LET REBELS FINISH THE JOB

Such is the Plan Mapped Out by the Government at Washington

A despatch from Washington says: The battle cry will not be "On to Mexico City!" according to John Lind, who was special representative of the President in Mexico City until recently. Mr. Lind is supposed to be familiar with the situation and the plans.

"Now that Amiral Badger has arrived in Mexican waters with his fleet will it not be advisable under the circumstances to rush the army from Galveston to Vera Cruz and proceed directly to Mexico City and take possession before Huerta can arrange for a stubborn defence of his capital?"

This question was asked of Mr. Lind, who is probably the best posted man here on the present situation in Vera Cruz.

"No; that is not the present intention," replied Mr. Lind. "As we are now in possession of Vera Cruz, the next step will be to clean up Tampico. Then we should retain possession of both cities and also blockade all the remaining ports in Mexico. I do not anticipate any more fighting, as Huerta will have all he can do to contend with the advancing forces of the victorious revolutionists."

"Has Huerta an effective army?"

"No; the pick of his forces were sent north, where they were annihilated in and around Torreon. All he has left are some bands of hired assassins," said Mr. Lind.

"What is your opinion of the skirmish at Vera Cruz?"

"It turned out just as I anticipated," replied Mr. Lind. "When called upon to surrender, General Mass retreated from Vera Cruz with the bulk of his command. Those left behind were disorganized and consisted mainly of roughnecks and assassins. These men concealed themselves on the flat roofs of the buildings and picked off our men from their concealment. All the buildings have flat roofs and copings, the latter affording considerable protection to the Mexicans.

"We have no quarrel with the revolutionists, therefore, while Huerta is blocked away from supplies, etc., the revolutionists will push forward steadily and irresistibly. The end should not be far off, as far as Huerta is concerned."

From top to bottom: General Leonard Wood of the United States army; General Blanquet, Mexican Minister of War, and General Huerta.

NO MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS

Not a Single Order Has Been Issued by the United States War Secretary

A despatch from Washington says: Not a single order, either tentative or definite, has been transmitted from the Secretary for War to Brigade-General A. C. Miles, chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs, for the mobilization of the National Guard of any state of the Union.

This was the unqualified announcement made in the office of General Miles at the close of the official business on Wednesday in that bureau. The statement was predicated upon the continuous stream of ill-advised requests for information volleyed into Washington from every quarter of the United States.

Also it was said in the office of the Secretary for War that no action had been taken looking to the mobilization of the militia. Secretary Garrison let it be known that he looked to General Miles' bureau staff to keep the War Department informed as to the exact condition of all the National Guards of the various states, and that he was convinced the bureau had every item of necessary information ready at hand and all plans for the mobilization of the guard if orders for mobilization shall issue.

Volunteers for service in Mexico will not be called for unless there is a formal declaration of war by Congress. This was announced in the House by Chairman Hay, of the House Military Affairs Committee.

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Comment on Events

The Tired Child.

According to a writer in the Popular Science Monthly school entrance in most European countries is in itself so severe an ordeal that it constitutes a shock to the nervous system of the child severe enough to retard growth. Measurements taken of 500 German children on entering school and again two months later revealed, according to this writer, that twenty per cent. of the children had lost weight. This is especially significant, he says, because of the ages of the children—they were between five and six—and of the season of the year. The measurements were taken in the autumn season, which normally is the season of most rapid growth.

A Russian authority is quoted citing the havoc which severe examinations play with the health of Russian pupils. The physical effects of examinations are comparable, he says, to a severe illness. Among the more advanced pupils a chronic morbidity manifests itself, according to another authority. This morbidity is stronger among students in the classical courses than among those studying subjects of a scientific nature.

Overstudy clearly has elements of danger as great as understudy.

How Canadian Cities Grow.

