WE ASK?

, and What We
all Have

y as with Elisha, we have
ame our wish in order to
Whatever our portion
atever our place in the
e, whatever the scope of
tunities for self-realiza-
is no one of us who does
to decide as to whether
money, fame, business
olitical influence, social
knowledge, the com-
of books, single blessed-
ly love, friendship, the
ice, the beauty of holi-
nscience void of offence,
of the flesh, the fruits of
and arrange his labors
. Some of these things
together, some only

Expense of Others.

m fall into certain well
ups, which are mutually
"The blessing descends
ng," says Emerson in
l again. "The prayer
elf, as all real prayers

erefore, is the choice
re going to make from
rewards which are offer-
is is the supreme ques-
That there will always
will continue to make
g choice of the things
l and learn too late that
les of Sodom, they turn
ashes as soon as they
is without doubt. But
at least be hoped that
ore and more be wise
nough to choose "the
of things spiritual
must ever be supremely
is the deliberate refu-
r for the remote, of the
e invisible, of the cash
t. "Thou hast asked a
said Elijah, when Eli-
en his answer. But of
be sure—that the dif-
ly the measure of the
John Haynes Holmes.

ng Folks

eer Friendship.

once a poor little kit-
s running along a road
a warm place to sleep,
all for something to
s dreadfully tired, cold
Nobody seemed to
itten, for she had gone
o several houses asking
she knew how for some
each time had been
"Scat!" and driven
some boys chased her
all tired out, and had
nto a tree to get away

went home she came
rd, and she went into
hide. The barn was
and was full of sweet
, which the kitten
d be lovely to sleep
d find a corner where
find her.
carefully, and found
ight away. She was
undly she didn't even
morning till she heard
oise beside her. My!
red at first, for there
k horse's head right

ing, puss," said Daisy
at was the noise that
And there she was
nger.
ning," said the kitten.
bliged for this nice
t I do wish I could
akfast."
is it?" said Daisy.
to my grain box and
nty of mice that eat
just wish you would

didn't wait to hear
t away she ran, and
s only a little thing
caught several mice,
ed because she really
ny more. Then she
thank Daisy, and so
inted, and soon be-
of friends.
y helped each other.
ght the mice that ate
s, and Daisy let the
manger for a bed.
mistress found out
eer friendship and
into the house to
rew up a lovely cat.
the kitten likes her
plays her friskiest
rs her prettiest songs
ves her old friend
d the two are nearly
r, except when Daisy
mistress for a drive.

PARAGRAPHS.

e mother of success.
an air cushion that

e better than one—ex-
g point of a busy bee
vor.
never hung until after
executed.
men exchange single
monial blisters.
love is more or less
man in love is always

es when the fire of
enough to keep the

the good die young,
inhabitant please offer

man might just as well
he has to make some
f himself.

STARTLING CHANGES COMING

British Government to Accept Peers' Amendments, Says a London Paper

A despatch from London, England, says: The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent writes that a startling change may soon be expected in the political situation. "I have reason to believe that the Government will, after some demur, accept the two crucial amendments proposed by the House of Lords in the amending bill. The disappearance of the time limit has been recognized to be inevitable. This is the first point upon which the Government will, ultimately accept the logic of the situation. The second point is the question of the exclusion of Ulster, practically as a whole, from the scope of the bill. This is a much more contentious matter, and is indeed the crux of the difficulty. It is, of course, impossible for Redmond and the Nationalists to agree to this proposal, although prominent members of the party now hold the view that, as exclusion is unavoidable, it may just as well be on a large as a small scale, but the Irish party will insist upon a plan of county plebiscite as laid down in the amending bill. The Prime Minister has been in personal communication with a prominent member of the Opposition during the last few days, and I am assured that the leaders of the Unionist party, in order to save the country from civil war, will recommend their followers to support the amending bill as passed by the Lords. In that case, the Nationalists will be out-voted, although they will probably be supported by a certain section of the radical party. What will follow remains to be seen, but I have good grounds for stating that, in spite of the line taken by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords to-day, the Government will as a last resort, concede the vexed question of area."

ANNOYING KING AND QUEEN.

