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WARD TALKS BACK.

He Attacks Stanley's Statements in the Columns of the Times.

A London cable says: Herbert Ward writes to the Times as follows: "With every desire to be loyal to Mr. Stanley, it is impossible for me longer to remain silent. Mr. Stanley has raised all the side issues of the Jameson-Bartolot stories and other matters in order to evade the main controversy. He may or may not be a scrupulous man, but he is undoubtedly a bold and far-seeing one. It would appear, therefore, that in charging the rear guard officers with irresolution and disregard of instructions, he feared he might one day have to answer a charge for which he himself was responsible, so he collected all the tattle-tale of tale-bearers and attacked his subordinates." After stating that Stanley's column was not above reproach, and that he himself had buried dead men Stanley had left on the road, Mr. Ward asks why Stanley left inexperienced officers in charge of the rear, knowing that they could only carry out his orders and drive the load-bearers with greatest severity. Why had he appointed Bartolot, whom he disliked as much as Stanley disliked him, and who he knew was unsuitable for the work, to a position of momentous responsibility at the supreme crisis of the expedition? What must be the thoughts of Stanley turning back on Yambuya, seeing Bartolot he had made a wise choice, and selecting him to guard the interests of the expedition during his absence?

Mr. Ward declares that with all his acknowledged faults, Maj. Bartolot, with splendid loyalty to the best traditions of his service, held sacred every instruction of Stanley to the last. In the face of starvation he refused to open the stores Stanley had warned him were essential to the success of the expedition. Yet Stanley scolded him the major of disloyalty. Says Mr. Ward: "There was no reason for his refusal to eat food and medicine but his solid sense of discipline. To have taken the law in one's hands would assuredly have led to bloodshed. Stanley must take a portion of the blame. By his example on the march up, he initiated among the members of his staff the feeling of indifference to human suffering and among the load-bearers a fatalistic acceptance of their lot as mere beasts of burden. By appointing Bartolot under the circumstances he deliberately risked disaster, to use no stronger word, by vague instructions. He placed Bartolot in a position of bewildering alternatives. By an alleged agreement with Tipu Tib he put Bartolot more or less at the Arab's mercy and left him abandoned. By publishing the affidavit of a negro valet he demerits dead men. He can answer for himself whether he should not bear some of the responsibility for the disasters which befell the rear guard."

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

Restlessness in London - Run on New York Bank - Extraordinary Measures.

A London cable says: The Stock Exchange today was a prey to unfounded rumors. There is nothing in the monetary situation to create uneasiness. The Bank of England return will probably exceed £14,000,000 and it is expected to reach £16,000,000 a week later. Every facility will be given by the Bank of England and other banks to borrowers on stocks and other securities. The country banks have ceased to withdraw money from London, and there is every appearance that the subacute panic is over. There was a sharp rally this afternoon all around. Prices did not fully recover, but the market was reanimated, and business, which had been practically impossible, was resumed even in the most speculative stocks. The money for the payment of the January coupons of the Argentine loans and the next coupon of the Uruguay debt is already in hand. The statements that bills drawn by Baring Bros. after Saturday would not be accepted is denied. They will be accepted as usual. Rupee paper fell 1/2 to day. Argentine 1/2 to 3/4 and Uruguay 3/4. On the Paris bourse prices were irregular. There was a general recovery toward the close, but an uneasy feeling prevailed. Prices were unsettled on the Berlin bourse. At the close there was a moderate recovery, but the last quotations showed a general decline.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bradstreet's Report of Commercial Failures and What It Shows.

There were 46 failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, against 37 in the preceding week, and 39, 21 and 29 in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888 and 1887, respectively. In the United States there were 200 failures reported to Bradstreet's during the week, as compared with 151 in the preceding week, and with 217, 178 and 223, respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1889, 1888 and 1887. The total number of failures in Canada reported to Bradstreet's from January 1st, 1890, to Nov. 15th, 1890, was 1,415, against 1,413, 1,518 and 1,128 for corresponding periods in 1889, 1888 and 1887, respectively. In the United States there were reported for a similar period, 8,703 in 1890, 9,848 in 1889, 8,649 in 1888 and 8,351 in 1887.

