CANADIAN CRICKET VETERANS.

The "Grave Beards" Organize a Team and Adopt Good General Rules.

The veteran cricketers of Canada have organized a team, and the first match has been played. They have also adopted rules which will be found full of wisdom, becoming to men of years and experience. They are:

1. That this club be called the "Veterans' Cricket Club."
2. That no one be eligible without being able to present a medical certificate stating that the bearer is either "decayed," "broken down," or unfit for general purposes.
3. That every person on being elected be required to pay no subscription.
4. That the club colors be various.
5. Any member not appearing in same be fined one bottle of soda water (Canadian).
6. That the system of fast underhand bowling (dealer cutters) at present in use, be considered spurious and unworthy to be used by the V. C. C., and therefore it be not admitted in their matches.
7. That to promote the efficiency of the Club, no member be allowed to get "Duck's Egg" (0) on pain of paying a bottle of soda water (Canadian) for the good of the Club, and, furthermore, that any member obtaining "a pair of spectacles," do pay a fine of one bottle of beer in addition to the above. N. B.—The latter clause is not intended to prevent the use of eye glasses.
8. Any member missing a catch shall be fined one bottle of soda water (Canadian); two catches, two bottles, and so on, in proportion.
9. Any member obtaining fifty runs in a single inning shall be presented with one bottle of soda water (Canadian) from the funds of the Club; for 100 runs, with two bottles (Canadian) from the same source; for 1000 runs, and over, with four bottles of soda water (English).
10. Any member making himself disagreeable, be considered as such.
11. Any member bowling a wide ball (underhand lobs), be fined a bottle of soda water (English).
12. Any member bowling a "no ball" shall be required to bowl it over again.
13. Any member letting a "bye" shall be required to run after it.
14. No member shall be allowed to use personal abuse to the bowler and umpire, and the same privilege shall be extended to the wicket-keeper and captain.
15. Any member bowling three wickets in succession will be required to get himself a new hat.
16. That these rules be strictly adhered to, especially rule 15.
17. That wherein not otherwise provided for, the rules of the Marylebone Cricket Club shall govern.
18. Once a veteran always a veteran.

FRUIT IN SUMMER.

This is the Time of Year When Fruit is Medicine.

"Some people," sagely remarks the New York *Sun*, "look upon fruit as a luxury and not a necessity, and live on coarse greasy food until disease overtakes them and warns them to change their diet. It is absolutely necessary to teach some a severe lesson before they obey the laws of health."

"But why not eat fruit freely? It is plentiful enough.

"The Pacific coast is sending us peaches, plums, apricots and cherries. The South is supplying us with melons, cantaloupes, blackberries, green apples, grapes, pears, etc. Tropical America is stocking our fruit stalls and warehouses with bananas, pineapples, alligator pears, sapodilla plums, custard apples, cherrimoyers, green or jelly cocoanuts, mammee apples and many other fruits, the names of which are unpronounceable. Yet better than all these are our native currants and raspberries.

"If the Board of Health would compel each inhabitant to eat at least a quart of currants daily there would be little use for the sanitary corps of that department.

"A more delightful breakfast invigorator than a combination of currants and raspberries would be hard to find. The tameness of the raspberry blends perfectly with acidity of the currant."

TESTING STRENGTH OF YARNS.

A Device Which Determines the Strain Threads Will Bear.

In the textile industry there is great need of a device which will determine fairly the strain that samples of yarn will bear. Heretofore much has depended on the skill of the person making the test, which must be made by the application of a dead weight. As there is a difficulty in readily increasing the weight without shock or vibration, yarn tests have seldom been free from error.

In a machine recently invented by an Englishman the difficulties in testing yarn have been practically overcome, the dead weight being gradually increased by a simple contrivance. A small cylinder is filled with oil which will flow easily, a connection being established between the upper and lower part by means of a small tube. About midway of this tube is a regulating tap by which the movement of the oil can be readily controlled. One end of the yarn is attached to a recording mechanism at the top of the apparatus and the other end to the piston working in the cylinder filled with the oil. To the piston is attached a weighted arm, and when the regulating tap is turned the oil is slowly forced from the lower part of the cylinder to the top until the yarn parts. In the meantime a simple recording apparatus will show the actual weight applied previous to the breaking of the thread. It is said that these testers are extremely simple and effective.

HAS A BROTHER IN TORONTO.

David Davis Kills Himself Because Mrs. Illsley Refused to Marry Him.