Suffragettes Howl at Them, Who Are Touring in Scotland.

A despatch from Dumbarton, Scotland, says: Militant Suffragettes made desparate efforts on Wednesday, to attract the attention of King George and Queen Mary, who are making a tour through Scotland. At Balloch Bridge, at the foot of Loch Lomond, the women cut down all the decorations, and at Dalmuir, 10 miles from Glasgow, they managed to break out a huge banner bearing the words, "Your Majesty stop the forcible feeding and torturing of women," across the route as the procession arrived. At the same time one woman armed with a megaphone howled denunciations of forcible feeding. Neither the King nor the Queen paid the slightest attention, but the crowd that had gathered to see their Majesties displayed such a hostile attitude that the militant Suffragettes beat a hasty retreat.

HON. H. R. EMMERSON DEAD.

Expired at His Home in Dorchester, After Long Illness.

A despatch from Dorchester, N.B., says: The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, former Minister of Railways in the Laurier Liberal Government and at one time Premier of New Brunswick, died at his home here Thursday morning. Mr. Emmerson had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected. The cause of Mr. Emmerson's death was heart failure. All the members of Mr. Emmerson's family were present at his bedside when he died. Hon. Henry Robert Emmerson was of U. E. Loyalist descent and was born at Maugerville, N.B., September 23, 1853. He was educated at Amhurst Academy.

FAMOUS QUEBEC PROMENADE.

Partially Destroyed by Fire, By Lighted Cigarette.

A despatch from Quebec, says: Fire of a spectacular nature destroyed almost the whole of the Dufferin Terrace west of the band stand and communicated itself to the houses on the cliff above, on Thursday, doing considerable damage to the house at each end of the row, but leaving those in between practically untouched. This is accounted for by the fact that the dwellings on the extreme ends are old, wooden ones, while those in between are of more solid structure.

There was a strong east wind blowing and this kept the flames away from the Chateau Frontenac Hotel, which is situated at the east end of this magnificent promenade.

THREE ACCIDENTS IN FAMILY.

Two of McRae Children Dead and One Injured Within Month.

A despatch from Guelph says: A few weeks ago Wilfrid McRae was killed by a cave-in, a week or so later his brother, Fred. died from burns. On Wednesday, Mary, the little daughter of the late Fred. McRae, was coasting down hill on an express waggon with other children, when she was thrown off, sustaining a bad fracture of her collar bone.

BOARD TO INSPECT HOTELS.

Have Instructions to Enforce Sanitary Rules at All Resorts.

A despatch from Toronto, says: Officers of the Provincial Board of Health charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary arrangements at Summer resorts in northern Ontario and on the inland lakes will see that the law is strictly enforced this Summer. It has been said that at some resorts all things were made ready for the visit of the inspector and neglected after his departure. Therefore the inspectors will go to the various Summer resorts unannounced this year. Dr. George Clinton has already gone to the Kawartha and Stony Lake district and the chief inspector will make a tour at the height of the season of all the resorts. The regulations governing steamships plying on the inland lakes will also be rigidly enforced. Such vessels are required to have tanks where in sewage can be treated with live steam from boilers.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Special Treatment Asked For Some Districts.

A despatch from Ottawa, says: Representations have been made to the Interior Department from homesteaders in Saskatchewan, asking for a relaxation of the homestead laws in view of hard crops this year. The appeals received so far come from the Maple Creek district, which is usually dry land, and it is claimed that as a result of lack of rain the crops there will be very light. The request is therefore made that the holders of homesteads be allowed to take two months off in the Fall to engage in outside threshing and other labor, and that these two months be accepted as part of the homestead duties. Reports on the whole indicate, however, that the Western wheat crop will be a good one.

GRAFTING JUDGES MAY DIE.

Chinese Consorate Urges Extreme Penalty for Two Magistrates.

A despatch from Pekin, says: President Yuan Shi Kai issued a mandate recently fixing the death penalty for those officials who embezzle funds and take bribes. Now the censorate has impeached two Pekin magistrates for misappropriating funds and has recommended the death penalty." Wang Che Hsing, Prefect of Police in Pekin, is in prison charged with selling offices. It is evident that President Yuan intends to use the most stringent methods in the suppression of grafting.