Rapidly as the city of Edmonton, with all its public utilities, has progressed since its incorporation in 1901, perhaps no other department shows greater advancement than the street railway. During 1909 254,530 miles were run, carrying 1,812,496 passengers, while the total in 1912 shows 1,203,260 car miles, carrying 16,207,400 passengers. Such has been the growth of the city that the department found it necessary to procure many new cars during 1913. Eighteen cars are now awaiting installation to increase the service. The population of Edmonton, it is expected, will be increased by 15,000 or 15,000 this year, and up to 20,000 a year for years to come, in consequence of the completion of the Panama Canal and the opening of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railroads to the Pacific coast next year. This is but one example of what is taking place on varying scales all over the Dominion.

Electricity From the Empyrean.

Very little more is known of atmospheric electricity than Franklin discovered in 1752, when he proved that the electricity of the air and the electricity of the laboratory are one and the same. Various devices have been made for measuring the current in the hope that it would assist in forecasting the weather but the magnetic envelope that apparently surrounds the globe and wraps it with a network of currents is still a baffling mystery. The report, therefore, from Madrid that a Spanish physician has succeeded in reaching out into the air with special apparatus and bringing back electricity enough to light fifteen lamps and keep them lighted during a prolonged test, is of the highest importance, if true.

There is an exhaustless reservoir of nitrogen in the air from which fertilizer for the fields has already been successfully made. Now, if the air can also produce electricity for light and power, the civilized nations will no longer fear a coal famine or the exhaustion of the oil fields. But it is possible that the Spaniard has done nothing more than tap the current sent abroad from some great wireless telegraph station, instead of drawing on the natural supply.

True Thrift.

There are two ways of saving money. One is to hold tight to every dollar that a man can get into his hands. The other is to spend some of them to make more dollars. The business man does the latter by adding to equipment, enlarging his means of production, advertising his product to obtain a wider and better market. The mechanic does it by supplying himself with the best tools. The man on a salary does it by spending money for books to equip himself mentally or for the means to improve his physical condition.

A recent traveller in Europe reports that he saw big financial institutions there employing clerks to do sums which a few adding machines would do more rapidly and better. He also saw peasants picking up small pieces of wood for their fires. That sort of thrift would not equal the value of the time of an industrious farmer in this country.

The man who puts away money in the savings bank is trying to accumulate capital for his own benefit. That one who puts his money into new machinery or self-improvement is trying to increase earning capacity. Either carried to extremes is ruinous. One solely pursued produces a miser, the other a spendthrift. True thrift lies about half way oetween them.

The Conceit of Youth.

Bishop Thurston deplores the conceit of youth. The cocksureness of the "twenties" irritates him. He pities the dogmatism of the very new graduate who has just finished looking upon the sum total of human knowledge and finding it good.

Some one has said that at seventeen years of age we know more than we shall ever know again though we outshall ever know again though we outMethuselah Methuselah. From that day till the day of our deaths we shed layer after layer of this knowledge that lies so heavily upon us in our teens.

Bishop Thurston says that he does not believe half the sermons he preached in his first ministry. If he is able to believe that many, he must have been an exceptional young minister. Like all the rest of humanity, he has been busy "unlearning" an infinitude of things since that time.

As that the Bishop should not too harshly criticize the conceit of youth. That is one glorious period while it endures. There is none other like it and it comes but once. While we know a tremendous amount of things that are not true and have made up our minds upon everything from the origin of life to the drift of the solar system, every time we shed a belief or say good-by to an opinion the shock resembles that of an amputation.

The shocks may be good for us, but they are sometimes distinctly painful, and the series is so long it becomes monotonous.

$200,000 FOR STATUES.

Montreal Will Erect Three This Year.

A despatch from Montreal says: Three memorial statues, the combined cost of which will exceed $200,000 will be erected in Montreal this year. They are those to King Edward VII. on Phillips Square; to Sir George Cartier on Fletcher's Field, and to Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeux, on Viger Square. The Cartier memorial, costing over $100,000, will be the most elaborate of the three. The statue of King Edward VII., for which $60,000 has been collected in amounts ranging from five cents to $1,000, is now being cast in Paris. It is the work of Mr. Phillipe Hebert, the well-known French sculptor. The stone base for the statue is already completed.