A New York despatch says: Because his landlady Mrs. Illsley, would not marry him David Davis committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon at Bound Brook, N. J., by shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Illsley keeps the Elm Park Hotel on the outskirts of the town. They were in love with each other, but Davis was jealous and ill tempered, and Mrs. Illsley did not dare marry him. He repeated his importunate pleadings and when she persisted in her refusal he knocked her down. Then she ordered him to leave the house. That was a week ago last Monday. Returning on Tuesday night he took her in his arms, kissed her, told her he could not live without her and promised to hold his temper. He again asked her to marry him yesterday, and she refused. In a rage he rushed into the house, grasped a revolver, put the muzzle of the revolver to the side of his head and fired. He was dead in an instant. He had previously attempted suicide in Toronto, Ont., some years ago. It is believed that Davis is an assumed name, as all letters found in his trunk coming from his brother in Canada were signed Lafuma.

FINGERS BEFORE FORCEPS.

How Japanese Dental Students Are Trained to Pull Teeth.

Japanese dentists use no instruments. This is how they are able to work: A number of holes are bored in a plank of wood and pegs inserted in them. The plank is laid on the floor and the novice pulls them out with the finger and thumb of his right hand. By this practice strength and dexterity are acquired. Then an oak log with oak pegs is tried, and the young man is kept on this for a year. The third year is put in by operating on a slab of marble which contains numberless pegs of the hardest wood. After this he is qualified to go into business. *Chicago Herald.*

TO TAKE OFF TAN.

A Sunburn Remedy Used in the Good Days Lang Syne.

This is the remedy your great grandmother used efficaciously for a sunburned face when she was a girl like you:

Take a piece of clear pine gum arabic about the size of a filbert and melt it in a wine glass full of boiling water, softened with a slight pinch of carbonate of soda. Melt a piece of camphor the size of a pea in a teaspoonful of eau de cologne and add this to the boiling water with a teaspoonful of glycerine. Shake the mixture for twenty minutes. Dab on the face with a soft cloth every night before you go to sleep.—*New York Sun.*

Forty-One Persons Killed.

S. Nanaimo, B. C., despatch says: A landslide on the banks of the Skena River at the North Pacific cannery occurred recently, resulting in the death of one white woman and 40 Indians. Early in the morning of July 7th those residing near the cannery were aroused by an avalanche on Sloop Mountain, back of the cannery. Nine houses with their occupants were swept away. Thirteen bodies have been recovered.

When Edison's kinetograph comes into general use, we shall at last be able to see what that sweet-voiced operator at the central office really looks like.

The new low shoe is made of brown Russia leather as agreeable to the touch and smell as a lady's pocketbook.

The two Jinrikishas men who came to the Czarowitz's rescue have, besides receiving decorations and pensions from their own Government, been each given a gold medal, $2,500 cash and a life pension of $1,000 a year by Russia. They will not have to propel Jinrikishas for a living after this.

HAVING A BIG TIME.

How Emperor William is Being Honored by the Cockneys.

RECEPTION AND FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: Emperor William this afternoon took leave of the Queen and left for London, where he occupies a suite of apartments at Buckingham Palace. The object of the Emperor's visit to London was to be present this evening at the grand "command" performance at the Royal Italian Opera, which was perhaps the grandest performance in the history of Covent Garden. The staircases and corridors of the opera house were lined throughout with the Yeomen of the Guard, and with detachments from the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards. The performance was the finest spectacle ever witnessed in London. The interior of the opera house was lavishly festooned with roses, and on the front of each of the 200 boxes were three huge bouquets of red and white roses. Several thousand pounds were spent for flowers alone. The royal box consisting of five boxes thrown into one, located at the centre of the first tier, was a bower of exotics, and was draped with bright yellow and gold satin surmounted by an enormous Prussian eagle. The audience was composed of the best known of the aristocracy. The men were in uniform or court dress. The women were ablaze with diamonds, the display of which was unprecedented. It was after 9 o'clock when the Emperor and Empress, escorted by a troop of cavalry, arrived at the theatre. Fabulous prices were paid for seats.

The Imperial party arrived at Addington this morning in due season. The reception there was devoid of ceremony. The Emperor and Empress, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh drove in an open carriage to Buckingham Palace, attended by postilions. The route was specially guarded by police. A few houses were decorated. A dense crowd at the palace gates gave the party an ovation. The guards of honor at the palace consisted of the Coldstream Guards and "Beefeaters."

To-morrow the Emperor and his party and the royal family will hear the "Golden Legend" at the Albert Hall, and the same day the Imperial traveller may visit the naval exhibition.

The great event for London of the Emperor's visit will be the passage to and from Buckingham Palace on Friday next of the Emperor and his party on their way to Guildhall. Business along the route of the procession will be practically suspended and windows overlooking the route are selling at high prices. The Emperor will probably proceed to Guildhall via the Strand, Fleet street, Ludgate Hill and Cheapside, and may return by way of Queen Victoria street and the Thames embankment. The most elaborate preparations have been made to decorate the streets through which the procession will pass. It is expected the pageant will exceed in pomp, military and civic display, anything seen in this city since the Thanksgiving ceremony in St. Paul's over the recovery of the Prince of Wales from the attack of typhoid fever which threatened to end fatally some years ago.

