization has at its disposal. To support this statement he reminded his hearers that cancer was specially severe among diabetic patients. On the other hand, he pointed out that cancer always develops around those points of the body which are constantly more or less inflamed, and just where the blood vessels are dilated and the heat the greatest. Here he declared the cells were exposed to a double forcing action, namely: nutrition, because of the extra quantity of blood brought to them and heating for the same reason.

Many May be Saved.

The new treatment of cancer whereby he declares he will be able to save from certain death a large number of patients abandoned by the rest of the faculty, is both general and local. The former consists in the reduction of food to a minimum in order to fast, if possible to starve the overgrown cells. The local treatment consists in first, the usual surgical operation where this is possible, followed by an application of what is known as a fulguration stream of high-tension by electric sparks directed against the affected part. In this way, he declared, more than thrice the number of lasting cures will be effected than is possible with the surgeon's knife alone.

Dr. Keating Hart's address, which was received with the greatest interest by the Academy, was followed by further evidence in support of the same theory by Dr. Guelpa, also a recognized authority in this branch of pathology, who gave the particulars of two cases where he cured serious cancers in diabetic persons by severe fasting and purging. The statements of the two scientists are considered among medical men here to be of the highest importance to the progress of science.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill,
First Lord of the Admiralty, as he looked three weeks ago.

NO SPECIAL SALUTE.

When King George's Second Son Arrived at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax says: H.M.S. Cumberland, with Prince Albert, King George's second son, on board, arrived in port on Thursday morning. There was no special salute fired from the citadel, and no official recognition will be taken of the fact that the training ship includes a Prince of the Blood in her company, Prince Albert being treated as an ordinary cadet.

Commercial—"If a man has an inhis principal?" Cynic—"A man with such an income usually has no principle."

NEW WAY TO SELECT A BRIDE.

Doubtful Practice of Two Saskatchewan Farmers.

A despatch from Montreal says: Matching straws is the latest way of selecting a bride, but it is doubtful if the practice will become general. Two brothers from Belgium who are now farming in Saskatchewan grew tired of keeping "batch" and decided to seek wives through a matrimonial bureau. They advertised and received replies from two sisters in a neighboring Belgian town. The courtship grew until marriage was decided upon, and the brothers left for Europe. As none of the quartette had seen their prospective partners, it was decided to match straws, the brother getting the longer straw to marry Georgette. This was done, and on Wednesday the four returned to Canada happily wedded.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

King and Queen Will Extend it in Berlin.

A despatch from London says: The visit of King George and Queen Mary to Germany to attend the marriage of the Kaiser's daughter to Prince Ernst of Cumberland will be extended beyond their original intention. They had arranged to remain there only two days, but now it has been decided that they will leave on May 19 and return on May 28 or 29. The marriage will be celebrated on May 24. There is nothing to indicate that the private nature of the visit has been altered.

ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE.

Military Training Would Make Men Strong and Hard.

A despatch from Wellington, New Zealand, says: Preaching in Christ Church Cathedral, Bishop Julius said that military training would be of enormous advantage to everybody, apart from its military value. The physical and moral benefits would be great; discipline, obedience, courtesy and comradeship would be inculcated, and ultimately New Zealand's scheme, instead of encouraging strife and war, would make men resolute, strong and hard, and would raise the standard of manhood.

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THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Hon. Alex. Murray, Speaker of the Alberta Legislature, died at Winnipeg, aged 74.

Hon. Frank Cochrane will be invited to turn the first sod of the Welland ship canal at Thorold.

Galt ratepayers will be asked for $125,000 for school purposes and water works extension.

Nineteen trades unions in South Waterloo organized as the South Waterloo Federation of Labor.

Brantford is offering a free site and other inducements to lure the Coniagas smelter from Thorold.

A fire caused probably by a match or cigar stub badly damaged the Bay of Quinte bridge at Belleville.

Edmonton will have a street railway connection with St. Albert, nine miles northwest. Gasoline cars will be run.

Montreal is to have a four-million-dollar hotel on Dominion Square, under the same management as the Belmont, of New York.

Miss Lois B. Hutchinson, of Toronto, is to be granted a homestead of 360 acres in Western Canada by special act of Parliament.

It is estimated that in Ontario about 18 per cent. and in Alberta about 43.5 per cent. of the areas sown to wheat last fall have been winter killed.