CORN GROWERS BENEFIT.

Change of Duties Will Apply to Binders.

A despatch from Ottawa says: It is understood that the change in duties on binders from 17½ to 12½ per cent. will also apply to corn binders, which are used particularly in the corn-growing counties of South-western Ontario. During the presentation by the Finance Minister of the tariff changes the question was asked if the lowered duty would apply to corn binders, and he expressed the opinion that it would. It is expected that this will be confirmed.

HUERTA'S AIR FLEET GONE.

Three Aeroplanes Wrecked in Hangar, So Mechanician Says.

A despatch from New York says: Hen. Huerta's fleet of three aeroplanes has been destroyed by a gale.

This information reached the aviation grounds at Hempstead. Andre Houpert, a monoplane flier, announced that he had a letter from Andrew Hardy, the former Moisant mechanician, who is now in charge of Gen. Huerta's fleet of aeroplanes, saying that a heavy gale had blown down Huerta's hangar and had destroyed the Mexican President's aeroplanes almost beyond repair.

Huerta had three aeroplanes in his hangar, but none is in commission now. These were the only aeroplanes owned by the Federals.

IMPORTING GAME BIRDS.

Movement by Alberta Fish and Game Association.

A despatch from Calgary, Alberta, says: A shipment of Hungarian pheasants arrived in Calgary on Wednesday from Pennsylvania and will be liberated on several ranches in the territory surrounding this city. This movement was promoted by the Alberta Fish and Game Association. It is believed pheasants will thrive in this province, shipments having been brought in yearly for the past five years, and the birds appear to be multiplying rapidly. Partridges have also been imported, and there are now many thousands in the province. Pheasants will be protected until 1920, and the society will continue importing them until that date.

SUICIDE OF KEEPER.

Daniel McDonald Shoots Himself at Halifax.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: Daniel McDonald, a former under-keeper at the city prison, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by shooting himself through the head. McDonald was one of the jailers involved in an investigation now being conducted into the management of the city prison. He tendered his resignation a few weeks ago.

TO STRIKE IN JUNE.

Three Thousand Workers in Montreal Will Go Out.

Montreal, April 22.—Duplicating the action taken last week by Local No. 13 of the Ladies' Garment Industry, the four locals of this trade have approved the strike of 3,000 garment workers in Montreal this June. The members of the union in Toronto will strike at the same time.

Boiling the kettle.

Mrs. Campbell had engaged a nurse-maid. "Martha," said the mistress, on the first morning, "be careful always to boil the teakettle before making the tea."

Martha signified her willingness, and after an absence in the kitchen, returned to her mistress and said:

"Please, mum, there's nothin' big enough to boil the tay-kettle in, 'less 'tis the wash boiler, sure."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 28.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.85, seaboard, and at $3.95 to $4, Toronto. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.90.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports No. 1 Northern, 97c, and No. 2 at 95½c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at $1 to $1.02, outside, according to freight, and $1.03 to $1.04, on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 39½ to 40c, outside, and at 42c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 41c for No. 2, and at 40c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—About 90c, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 56 to 58c, outside, according to quality.

Rye—No. 2 at 63 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—80c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3 American, 73½c, all rail, Toronto.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $24 to $25 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $26 to $27.

Country Produce.

Butter—The best creamery is now selling at 28 to 30c. Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 17 to 17½c; farmers' separator prints, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, 28 to 30c; do., storage prints, 26 to 27c; solids, storage, 24 to 25c.

Eggs—To 21c per dozen, in case lots.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Cheese—New cheese, 15½ to 15½c for large, and 16 to 16½c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2.15 to $2.20.

Poultry—Fowl, 15 to 18c per lb.; chickens, 19 to 20c; ducks, 17 to 18c; geese, 15 to 16c; turkeys, 20 to 22c.