The proceedings at Guildhall will consist of reading in the library, an address of welcome by the recorder on the part of the corporation, the Emperor's reply, the presentation to the Emperor of the freedom of the city of London in a massive gold casket, and a luncheon, at which other short speeches will be made. This will be the people's welcome to the Emperor. The Queen's welcome was given at Windsor Castle. The artistic welcome is given to-night at the Royal Italian Opera and to-morrow at the Albert Hall, and on Saturday the military welcome will be extended to the Emperor by volunteers, assisted by regular troops. The naval welcome occurred Saturday last, when the young Emperor landed at Port Victoria.

ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Sufferings of the Crew of the Campadre at Bluff Harbor.

A London cable says: A despatch from Auckland, N. Z., reports that the barque Compadre, bound from Calcutta to Chili, recently caught fire astern. After an ineffectual effort to subdue the flames, the captain steered for Bluff Harbor, a seaport of the Province of Otago, N. Z. He had succeeded in bringing his vessel to the mouth of the harbor, when a tremendous hurricane overtook her. The exhausted crew spent their last energies in attempting to keep down the raging fire, and at the same time force the unfortunate barque to face the wind and seas which beat upon and rushed over her. It was, however, to no avail. After a desperate struggle with the opposing elements the barque was driven upon the rocks. After incredible sufferings the crew of the barque succeeded in swimming ashore. Here the miserable men were forced to spend 103 days and nights, suffering the extremest wretchedness of exposure and starvation. On the 104th day of their being cast away, their distress signals were seen by a passing sealing vessel, and the sorely tried sailors were taken off in safety, but in a distressing condition of weakness and emaciation. During their enforced stay on the island one of their number wandered into the bush and was never heard of again. It is supposed that suffering drove the man mad.

NOTED TOUGHS FIGHT.

Probability that One May Die from Injuries Sustained.

A New York despatch says: It is reported that "the" Allen is dead. While a game of cards was in progress in a saloon in Bleecker street early this morning a quarrel arose among the party, and John Carroll, known as the "Jap," attacked Allen, and bit off a large piece of his nose and stabbed him in the back and face with an ice-pick. The Jap was pounded by Allen's friends until he became unconscious. He was afterwards removed to the hospital, and Allen taken to his brother's house on 45th street. The latest report is that Allen is in a dangerous condition. Fifteen years ago while Allen was keeper of a faro bank on Broadway he shot and killed Edward Maller a private detective and gambler. Allen said the shooting was accidental, and as there were no witnesses to contradict him he escaped punishment. For years he kept the "Mobile" on Bleecker street, the most notorious resort for dissolute characters in this city.

DOWN ON TUBERCULIN.

A Pittsburg Man's Experience With Koch's Consumption Cure.

A New York despatch says: Dr. L. S. Painter of Pittsburg has arrived from abroad. He was one of the first Americans to be treated in Berlin with Koch's tuberculin. In speaking of his case yesterday he said: "My experience was horrible. I am afraid they have killed me. They have killed them off over there by hundreds, but now the lymph treatment is used in only two hospitals and nearly all the physicians of reputation and skill have discarded it." Dr. Painter said that Prof. Virchow, who has performed hundreds of autopsies in lymph cases, has established the fact that instead of curing as a cure the lymph will actually transfer tuberculosis and that on an analysis it will disclose the presence of bacteria.

PRONOUNCED INSANE.

A Noted Philanthropist's Sad Fate—A Claimant for Her Wealth.

A Kansas City despatch says: Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the noted philanthropist of Stamford, Ct., was adjudged insane by a jury here to-day, and a curator will be appointed to care for her property in this State. David McCormick, a noted contractor of this city, will combat the transfer of Mrs. Thompson's property into the hands of the curator. Mr. McCormick was engaged to be married to Mrs. Thompson's niece. The niece died, and McCormick claims the property which was to be given by Mrs. Thompson to her niece was upon the latter's death given to him. The property is valued at $20,000.

A mixture of mortar and sugar has been used, for at least twenty years, as a good, cheap substitute for Portland cement. Iron gate-posts set in it are as firm as though imbedded in a rock. Besides that, cement with a small addition of sugar makes a sidewalk which compares favorably even with the much-prized granitoid.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

There is very little ebb or flow of tide in the Arctic, but occasionally there are very strong currents. All winter there is a general flow of tide and ice toward the south, while in summer this flow is northward.

TUPPER AND FEDERATION.

He Presents a Scheme to the Imperial Federation League.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES FOR THE COLONIES.