Queen Mary has consented to press the button and unveil the monument that the Dominion Government has erected on the Stony Creek battlefield.

Several of Montreal's veteran civic officials are slated for retirement in the process of reorganization. They include the city clerk, the health officer, and the building and boiler inspectors.

A German immigrant, en route from New York to Chicago on the Grand Trunk Railway express, reported to the London police that he had been robbed of $2,600 in cash between Hamilton and London.

The will of the late Wm. Percival of London, Ont., provides that after the death of his sister his estate of about $60,000 is to go to the orphan homes of Ashley Down, Bristol, England.

Great Britain.

A plot of the militants to kidnap a Cabinet Minister was revealed in London.

A bomb was mailed by the militants to the Magistrate of the Bow Street Court in London.

An American made an offer to purchase the church palace of the Bishop of Salisbury.

London papers comment at length on the proposed visit of the United States naval squadron to the Mediterranean.

Lord Norton writes to the London Post to suggest that the centenary of peace is a golden opportunity for America, England and Germany to enter into an international arbitration treaty.

United States.

A Canadian claim dating from 1812 is being dealt with by the international arbitrators at Washington.

Conductors on forty-eight eastern railways in the United States will present their demands for an increase in wages from 15 to 20 per cent. July 1, and if the roads refuse to arbitrate a strike may be ordered within a fortnight following.

The suffragists won a tactical victory at Washington when the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage ordered a favorable report on the resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment giving women equal suffrage rights with men.

General.

The French Chamber of Deputies defeated a resolution to revoke all gambling licenses.

One aviator was killed and two others injured in an aeroplane collision at Johannistall, Germany.

The Italian Government has revoked the law of 1906 providing that telephone girls in the Government's service must not marry between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.

FORTRESS OF SCUTARI.

International Force Took Possession on Wednesday.

A despatch from Cettinje, Montenegro, says: An international naval force, commanded by Vice-Admiral Cecil Burney, of the British navy, took possession on Wednesday of the fortress of Scutari. The international force was escorted into the city by a Montenegrin guard of honor.

FOR KILLING CONSTABLE.

Henry Wagner Will be Hanged on August 8th.

A despatch from Nanaimo, B. C., says: Henry Wagner was sentenced to be hanged August 8, for the murder of Constable Westaway at Union, B. C., on May 4th. Wagner had been robbing a grocery when interrupted by the policeman. He has a long criminal record.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked a school teacher of a pupil. "Their scarcity," replied the pupil, and was immediately rewarded full marks.

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Flowers and Politics—High Water in the Lake—The City's Finances—Cost of Education.

As this is written the tulip beds surrounding the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park are a blaze of glory, the verdure of the grass and trees has reached a mid-June maturity and the idyllic scene breathes no suspicion of the stirring events within the brown stone walls that marked the closing days of the session of 1913. Someway the tranquility and beauty of May in Queen's Park do not fit in with violent partisan disputes. A wintry scene is not inappropriate. After one has braved the stinging west wind which in February or March sweeps across the long paved path from College street to the buildings and swirls and eddies around the entrance with particular viciousness, it seems to be in accord with the fitness of things that the warring of the elements outside should be matched with political turbulence inside.

A May prorogation of the Legislature is unusual. Needless to say, it is not popular with the members, and when the Lieutenant Governor (garbed this time in plain black trousers, not the gay white satin which earlier in the year added to the splendor of the occasion) attended to despatch the final formalities, there was a bare quorum of members in attendance.

The Proudfoot charges which were the chief cause of the late prorogation prevented the annual disbanding being characterized by that feeling of goodfellowship among the members which is generally observable. The British House of Commons has been described as the first club in the world, and the spirit of the club is noticeable also in the Legislature. In ordinary times members of the opposing parties mix on terms of the utmost friendliness, and one who pictures them as mortal enemies, hardly speaking to one another, is badly mistaken. But an incident such as the Proudfoot attack, rousing partisan feelings and resulting in charges of unfairness on both sides, does much to bury inter-party friendliness. On such occasions the good fellows retire to the background and the fighters come to the front.

Lake Ontario on Rampage.

Some apprehension is felt on account of the unusually high level of the water in Lake Ontario during the present year. It is now almost three feet higher than the average, and as it generally continues rising until early in June, it is possible that all records, which have been kept for 50 years back, will be broken.