Potatoes—Delawares are quoted at $1 on track here.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 16c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 19½c; do., heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 15 to 15½c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 22 to 24c.

Seeds.

Wholesale seed merchants are selling recleaned seeds to the trade, on the 100-lb. basis:—Red clover, No. 1, $19 to $21; do., No. 2, $17.50 to $18.50; alsike, No. 1, $20.50 to $21; do., No. 2, $17 to $18; Timothy, No. 1, $8.50 to $9.50; do., No. 2, $7.25 to $7.50; alfalfa, No. 1, $14 to $15; do., No. 2, $13 to $13.50.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, April 28.—Cash: Wheat: No. 1 Northern, 91⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 89⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 87⅝c; No. 4, 84½c; No. 5, 79½c; No. 6, 73½c; feed, 68½c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 87½c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 85½c; No. 3 rejected seeds, 82½c; No. 4 smutty, 87½c; No. 2 smutty, 85½c; No. 3 smutty, 82½c; No. 1 red Winter, 91⅝c; smutty, 89½c; No. 2 red Winter, 89⅝c; No. 3 red Winter, 87⅝c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 35c; No. 3 C.W., 34c; No. 2 feed, 38½c. Barley—No. 3, 47c; No. 4, 43½c; rejected, 41½c; feed, 45½c; No. 4, 43½c; rejected, 41½c; feed, 45½c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.35½; No. 2 C.W., $1.32½; No 3 C.W., $1.24½.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 28.—Corn, American No 2 yellow, 78 to 78½c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 43½c; Canadian Western, No. 3, 43½ to 43c. Barley, Man. feed, 51 to 52c; malting, 68 to 70c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5.25 to $5.50; straights, $4.70 to $4.90; do., rollers, $4.70 to $2.35. Rolled oats, bags, $2.20 to $2.35. Bran, 90 lbs., $2.15. Shorts $25. Middlings $28. Moulille, $28 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $13.50 to $14. Cheese, finest westerns, 12½ to 13c; finest easterns, 11½ to 12c. Butter, choicest creamery, 25½ to 26c; seconds, 24½ to 25c. Eggs, fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 25c; No. 1 stock, 21c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90 to 95c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, April 28.—Wheat, May, 91 to 91½c bid; July, 92½ to 92⅝. Corn, hard, 95¾; No. 1 Northern, 92½ to 94½c; No. 2 Northern, 91½ to 92½c. Corn, No. 2 yellow, 62½ to 63c. Oats, No. 3 white, 35 to 35½c. Flour, fancy patents, $4.60 in wood; first clears, $3.50 in jute; second clears, $2.75 in jute. Shipments, 65,684 barrels. Bran unchanged.

Duluth, April 28.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 93⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 92⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 90⅝c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 91⅝c; May, 92⅝c; July, 93⅝c. Close: Linseed cash, $1.54½ to $1.55; May, $1.55; July, $1.57.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto April 28.—Cattle—Choice butchers $7.50 to $7.85; good medium, $7.25 to $7.40; common cows, $4.50 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $3.60 to $4; choice fat cows, $6.25 to $6.75.

Stockers and feeders—Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., $7.25 to $7.50; good, $7 to $7.50; light, $6.25 to $7.

Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $10; common, $4.75 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6.25 to $7.25; Spring lambs, $5 to $8; lambs, yearlings, $9 to $9.75, but with 75c per head deducted for all the buck lambs.

Hogs—$9, fed and watered, $9.25, off cars, and $8.65 f.o.b.

Montreal, April 28.—Prime beeves, 8 to 8½c; medium, 5½ to 7½c; common, 4½ to 5½c; cows, $35 to $75, two large Westerners were held for $100 each; calves, 3 to 7½c; sheep, 6c; lambs, 8½ to 9c; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each; hogs, 9½ to 10c.

MUST RELY ON BRITAIN.