A London cable says: Responding to Lord Salisbury's demand for a plan of Imperial Federation, Sir Charles Tupper has submitted to the Council of the Imperial Federation League a series of definite proposals. These embrace the admission of the High Commissioners of Canada, Australasia and South Africa to the Inner or Privy Council and the Imperial Cabinet, while holding positions in the Federal Cabinets of the respective colonies; also the establishment of a small preferential duty within the Empire, against foreign goods. This Sir Charles Tupper believes would give the colonies a needed voice in Imperial affairs, and at the same time make the unity of the Empire a matter of mutual interest. Sir Charles Tupper contends that it is neither prudent nor right to expect the colonies to contribute to an Imperial defence fund in view of what the colonies have done or are doing to strengthen the position of the Empire. In connection with this argument Sir Charles instances Canada's immense outlay to strengthen British interests in North America and the East in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the St. Lawrence canals. The High Commissioner had the honor of submitting these proposals before the largest and most influential meeting the council of the League ever held. The council unanimously decided to appoint a committee representing all parts of the Empire to consider the proposals and to prepare a definite plan for the federation of the Empire to submit to Lord Salisbury.

TO FOMENT REVOLUTION.

A Movement on Foot to Organize a Mexican Filibustering Expedition.

A Washington despatch says: A letter has been received by a Government official here, which appears to give color to the report that a revolutionary movement is being fomented in Mexico. The writer says that a man calling himself Capt. Annett has been engaged in Norfolk, Va., in shipping men for a treasure hunt in Mexican waters. The captain said he wanted only seventy-five men, but the writer is informed that he has shipped over 200. Moreover, he has learned that the vessel which is to carry the party is now secretly engaged in taking aboard a large quantity of arms and ammunition at a port on Long Island sound. The writer says he does not want to get himself into trouble, and, above all, does not want to fight, and, although he has signed to go on the expedition, he will withdraw if there is any illegal act in contemplation. The officials here are not disposed to attach much importance to the communication, as they believe that a filibustering expedition would be conducted with more secrecy than appears to be shown in this case. They are also puzzled to guess the destination of the party, if it should be of warlike intent; but the chances are even that it is meant to aid a revolution in either Hayti or Mexico.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICERS.

The Servia's Passengers Dissatisfied With the Treatment Given Them.

A New York despatch says: The disabled steamer Servia was brought up to her dock from her anchorage off Bedloe's Island this morning. The actual damage done cannot be definitely ascertained until a survey is made. The crank-pin did not fly to pieces, but merely cracked, and the engines were stopped at once. Fifteen of the Servia's passengers sailed on the City of New York this morning. Of this number was Prince George of Greece. Many complaints are made by the passengers of their treatment by the Cunard officials here. It is claimed the agents are uncertain what to do until cable instructions arrive from the other side. One passenger from Iowa said the company's treatment was shameful. He said passengers were detained on board and not permitted to remove their baggage to catch trains to-day. Great bonuses were paid for immediate passage on the other steamers of the line. Fifty school teachers, because of the great extra expense, are likely to give up their vacation trip abroad. One man paid $1,000 for an immediate passage.

MORE GREAT CAVES.

Rivals to the Kentucky Mammoth Discovered in Oregon.

A San Francisco despatch says: The *Examiner* announces the discovery of enormous caverns in Josephine county, Oregon, about twelve miles north of the California line and about forty miles from the coast. Many of the passages within the cave are described as of great beauty, containing in them semi-transparent stalactites, great milk white pillars, and pools and streams of pure clear water. The party spent a week exploring the cave, and found innumerable passages and chambers, and, several miles from the entrance they discovered a small lake of clear water and a waterfall thirty feet in height. All kinds of grotesque figures were found in the various chambers. Large numbers of flash-light photographs were taken. The only sign of animal life was found a short distance from the entrance, where a few bones indicated that bears had used it for a lair and carried their prey there. It was estimated that the main body of the cave is 1,500 feet from the surface of the mountain, and the cavern itself appeared to be fully as large as the Mammoth cavern in Kentucky.

WORLD-GIRDLING TRAIN.

He Will Reach Chicago at Four To-day Beating All Records.

A New York despatch says: The steamship Majestic reached quarantine at 11 o'clock. Among her passengers was George Francis Train, who is completing his circuit of the globe in a race against time. Mr. Train is nearing the end of his fifth trip around the world. He started from New Whatcom, Puget Sound, 56 days ago with the purpose of girdling the globe in 55 days. He will not do that, but he says he will beat all previous records, including his own which stood at the head. He says he would have beaten his own expectation had he not lost four days by a southwest monsoon, three days by missing the English mail steamer at Shanghai, and three more in London by missing the Etruria, ten days in all. The steamship Majestic, in which Mr. Train arrived here to-day, made the trip in five days and 22 hours, or within three hours of the best time on record. At 4 o'clock Mr. Train left the Grand Central depot on the Chicago limited. He expects to reach Chicago at 4 o'clock to-day.

A MURDEROUS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Confesses to a Brutal Crime Committed Nine Years Ago.