A STIFF SENTENCE.

Negro got Fifty Years For Stealing 50 Cents.

A despatch from Mobile, Alabama, says: Fifty years for stealing fifty cents. That was the sentence that a Hale county, Alabama, jury imposed on Frank Williams, a negro who in 1894 robbed another negro of a half dollar. After serving more than twenty years of the fifty-years sentence, Williams has been paroled by Governor O'Neal, the Governor extending clemency to the negro last night.

MISSING FROM THE KARLUK

Eight Men Left the Ship in Three Companies and Only One Reported

A despatch from Ottawa says: That at least eight officers and men of Stefansson's ship, the Karluk, who were among the crew when they got safely on to the ice before she went down on January 11 last, had not reached Wrangel Island with the rest of the ship's company is revealed in a further report to the Department of Naval Service received from Capt. Robert Bartlett on Wednesday. The fate of these men, divided into two parties, was not known when Capt. Bartlett left Wrangel Island for the Siberian coast in search of help for his marooned crew, but as they were well equipped, it was hoped they had on Herald Island, and would be picked up by the relief expedition this Summer. He ordered a search party sent out for them.

This report from Capt. Bartlett contains the first intimation to the department that when he left Wrangel Island all of the Karluk's company had not been accounted for. After getting on to the ice when the ship went down they were divided into three parties which left the ship at different times in an effort to reach land. Attempts to land on Herald Island were, so far as known futile, owing to ice conditions, but the main party, in charge of Bartlett, reached Wrangel Island in safety. When he left Wrangel Island the other two smaller parties, one of which, under First Officer Anderson, left Shipwreck Camp on January 21, and the other, under the direction of Dr. Mackay, left February 5, had not been heard from. There were four men in each.

The missing men are: First Officer Anderson, Second Officer Baker, Mackay, Murray and Benchot of the scientific staff and Sailors Brady King and Morris.

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.

Changes to Hamilton Hospital will cost $250,000.

Krafchenko, the Manitoba murderer, was hanged on Thursday.

The Empress of Ireland relief fund, opened by Montreal Board of Trade, now totals $52,115.

The canadian Medical Association meeting in St. John, selected Vancouver for next year.

A Chinese smuggling syndicate, with headquarters at Saginaw, Mich., is said to operate, with Toronto as a clearing-house, through Sarnia, Windsor and Niagara Falls.

Lord Seymour, son of the Marquis of Hereford, is in Ottawa with Lady Seymour on his way to the Government ranch near Medicine Hat, where he will be in charge of the Militia Remount Department.

The Dominion Government will not defray the expense of deporting the Komagata Maru's shipload of Hindus, now outside Vancouver Harbor, but soon to return to India. It is up to the vessel owners.

Mortgaging his farm in Roumania and bidding good-bye to his wife and six children, Fontu Toder came to Canada in April, landing at Thorold. Since then he found just six days' work. He built a primitive shack, but had no food for a week until friends gave him mush and milk, and acute indegestion caused his death.

The Government made an offer to the British Admiralty to send the Rainbow up to Behring Sea to carry on the British share of the international patrol, following the sealing convention, and this will be done. The two Admiralty ships which would otherwise have taken part in the patrol, the Algerine and the Shearwater, have been sent to Mexico.

Great Britain.

A new arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States is about completed.

A coroner's jury inquiring into the death of Sir Denys Anson, who plunged into the Thames while on a midnight pleasure launch trip, and a bandsman who tried to save him, found that the party had been "sober but full of fun."

"Rome has the right name for Roosevelt," says A. Henry Savage-Landor the explorer. "The Romans call him 'Pollonara,' which means literally 'one who inflates toy balloons with gas.'" In reply, Roosevelt refers to his critic as "a perfectly preposterous absurdity, the buffoon of exploration."

United States.

Fifteen persons were injured, several probably fatally, when a trolley passenger car collided with a freight train near Fairibault, Minn. Sixteen other passengers were badly shaken up.

United States Judge Tuttle ordered the receivers of the Pere Marquette Railway to purchase no Federal license and to abolish immediately the sale of liquor on all trains of the system.