Much Canadian Capital Is Invested In Mexico.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Canada has no trade representative in Mexico. Over a year ago the Commissioner there was withdrawn on account of the fact that the country was in a state of constant or intermittent eruption, and the possibilities of trade development were slim. The trade of the Dominion with Mexico in the last fiscal year aggregated $3,360,999, of which $3,142,581 were imports and $218,418 exports. The principal imports are grasses, fibres, drugs and tobacco, and the exports grain, coal, paper and whiskey. Much Canadian capital is invested in the country, mainly in tramway, power or mining enterprises, but for the protection of Canadians there as well as of the investment the Dominion must rely upon the mother country.

REAR-ADMIRAL FLETCHER, Commander of the fleet at the capture of Vera Cruz.

A GREAT TUNNEL.

The C.P.R. Is Spending Millions in British Columbia.

Advices received at Canadian Pacific headquarters indicate that the work of the great tunnel in the West is proceeding rapidly. Eleven hundred feet on the east side have been driven, about 50 per cent. of the approach has been cut on the west end. Mr. J. G. Sullivan, who is the chief engineer for the West, and who goes about planning for work and seeing that when planned it is efficiently carried out, has just returned from a visit to the tunnel, which he states is being proceeded with in a most vigorous and successful manner. Mr. Sullivan states that this programme will mean, for the year, at least, $30,000,000 of outlay. A great part of this money will be spent in British Columbia on the double-track work; but there are also about 60 miles of new line to be laid on the prairie. Rails and ties will be a big item; the work on the tunnel will call for large outlays; while the double-tracking always postulates big disbursements. All this work, as Mr. Sullivan points out, is part of the old programme—if it can be called old. It was provided for last year. It is part of a great plan which is to be gradually realized, from year to year, until it is all complete—a plan which contemplates the entire double-tracking of the entire system. This alone would take years and many millions of dollars. The work, however, will be prosecuted with steady perseverance.

When realized, it will be the biggest undertaking of modern times. The Canadian Pacific has spent before now, from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 in the West in a single season. It has moderated its outlay this year, for 1914 will not be a year of thrills.

It is not without interest to know that Mr. J. G. Sullivan was the first assistant engineer to Mr. Stevens when the latter was in charge of the Panama Canal before the advent of Colonel Goethals. Quite a number of important railway men were at work on the great ditch in positions of great responsibility and trust; and it is related of Mr. Edward J. Williams, paymaster of the Chicago and North Western Railway, that when he was disbursing officer at the Canal he paid out $250,000,000.

Swat the Flea.

Suspicion has fallen upon the flea as responsible for scarlet fever. The public health department of London (England) has tried since 1909 to obtain a detailed record of the seasonal prevalence of fleas in London. Last year additional information was made available by the examination of elementary school children. The records show that the "curve" of flea prevalence is almost identical with that of scarlet fever epidemics. While no actual conclusions can be drawn, it is regarded as possibly possessing great significance.

"Where's Tommy?" asked Mr. Jones, on his return from business one evening. "Gone to bed," was his wife's reply. "I hope he's not ill." "No, I sent him to bed as a punishment for swearing." "Swearing?" repeated Jones; "I'll teach him to swear." Without waiting for a light the angry father rushed upstairs to interview the culprit, only to fall over a loose stair-rod and bump his chin. At once he became exceedingly fluent, and when the air had cleared he heard his wife call gently: "Better come down, dear; I'm sure Tommy has heard enough for his first lesson."

Our London Letter

Duke Will Be His Own Auctioneer.

The Duke of Marlborough announces that he will sell a small part of his Oxfordshire estate on May 6. His present intention is to act as his own auctioneer, but this has not been definitely settled.

The property to be sold, which comprises less than 150 acres, lies between Oxford and Woodstock. The reason why the duke wants to act as his own auctioneer is not given. It will involve the payment of $50 for an auctioneer's license.

The Earl of Dalhousie announces that he will sell his Brechin Castle estate in Forfarshire, Scotland, at auction. The estate comprises 2,450 acres.

Queen's Priceless Lace Sold in Error.