A Lancaster, Wis., despatch says: Lancaster people were startled this morning when they learned that the aged mother of Louis Sisley had on her death-bed confessed to the murder of her son's wife nine years ago. In 1882 Louis Sisley was married to Miss Beckford. The second night after the wedding the dead body of the young bride was found with bullet holes in her forehead lying in a pool of blood in a wheat field near the house. The murdered woman's husband was arrested, and held to the Circuit Court after an examination lasting 28 days, but the case was never brought to trial. When convinced that death was near Mrs. Sisley confessed to the doctors that in a quarrel over some matter that angered her terribly she seized her son's revolver and emptied the chambers into her daughter-in-law's body. She carried the body into the field, and laid the pistol beside it, to give the idea of suicide. She said her son was aware of her guilt, but remained silent. He refused to live with her, however.

Cause to Fear.

Farmer Poastraw—Is this horse afraid of the cars?

Jock Key—He ought not to be. I got him from the street railroad company.

Cool.

He (deeply in love, but proud as Lucifer)—Do you love me?

She—No.

He—Well, I fancied you did, you know; and I wanted to tell you I'm already engaged.—*Springfield Graphic.*

—The fact that man was created a little lower than the angels does not discourage the summer girl.

New York Weekly: Mr. Lakeside, of Chicago—Mighty pretty woman, that, next door to you. Why don't you flirt with her? Mr. Swampsite—She isn't married.

—Adam was proudly conscious that he never made a mistake in his boyhood.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Mr. Dawdney introduced a bill to amend the Northwest Territories Act. It provided for the election of members of the Provisional Assembly for three years, the abolition of the Advisory Board, gave the Council of the Legislature powers previously held by the Board for the disposition of the liquor question, and also provided that a lump sum of money should be placed at the disposal of the Legislative Assembly.

The bill made it illegal for any man to have liquor in his possession unless he had a permit in his own name. Section 110 of the Act, which dealt with the dual language, was altered in accordance with the resolution of the House passed last session. Power was given to the Legislative Assembly to repeal the provisions of the Act relating to the liquor traffic. The Legislative Assembly would have the same powers as those of the Provincial Legislature in regard to liquor licenses.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell)—Does the bill provide that the advisers of His Excellency shall enjoy the confidence of the majority of the Legislative Assembly?

M. Dewdney—It makes no provision for an executive at all.

The following bills were read a third time:

To incorporate the Montreal & Atlantic Railway Company, and for other purposes.

Respecting the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company.

Respecting the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway Company.

To revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Quebec Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Buffalo & Fort Erie Bridge Company.

Respecting the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company.

To incorporate the Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company.

Respecting the Canadian Land and Investment Company (Limited).

Respecting the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company (Limited).

Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company.

To incorporate the Anglo-Canadian Electric Storage and Supply Company.

Mr. Charlton said that Mr. Wallace in saying that he had been rejected by the Orange Order was telling what was false. He had never applied to join the order, and did not wish to join it from what he knew of some of its chief officers.

Mr. Wallace said his remark was that not many months ago Mr. Charlton expressed an ardent desire to become a member of the Orange Order.

Mr. Charlton—The hon. gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. Wallace—I have good authority for the statement, and I can give it.

Mr. Charlton—Give it.

Mr. Wallace—Mr. James L. Hughes, of Toronto.

Mr. Charlton—I have only to state that the information is incorrect. The last time I met Mr. Hughes he informed me he never met me without feeling like swearing. I told him he had better swear.

The House went into committee on Mr. Burdett's bill to prevent frauds in the sale of certain articles.

Mr. Girouard moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, that the Committee on Privileges and Elections have leave to sit while the House is in session.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. He explained that the bill was a provision for reference to the Supreme Court of constitutional questions, in almost the identical words of the resolution introduced by Mr. Edward Blake last session.

Mr. Moncrieff introduced a bill respecting the Canadian Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Wilmot introduced a bill respecting the Inverness Railway and Mining Co.

Mr. Speaker announced that Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie, deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General, will attend in the Senate Chamber at half-past 3 o'clock for the purpose of giving the Royal assent to the bills which had passed both Houses of Parliament.

STAGG IN THE BOX.

Yale's Famous Pitcher Addresses the Y. P. S. C. E. Convention.

A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says: To-day many of the Christian Endeavor delegates were in the Twin City pulpits both morning and afternoon, but full sessions of the convention were held, the only recess being to allow the delegates to go to church in the morning. Before that time 5,000 delegates and others were in their seats in the Auditorium to hear President Wm. R. Harper, of the Chicago University, give an interesting Bible study with applications on "Nineveh's Fall," the prophecy of Nahum. The short session closed with a fifteen minutes' prayer service, led by Rev. B. B. Tyler, of New York City. One of the finest audiences of the convention gathered in the Auditorium in the afternoon. "To every man his work" was the motto for the session, and the first speaker was Mr. A. A. Stagg, the famous pitcher of Yale, and at present under engagement as instructor in physical training in the new Chicago University. As Mr. Stagg came to the platform he received an ovation from the delegates, who have been specially anxious to see this well-known Christian athlete. The young man, Mr. Stagg declared, is an object of interest and a most important factor in the future development of our land. The Lord Jesus Christ came as a young man, and His example as a worker should constantly be before you. Young men have been prominent in history for their effective efforts in all departments of useful activity. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal to every young man in the audience to join in the glorious opportunities for Christian usefulness which open on every hand.