No one understands what causes the fluctuation of the water level in the Great Lakes. At Toronto fluctuations have been observed covering a range of six feet. The lowest ever recorded was when the level sank to 242.92 feet above the mean sea level at New York. This was on May 18th, 1895. The highest reached was on May 6th, 1870, when the level was 248.96 feet above the mean level at New York. For a few weeks past the level has been hovering around 248 feet, or, as it is technically described, 36 inches above zero. Zero being a point fixed at 245 feet above the New York level.

Theories that the high water is caused by unusually big spring freshets do not stand investigation. One geologist says that peculiar vibrations of the earth's surface causes the water to rise and fall.

The danger of high water is the damage that may be occasioned to wharves, docks and beaches and the inconvenience caused to shipping. The water in Toronto harbor is now close to the top of the wharves and boats unload under difficulties. Some authorities fear that if we were to have a severe and long continued storm from the east, which would pile the water up at this end of the Lake, the result to Toronto's Island might be disastrous. The Island is only a sand bar, and at no point is more than a few feet above the level of the lake. High water has flooded it before, but a severe storm might have a more disastrous effect in shifting its very foundations.

Toronto Has "Big Eyes."

According to the estimates of the City of Toronto for the financial year, the City proposes to spend the enormous sum of $39,146,142.60. This figure is deceptive. The actual current expenditures for the year amount to $11,744,956.00. The balance of something over $27,000,000.00 is made up of items which might be described as capital expenditures, that is, they are for permanent improvements. The significant thing about the figure is that it indicates what an enormous development is under way. The largest item in the total is an amount of less than seven million dollars for a waterworks extension scheme. There is another two and a half million dollars provided for the Bloor Street Viaduct. An item of approximately one million dollars is set aside for a garbage incinerator plant. The other items are the ordinary run of public works. That they should amount to such a large total indicates the present temper of the citizens generally toward extension.

There is no possibility that all of this sum will be spent during the present year. The cash will be raised by the sale of bonds and debentures, and as there is already some twelve million dollars of these securities undigested, the prospects for fresh sales are not of the best. Even with the money available it would not be possible to do more than begin a number of the public works included in this year's estimates.

Of the eleven million odd, to be spent on current expenditures, almost three and a half million is provided by revenue producing assets such as the waterworks. The balance of $8,546,638 is to be raised by taxation, which is to be levied on the tax-payer at the rate of 19 1-2 mills. On the whole it may be said that the city is taking Mr. W. F. Maclean's advice and has been getting "big eyes."

Attacks on Toronto's Schools.

Toronto spends over a million and a half dollars a year on the maintenance of its public schools. It spends another quarter of a million on the maintenance of its high schools and a further hundred thousand on the maintenance of its technical and commercial schools. In addition, it spent last year practically a million dollars on school buildings and sites, so that the present rate of expenditure means that practically three million dollars a year is being spent by the city on its public school system.

One of the industrious trustees has been doing some figuring, with the result that he estimates that in one high school of the city it is costing $690 a year to teach and provide accommodation for each upper school pupil, and that in all but one or two collegiates this cost exceeds $100 per pupil. At Harbord Street Collegiate, which is perhaps the best known, the cost was $140 per pupil. Each pupil in the public schools cost no less than $40 a year.

In spite of these large figures, Mayor Hocken is on record as declaring that the school system in Toronto to-day is no better than it was forty years ago, if as good. There is a disposition in many quarters to criticize the system because of the fads and frills. The latest attraction in which this tendency is showing itself is in the decision to engage a head teacher of dressmaking at a salary of $1,500 a year. The argument in favor of the fads and frills is that they are practical, but it is doubtful if they always realize that standard.

Mayor Hocken is advocating a radical change in the system of levying taxation for school purposes. At present the school taxes are included in the general tax rate and roughly amount to about one-third of the total, or a fraction over six mills on the dollar. The taxes are collected by the city, but the City Council has little jurisdiction in the spending of the money, which is done by the Board of Education. The Mayor's scheme is to separate the school taxes from the general taxes and let the Board of Education be directly responsible to the people for the collection of its own money and the spending of it. He thinks the Board of Education extravagant and apparently wants to wash his hands of it.