Queen Mary had planned to wear during her visit to the French capital some priceless old French lace given to her by Queen Victoria, part of which belonged to Marie Antoinette. Unfortunately the lace has been lost in a particularly annoying manner.

The queen lent it for exhibition a few weeks ago at a sale of work organized by the royal school of art needlework, an organization in which her majesty takes keen interest.

By some mishap, the lace was sold to a visitor for $75, which is far below its real value, apart even from its historical associations.

The purchaser was a foreigner, and all efforts to trace her have failed.

Thieves Respect Sportsmen.

The valuable watch stolen from Lord Lonsdale at a race meeting some time ago has been returned with an apology from the thief for the failure to recognize him as a member of the brotherhood of sportsmen, who, according to the ethics of the pickpocket men, are immune from molestation.

The earl is not only known as the most conspicuous patron of sport in England, but he has also often helped the families of convicts. So it is probable that the pickpocket who got the watch was hauled over the coals by his brothers in crime.

The mantle of protection from the attentions of pickpockets on English racecourses not only covers the well-known patrons of the sport, but extends to racing reporters and telegraph operators. Recently a racing writer's glasses were stolen by a pickpocket and while waiting for his train he was asked by a pugilist why he looked so glum. The newspaper man told him of the loss of his glasses and the pugilist remarked that the pickpockets should have recognized him as a sport. That night the glasses were left at the writer's office wrapped in paper, on which was scrawled, "Please excuse mistake."

Make Small Saints Out of Little Sinners.

A most dashing experiment in the manufacture of small saints out of young sinners has just begun to succeed in a surprising degree. The scene of experiment is a Dorset farm given by Lord Sandwich—who has a nephew, George Montagu.

Small criminals, both boys and girls, are sent to this farm, where they are taught to govern themselves in their own parliament and their own law courts. Some most sternly just judges have been discovered.

The effect of self-government has proved an almost instantaneous cure in some recent instances. For example, an ill-dressed and dirty boy was forcibly clothed at the expense of the community, and the scheme proved so successful that he worked like a Trojan till he paid back to the Poor Law guardians the cost of his outfit.

Again, it was decided by the manager that the boarding expenses were too high. A council of boys and girls at once sat on the subject. They decided to buy margarine in place of butter, and by cutting down here and there they soon reduced expenses to the proper margin, to their own great delight and the benefit of the community.

The first year of this "Little Republic" concludes in June, and the success has been striking—in the opinion of the police court commissioners and others—that a great effort is to be made to extend the republic.

Hobbies of Crowned Heads.

King George is an ardent stamp collector, and his sister, the Queen of Norway, is said to derive much amusement from her collection of press clippings giving inaccurate accounts of her own doings.

King Edward had a most curious hobby, the collection of the avoirdupois of his friends, all of whom had to undergo the ordeal of the Sandringham scales, the host himself keeping the book of records.

Queen Victoria's hobby in collections was a rather a melancholy one, taking the form of sepulchral memorials of her friends and relations.

The Kaiser, of course, has innumerable hobbies in art, music and letters, and in addition he has the finest collection of uniforms in the world. Louis XVI.'s tastes ran in the direction of clocks, and George IV. made one of the finest collections of snuff boxes ever assembled, in addition to 300 whips and 500 pocketbooks, which were found at his death.

Noted Cattle Breeder Coming.

W. S. MacWilliam, the King's land steward at Windsor, has accepted, with his Majesty's assent, an invitation to act as judge in the fat stock championship classes at the International Show at Chicago, is the son of a Banffshire farmer who has achieved success in breeding and exhibiting shorthorn and crossbred cattle.

Mr. MacWilliam was for many years in charge of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon's farms, including the famous Southdown sheep, at Goodwood, and six years ago succeeded the late William Tait in the management of the royal farms at Windsor.

Dr. Dessauer of Frankfort-on-Main, reports ability to make X-rays twenty times more penetrating, rendering them almost as effective as radium for treatment of diseases.

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.