Not Yet Desperate.

Boston *Herald:* Middle-aged Spinster (as tramp comes into the yard)—What do you want here, anything to eat?

Tramp—What else should I want, madam? Did you think I came to offer a proposal of marriage?

Some time ago Sir John Thompson sent a circular to all the judges of Canada asking their opinion on the abolition of grand juries. A summary of the replies gives 48 in favor of abolition, 41 against abolition, and 12 doubtful. Among those in favor of abolition are Judges Gwynne and Taschereau of the Supreme Court, Chancellor Boyd and Judges Sinclair and Senkler. Among those against abolition are Hon. Oliver Mowat, Chief Justice Hagarty, Chief Justice Galt, Justices Falconbridge, MacMahon, Ferguson, Street, Robertson and Rose, and Judge Benson. Among those classed as doubtful is Chief Justice Armour. The American grand jury system is somewhat different from that of this country. Speaking of it the Rochester *Herald* says: In his argument before Justice Ramsay in the clothing case on Monday Mr. Van Voorhis remarked: "To permit a review of the action of the Grand Jury is in effect to abolish the Grand Jury." Well, it is becoming more apparent every year that the Grand Jury system is susceptible of grand abuses. It has become too much the instrument of interested parties for gratifying revenge, grinding axes of one kind or another, smirching good reputations and perpetrating other outrages. As often made up it contains a large proportion of third or fourth class men with a fair sprinkling of zealy characters who are ready to be made the instruments of any scheme that will make life look a little brighter and more golden for them. Its sessions are secret, and while an honest and innocent man who has spent many years in building up a character and reputation for integrity is attending to his business, some plausible scalawag may be pleading before the grand jury for the honest man's indictment on a trumped up charge, knowing that even an indictment, thoroughly ex-parte as it is in character, leaves a dirty mark on a white name and causes pain to a sensitive mind. If the grand jury system cannot be reformed it ought to be abolished. But it is firmly rooted in the Anglo-Saxon system and only a gigantic accumulation of abuses following its operations will lead either to its amendment or its overthrow.

The King of Ashantee is allowed 3,333 wives. Many of them are the daughters of the chiefs of tributary tribes over which the King has jurisdiction, and are sent to him as hostages.

Even good people go to the bad when they become missionaries.

—Time wasted in fault-finding can be better employed seeking profit.

Excavations at Winchester, England, have brought to light the massive foundations of the palace of William the Conqueror and the Norman Kings. One fragment of the wall is eighteen feet long and four feet thick.

Assistant U. S. Secretary Spaulding has informed the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg that as a certain steam dredge required in Canada is neither enrolled nor licensed under the laws of the United States, duties should be assessed on said repairs according to the component material of chief value entering into the same.

There is a whole world of difference between the north and south poles.

GIRL WIVES IN INDIA.

An Evil That Ought to Die Before the Century.

FEARFUL FATE OF WIDOWS.

Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder, a New York physician, whose work in Bombay on behalf of the women of India is receiving the aid and endorsement of the intelligent, says in the *Home-Maker*:

"If I write plainly it is because the awful necessity of my theme demands it, because I am impelled by my love for little children to write whether I will or no.

"We in India are living in 'an age on ages telling.' The waters are being troubled. The saving of the children must be established by law or we will sink again into the quicksand of indifference, and the little girls will be forgotten. The people's minds are being stirred on this great question. The hearts of the multitude are feeling the first throbbings of awakened sympathy for the 'Little Wives' that have so long suffered in their forgotten homes doomed to an existence, the misery, degradation and hopelessness of which there is no equal on the face of the entire earth.

"The time has come for action, and it is to the men and women born outside of India that the Hindu must look for help and strength to bring about this change. By such aid now a great light can flood this land, and from its brightness will be born full-fledged manhood and womanhood. Millions of sad-faced little girls stand mute with helpless hands and await this action.

"The history of the widows as written by Pundita Ramabai, and as seen here, is sad beyond description. The ill-treatment of the widow, be she young or old, is as bad as human ingenuity wrapt in the cloak of ascetism could devise; no humiliation, no penance, no disgrace has been omitted. So superlative is it that no added tortures have been omitted. So superlative is it that no added tortures have been developed for a hundred years. Widows often prefer death to the wretched existence that is in store for them; and many, as soon as it is known that the husband is dead, commit suicide rather than live on and submit to these hardships.