A DUTY ON MARCH.

The Process of Annexing Canada by Cartloads Going on.

A Boston despatch says: Among the imports at this port on Monday were three barrels of Nova Scotia marsh mud. It is to be used as a fertilizer, and it is expected to bring good returns to the firm of commission merchants which dared to detach it from its native place. The popular demand for vegetables raised in Nova Scotia soil continued after the passage of the new tariff law, and this caused somebody to suggest that the demand could be easily met by importing the soil and raising the vegetables in this country. The marsh mud came under the classification of "unmanufactured earth," and a duty was levied thereon to the tune of \$1.50 per ton.

Patrick Bulgar, Bromley, who has shipped several thousands of lambs this season, says that but for the McKinley tariff he could afford to pay from 75c. to \$1.00 more for each lamb.

IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.

Mr. Karl Meiler's Long Hunt For His Missing Better-Half.

A SAD LIFE STORY.

On Monday last an elderly man giving his name as Karl Meiler spent a short time in London in search of his wife whom he left in London nearly twenty-five years ago. According to the London Advertiser, Mr. Meiler told the following sad story to a kind-hearted resident of London:

"Over twenty years ago," he said, "I was a prosperous merchant in Dulkien, a small place in Dusseldorf, Germany, having succeeded my father some ten years previously in a successful jeweller's business. I had myself made an especial study of the human eye, and spent two years with an eminent optical specialist, so that when I came into possession of the business my prospects were very bright. Everything continued to prosper with me, and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870 I had considerable property, a wife and happy home. On the first draft I was called, and when my wife knew that I had to go to the front she went into hysterics. The company to which I was attached was not to move for four days, and pending the inaction some of the men were allowed to remain in their homes during the evening. During this brief interval I consented, on the pleadings of my wife, to sacrifice my honor and flee from the country. We left all our effects, and with difficulty escaped to the city of Amsterdam, where we took passage for New York. After a rough trip we arrived, almost without a dollar, in the great metropolis, and after wandering around the city for two days in search of friends we decided to come to Montreal. It was impossible for me to get work there, and as the little store of money was nearly gone, I decided to move westward, and accompanied by his wife and child we arrived in this city in December, 1870. I was not in the city long before I found employment with a jeweller named Murray, and started housekeeping somewhere in this neighborhood in a neat frame house. Business shortly became dull and I was discharged."

"In company with a fellow-countryman I volunteered to go to South America to work on the Panama Canal and had good success, having fairly good health and making large wages in the ditch. Five years soon passed away, during which time I kept up a regular correspondence with my wife, and at the conclusion of my term I signed a new contract for a similar term. I had not worked more than a year on the second term when I was stricken down with yellow fever, but having plenty of money with me I was able to secure good attention, and after an illness of over a year I made my way up the west coast as far as San Francisco. From that place I wrote to my wife in this city and received no reply, and after writing to the city officials I was told that my wife had died and that the child had been taken home by some friends, who were on their way to the fatherland."

"Heart-broken after a fruitless effort to find my child, I determined to bury my care in a strange land, and accordingly took passage for Hong Kong, China, going out with a civil engineer named Miller, who had been engaged to superintend the building of a tramway out of Peking. After remaining there for two years I skipped under an assumed name on the German man-of-war, and after cruising for five years I found my way to my native city, and there discovered that the story of my wife's death was without foundation and that she had within a year written to friends in the neighborhood for assistance. I at once set out to find her, hearing that she was engaged as a domestic in a New York restaurant. On arrival, however, I found that such was not the case, and that she had not been at the place named since we had passed through on our way to Canada several years before. Since that time I have done nothing but move from place to place in search of my wife and child, working long enough in the larger places to keep me while I continued the hunt. I have visited all the leading cities in the United States and Canada, and will keep up the search while I have the strength."

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.

The Highest Anglican Dignitary Gives Judgment Against the Bishop of Lincoln.