Berlin Public Library Board will receive $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Ingersoll voted a loan of $15,000 to a Detroit firm who will manufacture auto starters.

Dr. Hastings has ordered Toronto dairymen to destroy the germs in milk and other dairy products.

The business section of Bryson, Que., was destroyed by fire, twenty-eight stores and dwellings being burned on Thursday.

Geo. Powell was found dead at the bottom of the 180-foot shaft at the Dome Mine, Porcupine, having apparently fallen.

A branch of the Imperial Home Reunion League was formed in London, a credit fund of $10,000 being established at the bank by a hundred citizens.

Members of Guelph Building Trade presented James Watt, retiring after ten years as secretary, with a substantial cheque. Alex. Simmers is the new secretary.

Wm. Smith and his fourteen-year-old son of Port Ryerse narrowly escaped with their lives when their team of horses were killed and their wagon smashed by a train at Simcoe on Thursday.

Great Britain.

Suffragettes tried to burn Annandale Hall, a large unoccupied mansion at Belfast.

A prominent Nationalist in Belfast stated that the home rule controversy would probably be settled on the basis of increased representation for urban Ulster.

The Gaelic Athletic Association of Ireland, composed of a thousand young athletes, form the nucleus of a Nationalist military organization now estimated to number 60,000 men.

United States.

Voting in Illinois on Wednesday put 78 saloons out of business among 21 places.

A Montreal woman was sentenced to prison in New York city, she having pleaded guilty of a charge of petty larceny.

General.

General Villa stated at Juarez that under no conditions would he be drawn into a war with the United States.

To-morrow never comes, but the morning after the night before always shows up.

Mr. Steinbach—Vas you to der synagogue yesterday, Moses? Mr. Rosenbaum—No. Mr. Steinbach—Vell, der rabbi says if ve vant to pe gout we haf to make some sagrifices. Mr. Rosenbaum—Oh, I don't go to no synagogue vere a rabbi dalks shop in der pulpit!

In the Arms of the Law.

Mr. Tippler (who is being carried to the station house by two policemen)—"Ish awfully good of you fellows. I hope I'm not taking you out of your way."

"We don't have honest elections in dis town like we used to," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "Like you used to?" "Yassuh. It used to be dat when dey promised you $2 foh yeh vote you'd git it. Now dey won't even promise!"

CASUALTIES AT VERA CRUZ

Official Casualties of Americans in Three Days Occupation Were 15 Killed and 74 Wounded

A despatch from Washington says: Three dead and 23 wounded are the reports of the fighting in Vera Cruz. This makes 15 Americans who have been killed and 74 wounded in the three days of fighting.

The Navy Department gave out this bulletin:

"Admiral Badger wires that he landed a battalion from the Minnesota, Michigan and South Carolina, and that the landing force now ashore totals about 5,40 men. The Minnesota, Chester, Prairie and San Francisco are lying in the inner harbor.

"Admiral Badger reports that as a result of desultory firing which continued about the city three more American sailors were killed and about 25 wounded.

"The landing party now occupies all the city, and outposts have been stationed on the sandhills in the rear, who have been engaged in constructing defensive works.

"Very little food supply has been coming into the city, and it is thought that if in a few days the question of feeding the people of the city will become paramount it is possible the United States will be called upon to furnish food. The water supply is also causing some anxiety.

"The Mexican forces are disposed along the railroad line, and, while Admiral Badger reports the rumor that they are preparing to attack, he adds that it is doubted that this is true, and expresses his belief that any attack can be successfully resisted."

Diplomatic Relations Severed.

A despatch from Washington says: The severance of diplomatic relations between the Government of the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico was made complete when Senor Don A. Algara R. de Terreros, Charge d'Affaires of Mexico in Washington, received his passports from the State Department. This action was taken at the request of Senor Algara. It followed the course of President Huerta in directing that Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, should be handed his passports.

Arrangements were made for having the Brazilian Minister in Mexico City take charge of the archives of the American Embassy at that place.

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