The Board of U. S. General Appraisers has reversed the decision of the customs officials of the port of Ogdenburg, N.Y., the effect being to put all lumber that is planed, tongued, grooved and beaded on the free list.

The teaching of sex hygiene will never be delegated to the American teacher if it can be prevented by the National Education Association. This was evidenced at St. Paul when speaker after speaker denounced such a course amid applause.

General.

Grand opera in Paris is said to be doomed by the competition of the movies.

The French Senate passed a bill granting a Saturday half-holiday in the Government workshops.

The Paris police believe that two bombs found at Beaumont-Sur-Oise were intended for President Poincare.

NEW TWO DOLLAR NOTE.

In Honor of the Stay of Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

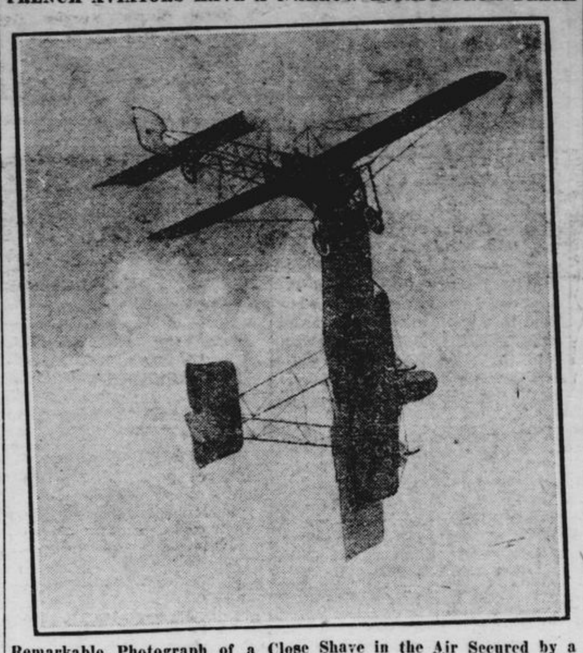
A despatch from Ottawa, says: A new Dominion two-dollar bill was issued Friday in commemoration of the stay of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in Canada. It will bear their portraits in either corner with the figure 2 in the centre and the word two on each side of it. The bill will be of a light olive green. This is the fourth issue of two-dollar notes. The first bore the picture of Lord Dufferin, the second that of Lord Lansdowns and the third of King Edward VII. when he was Prince of Wales.

MUST NOT DRINK.

Mayor of Ottawa Issues a Warning To Employees.

A despatch from Ottawa, July 8. Mayor McVeity issued an order to the heads of the civic departments instructing them to notify their various staffs that drinking will not hereafter be countenaced among employees of the corporation. His Worship's mandate states that any employee of head of department who enters a public drinking place or bar-room will be penalized. The order is in effect whether the employee is on or off duty.

FRENCH AVIATORS HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH



Remarkable Photograph of a Close Shave in the Air Secured by a Paris Photographer.

With only a few flying machines in the world and the whole ocean of air to fly in, one would think a collision of aeroplanes to be next to impossible. And yet more than one of such accidents have occurred, and the results were, of course, disastrous. Certainly there would seem to be less excuse for an encounter in the three-dimensional space of the aeroplane's domain than in the two-dimensional planes of travel that land and sea vehicles must adhere to. The aerial pilot may leap over or dive under his adversary; and yet with no fixed lanes of travel it is evident that much confusion is liable to arise, particularly as as flying machines are very fast and there is no system of signalling between them.

At the recent aviation meet at Heliopolis, a collision between two aeroplanes was so very narrowly averted as to send thrills of horror through the spectators. In this case the proximity of the aeroplanes was due to the fact that they were rounding a pylon and were trying to hug the course as closely as possible. There were three aviators in the air, Guillaux, Chevillard, and Olivier. Suddenly Guillaux was seen to approach Chevillard, and it looked as though he would surely strike the right wing of Chevillard's biplane as it was banking for the turn. By the barest margin the monoplane cleared the biplane, and the two aviators continued their flight, undaunted by their harrowing experience.