"A widow said, when asked if she had any children, 'I had one little girl, but she died one week after her marriage; and I am so glad she is dead, for now she can suffer no more.'

"In coming to India I expected to find women and girls that would much resemble those I had seen in other tropical countries—in Mexico, Central America and on the Isthmus of Panama—healthy with dark faces and laughing, bright eyes. I can never express the sadness of heart that I experienced when I met these half-developed women, with their look of hopeless endurance, their skeleton-like arms and legs, and saw them walking the prescribed number of paces behind their husbands, with never a smile on their faces. When I entered or passed their homes the sound of music never greeted my ears, save the discordant 'tom-tom' at the sunset hour.

"If I were to name one product of vice and crime that would soonest touch the hearts of all good people, I would say, 'a neglected child.' What more wretched sight than to see a little child unhappy? Childhood should be the period of happiness. Unhappiness, depression and fear prevent mental and physical growth. The girls of this land drink in fear with their mother's milk—in fact we could say they are 'brought up' on fear.

"The Indian mother as she holds her little girl in her arms, is afraid lest its crying should disturb the unwilling father, his brothers or the mother-in-law. She is afraid of all her surroundings, and this fear is imparted to the child; it is fear and suppression all the way from the dawn of existence to its extinction. When the child is 5, 6, 7, or possibly 10 years old, and the day arrives for the little girl to be taken from her mother to be transplanted into the home of the husband, picture that mother as she sorrowfully gathers up her little wardrobe, perhaps one or two extra sarees and a few glass bangles of bright colors to please a child, and makes them into a bundle, then sees her little girl carried from her to a strange home, often to a life of scorn, of contempt, of abuse, perhaps to a cruel death in a few short hours!

"I expected the little girls in India would be the same precocious, strong, fully-developed girls that I found in other tropical countries; and how great was my astonishment to behold the little dwarf-like, quarter-developed beings, and to be told that they were wives, and serving not only their lords and masters, but the mother-in-law, and often a community family of ten, twelve, fourteen and twenty! Fails of maturity for these little creatures! They can never come to full maturity, for they were robbed before they were born, as were their ancestors.

"A few progressive Hindu men acknowledge that the custom of child-marriage is a bad one, but they are powerless when opposed to custom and religious law. The Hindu would go down to his grave sorrowing if he was deprived of 'ghee' and 'red paint' with which to decorate the toe-nails of the bride and groom. The vanity of the Persian would be mortally wounded if deprived of their large mounting of the smoking-glass, and the Parsis would not consider their marriage at all binding if the couple were not tied together with a sheet.

"A Hindu reformer of education and renown said to me, 'Things are really not so bad; and then too they are righting themselves. There are fewer baby marriages now than they were a hundred years ago. It is better that a few hundred child-wives be sacrificed each year than to have English law interfere with Hindu domestic affairs. We wish to make our own laws about these things.'"

But meantime thousands upon thousands of girl wives are suffering. Their reform is too slow for me.

PERVERTED VISION.

A Ten-Year-Old Girl Who Reads Printed Matter Upside Down Only.

A very peculiar case of perverted vision has been presented to Dr. E. W. Brickley, an oculist of this city, writes a York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. A little girl of ten years, the daughter of one of this city's most respected citizens, was discovered by her school teacher to be unable to read her reading exercises unless the book was held upside down. The teacher, Miss Busser, immediately communicated the fact to her parents, and they became very much worried.

The oculist was called in and an examination made of the child's eyes. They were found to be entirely normal. The only conclusion arrived at was that the strange freak of vision was the result of a habit of trying to read with the book pages in an unnatural position, a habit contracted some years ago when the child was first sent to school. At this time the child in writing numbers upon a slate always made them upside down, and as it was never observed or corrected she gradually drifted into the habit of reading the same way.

The only means of cure possible is to teach the child everything over again, as though she never knew anything before. This will be carefully done, and a cure of this really phenomenal case is anxiously looked for in the near future.

Nothing Like Foreign Scenery.

New York *Press:* First Stranger—Travelling for pleasure, sir?

Second Stranger—Yes, sir. I am on my way to see the Alps and Europe generally. Traveling for pleasure, yourself?

First Stranger—Yes. I am on my way to the United States to see the Rocky Mountains, Niagara Falls and other wonders. Have you seen them?

Second Stranger—Oh, no; I'm an American, you know.

A Tender Correspondence.

CORA TO JAKE.

Dear Jake,—Come to-morrow evening, sure. Pap is at home, but is laid up with a sore foot. See? Cora.

JAKE TO CORA.

Dear Cora,—I can't come to-morrow evening. I am laid up on account of your papa's sore foot. See? Jake.

A Shrewd Girl.

Munsey's Weekly: Laura—What a clever girl Jennie is! She had 67 offers of marriage within a week after she left college.