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BIT OF ALASKA FOR BRITAIN

Bill In the United States House Would Be a "Glorious Achievement"

A despatch from Washington says: A proposal to cede to Great Britain the coast strip of South-eastern Alaska, 536 miles long and in some places 8 or 10 miles wide, was made in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Stephens, of Texas, at the request of the Universal Peace Union at Philadelphia. The resolution requests President Wilson to negotiate with Great Britain for a commission to investigate the possibility of rectifying the boundary of South-eastern Alaska, "for the benefit of both parties." The preamble sets forth that the border should be adjusted to remove the unnatural boundary by which the Yukon Territory, the northern half of British Columbia and almost the entire Mackenzie Basin, an aggregate area nearly as large as the States east of the Mississippi River, are shut off by the coast strip from free use of the most direct route to the Pacific. The resolution suggests that such a move would set an example in the policy of mutual concession that would constitute a "glorious achievement in history."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

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

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 20—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $3.90 to $4.00, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers' in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 95 1-4c; No. 3 at 92 3-4c, Bay ports. For May shipment, 1-2c less.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 96 to 97c, outside, and inferior at about 75c.

Oats—Ontario oats, 33 1-2 to 34c, outside, and at 37c on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40c for No. 2 and at 38 1-4c for No. 3, Bay ports, prompt shipment.

Peas—The market is purely nominal.

Barley—Prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American corn, 62c, all-rail and at 57 1-2c, c.i.f. Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 55c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $18.50 to $19, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $20 to $21, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 23 to 25c; inferior, 18 to 19c; creamery, 28 to 30c for rolls and 27 to 28c for choice.

Eggs—Case lots, 20 to 21c here and at 17c outside.

Cheese—13 to 13 1-2c for twins, and at 12 1-2 to 13c for large.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.40 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.25, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 3-4 to 13c per lb. for No. 1 wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1 and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well fatted, clean, dry-picked stock:—Chickens, 19 to 20c per lb.; fowl, 16 to 17c; turkeys, 20 to 21c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 45c per bag, on track, and Delaweres at 65 to 67 1-2c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 1-4 to 15 1-2c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cuts, $26 to $27; do., mess, $21.50 to $22. Hams—Medium to light, 18 1-2 to 19c; heavy, 16 1-2 to 17c; rolls, 16c; breakfast bacon, 19 1-2 to 20c; backs, 23 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails, 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at $12.50, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $11. Mixed hay is quoted at $10.

Baled Straw—$8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, May 20.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 64 to 65c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 42c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 40 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 41 1-2c. Barley, Man. feed, 49 to 50c; malting, 61 to 64c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.90; straight rollers, bags, $2.20 to $2.35. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.35; bags, 90 lbs., $2.05. Bran, $17.50 to $18. Shorts, $20 to $21. Middlings, $22 to $23. Mouillie, $27 to $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $14 to $14.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c; finest easterns, 10 3-4 to 11c. Butter, choicest creamery, 26 to 26 1-2c; seconds, 25 to 25 1-2c. Eggs, fresh, 21 to 22c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50 to 60c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, May 20.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 91 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 88 3-8c; No. 3 Northern, 85c; No. 4, 81 1-2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 95 1-4c; No. 2 do., 83 1-4c; No. 3 do., 80 1-4c; No. 1 tough, 85c; No. 2 do., 82c; No. 3 do., 79c; No. 4 do., 74 1-4c; No. 1 red Winter, 91 3-8c; No. 2 do., 89 3-8c; No. 3 do., 86c; No. 4 do., 81 1-2. Oats—No. 2 C. W., 33 3-4c; No. 3 C. W., 31 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 33 3-4c; No. 1 feed, 32 3-4c; No. 2 feed, 30 3-4c. Barley—No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 45 3-4c. Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $1.13 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.11 1-2; No. 3, C. W., $1.03 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 20. — Wheat—May, 86 3-4c; July, 88 1-2c; September, 89 1-4c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 1 Northern, 89 to 90 1-2c; No. 2, do., 87 to 88 1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 58 to 58 1-2c. Oats—34 1-2 to 35c. Rye—No. 2, 56 to 58 1-2c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—$16 to $17.

Duluth, May 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 90 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 89 1-4c; No. 2, do., 86 3-4 to 87 1-4c; May, 88c; July, 89 1-4c bid; September, 89 5-8 to 89 3-4c asked.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, May 20.—Prime beeves, 7 1-8 to 7 1-2c; medium, 5 1-4 to 7c; milkmen's strippers, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c; common, 4 to 5c. Milch cows, $30 to $75 each; calves, 2 1-2 to 7c; sheep, 5 to 6 1-2c; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each. Hogs, 10 1-2 to 10 3-4c.