By rare good fortune one of the correspondents of Paris L'Illustration happened to catch the two aeroplanes with his camera at the very moment when the collision seemed imminent. We reproduce above this remarkable photograph, by courtesy of L'Illustration. It shows by what a small margin a serious accident was averted. It is the first photograph ever taken of an aerial encounter. In the distance may be seen the biplane of Olivier.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 14.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent., $3.70 to $3.75, seaboard, and at $3.70, Toronto. New flour for August delivery, $3.40 to $3.50. Manitobas, $5.50; do., seconds, $5; do., seconds, $5; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.80.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports—No. 1 Northern, 94 1-2c, and No. 2, 93c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 95 to 7c, outside, and new at 83 to 85c, outside, August and September delivery.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats at 40 to 41c, outside, and at 42 to 43c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 42 3-4c for No. 2 and 42 1-4c for No. 3, Bay ports.

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

Rye—No. 2 at 65 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—Purely nominal.

Corn—No. 2 American at 77 1-2c on track, Toronto.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $23, in bags, Toronto freight, with good demand. Shorts, $25 to $26.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 17 to 19c; inferior, 15 to 15c; farmers' separator prints, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, fresh, 23 1-2 to 25c; do., solids, 21 to 22c.

Eggs—Case lots of strictly new-laid, 24 to 25 per dozen, and good stock, 20 to 23c per dozen.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 10 1-2 to 11c per tin. Combs, $2.25 to $2.50 per dozen for No. 1, and $2 for No. 2.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-4 to 14 1-2c for large, and 14 1-2 to 14 3-4 for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2.10 to $2.15.

Poultry—Fowl, 15 to 16c per lb.; chickens, 20 to 22c; turkeys, 20 to 21c.

Potatoes—Delawares, $1.75 to $2 per bag, out of store, and new potatoes at $5.25 per barrel.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14 1-2c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18 1-2c; do., heavy, 17 to 17 1-2c; rolls, 14 1-2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 22 to 23c.

Lard—Tierces, 11 3-4 to 12c; tubs, 12 1-4c; pails, 12 1-2c. Compound, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14.75 to $15 a ton, on track here; No. 2 quoted at $13 to $14, and clover at $11.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.25 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, July 14.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 77 to 78c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, 43 3-4 to 44c; Canadian Western No. 3, 43 1-4 to 43 1-2c. Barley, Man. feed, 55 to 56c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.50; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5 to $5.25; straight rollers, $4.70 to $4.75; do., bags, $2.15 to $2.20. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.55; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.15. Bran $23. Shorts $25. Middlings, $28. Mouillie, $33. Shorts $25. Middlings, $28. Mouillie, $33. Shorts $25. Hay, No. 2, per ton car lots, $14.50 to $15. Cheese, finest westerns, 13 to 13 1-8c; finest easterns, 12 1-2 to 12 5-8c. Butter, choicest creamery, 23 3-4 to 24c. Eggs, fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 26 to 27c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20 to 21c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.45.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, July 14.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 90c; No. 2, do., 88 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 38 3-4c; No. 3 do., 37 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 36 1-2. Barley—No. 3, 55c; No. 4, 51c; rejected, 47 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.39 1-8; No. 2 C.W., $1.36 1-8; No. 3 do., $1.28 1-2.

United States.

Minneapolis, July 14.—Wheat—July, 86 3-4c; September, 89 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 91 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 88 3-4 to 90 3-4c; No. 2, do., 86 3-4 to 88 3-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 63 1-2 to 64c. Oats—No. 3 white, 34 3-4 to 35 1-4c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, July 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 93c; No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 do., 90 to 90 1-2c; July, 91 1-2c. Linseed—Cash, $1.60 7-8; July, $1.60 1-4; September and October, $1.62 1-2; November, $1.62 5-8.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, July 14.—Cattle—Choice butchers, $8.25 to $8.65; good medium, $8 to $8.15; common cows, $5 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $4; choice fat cows, $6.50 to $7; choice bulls, $7 to $7.25.

Calves—Good veal, $10 to $10.25; common, $4.75 to $7.

Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 900 pounds, $7 to $7.25; light stockers, $6 to $6.25.