Clara—Indeed! And she is not very good looking.

Laura—No; but the subject of the essay that she read at the graduation was "How to Keep House on Twelve Dollars a Week."

—Many poor people, ambitious of social distinction, are kept down by trying to keep up.

—If soul means immortality, how shall we determine between some dogs and their masters; some horses and their drivers?

REVIEWED BY THE EMPEROR.

A Million People Witness the Volunteer Parade at Wimbledon.

A London cable says: There were 16,000 volunteers and 6,000 regulars on the grounds at Wimbledon at 3 o'clock. The force was divided into two brigades, the Duke of Cambridge being in supreme command, with the Duke of Connaught as his assistant. Detachments of Life Guards, Horse Guards, dragoons, lancers, hussars and artillery arrived early in the day, and these picked cavalrymen were soon followed by the regular infantry of the line, and after them came the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards and Scots Fusilier Guards. If these really fine troops were well received by the crowds which had by that time gathered on Wimbledon's sward, it was as nothing to the applause with which the gallant Highland regiments, England's bonnie Scots, marched to the front with bagpipes playing the tunes the Highlander loves so well.

At 3.30 the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops preparatory to the arrival of the Emperor William.

At 4 p. m. the German Emperor appeared, when a royal salute was fired and the Imperial standard of Germany was hoisted. The prince of Wales, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, accompanied the Emperor. The Emperor, who wore a field marshal's uniform of the white Cuirassiers, was mounted on a magnificent black charger.

Not only the Emperor but the German military critics behind him were of the opinion that the march past was performed in splendid style. So much was the Emperor impressed with the soldierly behavior of the volunteers that upon several occasions he addressed complimentary remarks to the officers in command of the different corps which met with his warmest approval, referring in warm terms to the smartness of the men's appearance and to the precision with which they passed the reviewing point.

The march was in this order: Horse artillery by batteries at close intervals; squadrons of cavalry; artillery batteries; infantry.

The volunteers were in full marching order. They mustered well, a majority of the regiments coming by the railroads, although many marched all the way. The Life Guards and other cavalry arrived early.

The number of spectators was incalculable but it is estimated at a million. The stands erected for privileged guests, members of Parliament, lords and ambassadors, were packed to the edges. The Duke of Connaught and General Sir Evelyn Wood commanded the infantry, which was divided into two divisions. The march past occupied an hour and a-half. The lines were then re-formed and the imperial salute was again given. As the Kaiser passed the troops to and from the saluting point the united bands played the German national anthem. A royal salute closed the review, and the Emperor and the imperial and royal parties at once returned to London and proceeded to the Crystal Palace.

SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

And the Trouble it Caused When He Resolved to Stick.

"I don't know what I will do," said a South Washington woman.

"Family trouble?" asked her neighbor from the next porch.

"That's what it is. It all came of his keepin' out of nights."

"I can sympathize with you."

"Well, I don't know whether you can or not. You see about three weeks ago he started out, promising to be back by half past 8. He didn't come till 10, and as soon as I saw him I knew there was something the matter with him."

"Intoxicated, I suppose?"

"No, indeed. He'd got into the society of some of these temperance people and signed the pledge. Now that he's done it of course he's got to stick to it. First his digestion and then his nerves gave way, an' now there ain't any livin' with him, much less cookin' for him. I declare," she said, with an explosion of woe, "I never heard of a husband yet that was fit to be trusted away from home a half hour at a time."—*Washington Post.*

HINTS TO LADY GARDENERS.

How to Raise a Crop of Checks for Seashore Distribution.

Now plant schemes for summer travel.

Rake in your husband's loose change and cut back his superfluous flesh.

Cultivate hectic flushes and headaches, showing the need of fresh air and of transplanting to the seaside.

Prepare for summer dresses and get ready your guide-books.

Water the family doctor with generous fees and cultivate his ideas that the travel treatment would best suit your case.

Begin to mulch your husband with kindness and flattery.

This should be kept up until he begins to drop his big leaves from his check book; then you can all be transplanted.—*London Saturday Journal.*

The Abuse of "Baby."

New born babes in particular are the helpless victims of an ignorance which has crystallized into divers "old wives' notions." The little one's skin is noticed to be of a yellowish color; he has the jaundice, and must be dosed immediately and liberally with saffron tea. The gratuitous assumption is made that he has come into the world hungry, and his delicate little stomach is filled up with molasses and water, sweetened milk, etc., while the food that was naturally intended for him is perhaps drawn off with a breast pump and thrown away. Now it should always be remembered that a new born babe is in a strict physiological condition. He needs no food other than that which nature has provided. His skin is always of a different color from that which it will assume later on. Doing a new born infant is inexcusable. It has killed thousands. The little bag which some oldtime nurses used to carry about with them, full of all kinds of her