Toronto, May 20.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.50 to $7.20; choice butchers, $6.60 to $7; good medium, $6 to $6.25; common, $5 to $6.25; cows, $5.25 to $5.75; bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3.25 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8.50 to $9; common, $3 to $3.25. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $4.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $3.10 to $3.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 lbs., $5.85 to $6. Milkers and Springers—Steady demand for good stock at from $40 to $75. Sheep and Lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $7.25; heavy, $5 to $6; lambs, $8.25 to $10; bucks, $4.50 to $6. Hogs—$9.85 to $9.90 fed and watered, $9.50 f.o.b., and $10.10 off cars.

1,000 YEARS IN HISTORY.

Witham, England, to Celebrate Its Millenary This Year.

Witham is a little town of Essex, thirty-nine miles north-east from London, which is to celebrate its millenary this year. It has a population of about 3,500 and is situated on the River Brain, also known as the Guith, a form indicating the origin of the name of the town. In the days of the ancient Britons it is said the place was called Guithavon.

In that part of the town called Chipping Hill are earthworks thought to be the remains of fortifications ordered made by Eadward the Elder in 913, but held by some to be of British origin. Roman bricks appear in the old Church of St. Nicholas. The tower of the church seen in the background of the Chipping Hill picture formerly was of wood, but was rebuilt with brick in 1743. An old smithy there is pointed out as one where Dick Turpin stopped to have his horses shod when on one of his pilgrimages for plunder. The Spread Eagle Hotel is six centuries old and has been said to be the only four-gabled inn to be found in England. Witham will recall events of 1,000 years ago, including the reconquest of England from the Danes.

THE MILITANT CAMPAIGN.

Several Bombs Found in Various Parts of London.

A despatch from London says: The militant campaign of outrage continues as briskly as ever. Several bombs were found on Thursday in various parts of London. None exploded. One was found early in the morning outside the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square. Although it contained explosives it had no exploding mechanism. Another was discovered at Aylesbury Railway Station and another outside the Hotel Brentwood. A bomb which appeares to be a very dangerous explosive was found in the private chapel of the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith, all wrapped up and labelled with Suffragette inscriptions.

NEW ATLANTIC LINERS.

Canadian Pacific Railway Will Build Two.

A despatch from London says: It was learned on Wednesday that the Canadian Pacific Railway will build two new Atlantic liners of about the size of the Alsatian of the Allan Line.

The resignation of Sir Melville MacNaughten, Assistant Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, and chief of the detective department, is announced.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster have signed a formal deed of separation. She is to receive $100,000 a year from him. Their intimates say the Duke tried hard to persuade his wife to divorce him, but she refused.

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W. Clark, M'f'r, Montreal

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DISHONEST POLICEMEN.

Under Arrest in Regina on Charge of Theft.

A despatch from Regina says: Two members of the city police force, former Winnipeg men, Constables Ogilvie and McCaulay, are under arrest on a charge of theft. The men were on night duty. One of their duties was to try all the doors in the business section. One of these constables, it is alleged, found the door of a clothing establishment open, and helped himself to a Panama hat, a raincoat, and a suit of clothes. The other, finding the door of a wholesale warehouse open, it is alleged, took a supply of candies.

NEW HOTEL FOR MONTREAL.

On Site of St. George's Church on Dominion Square.

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal is to have a new $4,000,000 hotel erected on the site of St. George's Church on Dominion Square. The hotel, which will not be started for a year, is to have six hundred rooms and be under the same management as the Hotel Belmont, of New York.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.

Nine People Were Killed and Many Injured.

A despatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, says: A tornado strück the town of Seward, thirty miles west of Lincoln, on Wednesday night, about 6 o'clock. Nine are dead, and many injured.

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12 Tooke Bros., Pref.	7%	89	1,200	1,068	84
Ontario Pulp Bonds	6%	96	1,000	960 and Int.	60
18 Macdonald Common	5%	55	1,800	990	90
Can. Machinery Bonds	6%	98	1,000	980 and Int.	60
			$6,000	$4,998	$354

Bonds and stocks of a par value of $6,000 would thus be purchased for $4,998, and accrued interest on the bonds, yielding $354 per annum, equal to 7.08%. We believe the above prices will appreciate considerably from the present low level.

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