Hogs—$8.40 fed and watered, $8.25 off cars, and $7.90 f.o.b.

Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $6.25; heavy, $5.50 to $4.50; bucks, $5.50 to $4.50; spring lambs, $9.25 to $9.60 by the pound; yearling lambs, $7.50 to $8.

Milch cows—Market easier, at $50 to $80.

Montreal, July 14.—Prime beeves, 7 3-4 to 8 1-2c; medium, 5 1-2 to 7 1-2c; common, 4 1-2 to 5 1-2c.

Milch cows, $30 to $90 each; calves, 5 1-2 to 7c; sheep, 5 to 6c; lambs, $5 to $7 each; hogs, 8 3-4 to 9c.

FIVE DAUGHTERS AS BAIT.

A Nebraska Farmer Will Give Them For Harvesters.

A despatch from Giltner, Neb., says: Ambrose Huntingdon, a farmer, residing west of this town, posted the following sign along a highway in front of his home: "I need five harvest hands for more than a month. Wages $3 a day; chicken once a day; washing, mending and a bed in the hay mow. Every worthy young man hired will have a chance to marry one of my pretty daughters. If he wins one of them, he gets 160 acres of land thrown in. But he's got to make good in more ways than one." Huntington had more than fifty applicants. The five lucky ones are hard at work in the wheat fields. However, they are far from happy, for it has become known that the five daughters, ranging from eighteen to twenty-six years, are planning to depart for an extended summer vacation in New England.

PREDICTS BIG CROPS.

President of Regina Board of Trade Is Sanguine.

A despatch from Toronto says: Mr. C. S. Burton, President of the Regina Board of Trade, who is visiting Toronto, is most sanguine about this year's crops in Saskatchewan. "All records will be borken," he says. The crops will probably be light in the southwest part of Saskatchewan and in southern Alberta, he believes, due to drought, but in the Regina district grain is already heading out, and an early as well as a record crop seems assured. The hog industry, he continued, has received an enormous impetus during the last six months. This has resulted from the mixed farming propaganda preached so widely in the west during the past two or three years.

THE LOG OVERTURNED.

Two Women and One of Their Escorts Were Drowned.

A despatch from New York, says: Two young women and one of their escorts, members of a party of four who went bathing at Long Beach this afternoon at a picnic of the Richmond Hill Sunday School Union, were drowned in the surf by the overturning of a heavy log on which the four were sitting. One of the young men, whose sister was drowned, managed to swim ashore after a desparate attempt to save her, but her body, and that of the other young man were carried out to sea by the ebb tide.

DIED IN THE BUSH.

Posses of Provincial Police Exchange Shots With Him.

A despatch from Quebec, says: Joseph Moraud, the demented bandit, who since he ran amuck with a gun shot three men on Thursday, July 2, has terrorized the village and district of Villeroy, in the County of Lotbiniere, was found dead in a hut in the woods, according to information received here by Provincial Police Chief McCarthy.

WE ARE ALL TUBERCULOUS

Sir William Osler Startles a Big Audience at the Leeds Conference

A despatch from London, says: Nearly all human beings harbor tubercular germs, Sir William Osler, formerly of Johns Hopkins University, now regius professor of medicine at Oxford, told his audience at the conference of the Association for the Prevention of Consumption on Wednesday. Let me give you a shock," the speaker said, by way of a warning. "Tuberculosis may be put into three groups. All of us who are here come in the first. If I had an instrument here with which I could look into the chests or the abdomen of each of you, the probability is that in ninety per cent. of you would be found somewhere a small area of tuberculosis. So widespread is the bacillus that practically all humans by the time they become adults harbor the germ of the disease.

"Why don't you die? Because we are not guinea pigs or rabbits, we have obtained a certain immunity. But the germ is in us, though negative, and with all of us there is the possibility of slipping into the two other groups.

"The second group comprises those in whom the disease is active enough to produce symptoms, but in whom there is the possibility of arrest or cure, with restoration to working health. Those in the third group are doomed, the disease progresses week by week, month by month, year by year, and from one year to five sees the end.

"When workers have living wages, when the house becomes the home, when the nation spends on food what is spends on drink, then, instead of hundreds of thousands, there will be millions in the first group, with practically immunity. The enemy has been traced to its very strong-hold, which is defended by the three allies, poverty, bad housing and drink."

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Erasmosa Farmer Killed Within Sight of His Wife.

A despatch from Guelph, says: James Patton, a farmer on the sixth line of Erasmosa, not far from Guelph, lost his life in an accident on Wednesday afternoon while at work with a hay rake. Just how the accident occurred probably will never be known. The deceased had taken the horse rake out and was working it in a field not far from the house. The horse became unmanageable and was causing considerable trouble. Mr. Patton, it is thought, had got off the rake and was about to unhitch the animal when he was kicked in the groin. His wife saw him pitch forward and ran to him, but death must have been instantaneous, as he was dead when she reached him.

PEACE IN MEXICO?

Ruiz Reads Report of Meditation Conference to Deputies.

A despatch from Mexico City, says: Esteva Ruiz went before the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday afternoon and read the report of the Niagara Falls negotiations. The report was largely taken up with a rehearsal of the events leading up to the conflict with the United States. Referring to the protocal adjusted at Niagara Falls, the report states there is no need to express ratification by the Senate. Ruiz manifests the willingness of the Mexican Government to treat with the revolutionists for the restoration of the first time in Mexico expresses explicitly General Huerta's readiness to resign the Presidency if thereby the Republic's political pacifications can be attained.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Seven Hundred Million Dollars Paid Over Counters in One Day.

A despatch from Paris, says: More than three and one-half billion francs ($700,000,000) was paid on Wednesday by the subscribers to the new Government loan, according to the completed figures issued by the Minister of Finance. The nominal capital of the Rentes issued was 884,414,000 francs. This was subscribed for more than forty times over, and the money paid in represented the first instalment of ten per cent. Of this great sum, seven-eighths was hard cash, and the other eight in Treasury notes and bonds. The issue surpasses all records, the previous issue being that of 265,000,000 francs, in 1901, which was covered twenty-four times.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

He is no man who needs no mending.—Ralph Denning.

Nothing that was worthy in the past departs—no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.—Carlyle.

It is better to sleep over what you are going to do than to be kept awake afterwards by what you have done.—Lord Avebury.

No man is so great a favorite with the public as he who is at once an object of admiration, of respect, and of pity.—Addison.

Call for the grandest of all human sentiments, what is that? It is that man should forget his anger before he lies down to sleep.—De Quincey.

All experience shows that it is the poor and not the rich who in the end suffer most from super-taxation. The rich man can be made to draw the cheque, but it is the poor who in the end have to foot the bill.—Spectator.

A good habit is harder to form and easier to give up than a bad habit, and this is evidence to me of the depravity of the human heart. A good habit requires self-denial, moral courage, and manliness to acquire; an evil habit is formed by just yielding to the feeling of pleasure, without thought, without principle, without cost.—John P. Gough.

The Tourist's Question.

A tourist, "doing" one of the many old inns of England, had ordered tea and a sandwich. The waiter was boring her with his tiresome descriptions of the historic connections of each piece of furniture, and the legends surrounding every article in the house. "So everything in the house has a legend connected with it," she remarked, when he paused. "Well, do tell me about this quaint old ham sandwich."

The Reason.

Farmer—See that there pig? I call him "Ink."

Visitor—Why so? He isn't black.

Farmer—Nobut he keeps running from the pen.

Comment on Events

Town and Country.

That everybody is healthier in the country than in the city is so frequently asserted as an absolute fact that nobody ventures to question it. Yet the very curious statistics collected by Dr. Freemantle, a county medical officer in England, would seem to leave it a very open question. It is curious to learn from these statistics that the town child has markedly better teeth than the country one, and is much less subject to adenoids and enlarged tonsils. Eyesight is worse in the country than in the town schools, but, in the latter, there is a larger proportion of stammerers among the very young, whereas when the age of twelve is reached more country than town children stammer or lisp. Deafness is much more common in town than in country children, but the percentage of tuberculosis and rickets are about the same for both. One very strange fact is that mental deficiency is found to be more common in the towns than in the country, while the proportion of children suffering from insufficient nutrition is very much larger in the towns than in the villages. Altogether the report is most interesting. It seems to show that the attention received by the town child more than makes up for the less healthy surroundings in which it lives, and that the tax of town life is rather upon the brain than upon the body.

A World of Constant Change.

One of the speakers at the commencement of an Eastern college told the graduates that they were entering a world unlike anything in past history. In fact no two ages or generations or, in fact, years are alike. The world is always changing, and man changes too. These changes are more radical in our age than in any preceding one because knowledge is more diffused, new needs have arisen, the masses are less content and more ambitious, old institutions are now in their decadence and better conditions are arising. But ours is a world of constant change. It is the natural law of being. Only in this age the changes are more rapid and pronounced. It took about two hundred years to produce the French revolution and its changes. The world might accomplish as much now in ten years.

Big Ship Limit.

According to one of the greatest German authorities on mercantile shipping the limits of size have been reached for the time being in the development of the giant liner. A halt was perhaps inevitable. In the twenty-five years since 1899 the dimensions of the ocean steamer have risen from the 10,000 tons of the City of Paris to the 58,000 of the Vaterland and the unknown displacement of the new Britannic.

This authority states that such progress could not be long maintained. The pace has been too fast, while the Titanic disaster has conveyed a warning to the world that there are peculiar dangers in enormous size. Before the race recommences new docks must be built and channels deepened in the chief Atlantic ports. This will be a matter of much time and money, so that the world may have to wait a decade or more before the 1,000 foot long liner makes her appearance.

Moreover, there is surely a limit to the earning capacity of these leviathans. They inevitably cost the same to run whether their holds are full or empty of cargo or their saloons of passengers. A period of dull trade, a new development in the world's traffic, a new outlet for human activities and the leviathan of the ocean seemingly must suffer.

Machinery Great Economic Force.

It does not require much imagination to realize that machinery building is the basic industry, without which all other industries as we now know them would perish in a short time.

Take any one of the common things of every-day life and consider for a minute at how many points machinery enters in its preparation. The loaf of bread on your table is made possible in all its attractiveness, nutriment and at small cost because of the machinery used in ploughing the field where the wheat was raised, in harvesting, transporting and handling it in the elevators, in conveying it to the flour mills, in grinding and preparing it for the market, in making the wooden barrels or the bags in which the flour is shipped, in transporting it to your home, in supplying the utensils of all kinds with which it is mixed, in manufacturing the range in which it is baked, in producing the gas or coal used for fuel, and in turning out the table and dishes and silverware which accompany it as it is placed before you at dinner. In all the steps in the preparation of that loaf from the unploughed field to your table machinery has entered.

Or, if we turn to the pair of shoes upon your feet, we find the touch of machinery from the moment that the hide is stripped from the steer, through the tanning, currying, and finishing processes which produce leather; its transportation to the shoe factory; in the manufacture of the nails, thread, glue, cement, canvas, hooks, eyelets and all other findings, and then in the multitude of machine operations that go to produce a pair of finished shoes.

Imagine for a moment what would happen if machinery building should suddenly cease! How long would our railroads be able to handle trains? How long would our great cities have a supply of food? How long would you be able to buy bread, butter, sugar, coffee, and all of the other things which you consume daily? How long would factories be able to turn out shoes or hat makers make hats? How long would automobiles be seen on our streets?

Old and New China.

One of the astonishing things about the Panama-Pacific Exposition is that the largest display by any foreign country will be by the oldest in continuous history and youngest in civilization. China will shame the rest of the world with her exhibit at San Francisco, for which she has appropriated $1,500,000, and asked for half as much floor space again as could be spared her. And the showing of old and new China, linking ancient art with modern progress, is likely to be the most picturesque and instructive of all at the fair.

Business and Advertising.

Advertising has become a vital factor in all lines of trade and commerce. It is itself a great, big business. It has been referred to as the life-blood of commercial affairs, and the term seems very apt when we consider how largely business success to-day depends upon advertising. No concern of any importance fails to include an appropriation for advertising in its annual budget. Men are trained some of them, in the very detail of appropriating and expending money for advertising.

Few men recognize good luck when they meet it.

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