A London despatch says: The Archbishop of Canterbury has delivered judgment against Rev. Dr. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, who was charged with ritualistic practices, regarding the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court and his obligation to obey the rubric directions in the Prayer Book. The Archbishop suspended judgment in regard to the Bishop's ritualistic irregularities. The mixing of water with the wine used in the act of consecration, the Archbishop holds, infringed on the law of the Church, but the use of a mixed chalice prepared beforehand did not offend the ecclesiastical law. The charge against the Bishop regarding absolution was dismissed, not being supported by the evidence. The Archbishop decided that Dr. King's action in turning his face to the east during communion and thus making his manual act invisible to the congregation, the singing of the hymn "Agnus Dei" during communion was not illegal. The Archbishop holds that the placing of lighted candles upon the altar for ceremony during the services when they are not wanted for light is not illegal, although such an act is distasteful to many communicants. The Bishop, he says, is quite unjustified in making the sign of the cross in pronouncing absolution and the benediction. Each side was adjudged to pay its own costs.

The voting for the bye-election for the Quebec Legislature in the County of Van-dreuil took place on Saturday, and resulted in the return of Dr. Chalet, Independent Conservative, by a majority of ten over Dr. Lalonde, the Government candidate.

The extensive silk mills of Bamford Bros. and the residences of Joseph and Walker Bamford at Paterson, N. J., were burned on Saturday. Loss, \$400,000.

TENDING TO TEMPERANCE.

Incidents and Lessons of Interest to Those Who Do Not Drink, as well as to Those Who Are Not Abstemious.

The W. C. T. U. at Ferry Sound is making arrangements for a Deceitful Medical Contest, to be held there shortly.

DIED OF DRUNKEN.

Kate Field asserts that "Died of Drunken" should be the inscription on many a public man's gravestone, as a warning to rising generations. It is said that the late Chief Justice Waite, Justice Matthews and Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, all succumbed to diseases fostered by dining at late hours. The late dinner, especially the public late dinner, is a nuisance. Why should intelligent men be called upon to hasten their departure to a region where banquets are unknown by sitting down to a dinner at a time when most people are going to bed, and listening to long and often dry speeches until all hours in the morning?

THE PRINCE AND THE TAVERN.

The action of the Prince of Wales regarding an attempt to procure a liquor license at Sandringham is of great interest, and will, doubtless, have considerable weight in the struggle for a local option law in Great Britain. It appears, by a speech recently delivered in Glasgow by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that a publican recently undertook to secure a tavern license at Sandringham, and upon His Royal Highness hearing of this he took prompt measures against the applicant, with the effect of keeping the point made by Sir Wilfrid is obvious. If the Prince was entitled to use his right of ownership for the exclusion of a beer shop, the citizens as a whole should have a similar right.

A BURN SLAVE.

A striking object lesson in temperance is furnished by a suit just filed in one of the local courts. A woman who acknowledges she is an object slave of the liquor fiend, charges that certain individuals knowing her weakness plied her with liquor for the purpose of fraudulently purchasing her interest in certain real estate, and that while in the drunken stupor she signed the papers disposing of her interest for a nominal sum. She now seeks to regain possession of the property. Ah, rum, how much misery thou art responsible for, and how terrible is the thought of the degradation and ruin brought by thy aid upon the bodies and souls of men and women, who should be as they were intended to be, "only a little lower than the angels."

LABOR AND WHISKY.

"Until the drink factor is eliminated from the problem there can be no successful solution of the wage question or any other question that relates to the betterment of the working classes. Any system of social reform that does not take full cognizance of the vast and evil waste of property and human life caused by the drink traffic fails at the vital point and cannot succeed. As long as the saloon and gin palaces crowd the streets of our cities and towns so long are poverty and misery the inevitable condition of vast multitudes of our people. Universal peace, happiness and prosperity are not possible in a country that knows such a thing as the saloon." - *New York Mail and Express.*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

It is sometimes said that "woman suffrage will only double the vote." That is exactly what is needed to purify politics. It will make it impossible to use money to corrupt legislation. Give every family two votes, one for the business and one for the house; send the bunnymen to the same time permits drunk shops to pull the money out of a man's pocket, the coat off his back, the shoes off his feet and the brains out of his head, and when his demented head sends him upon some unlawful errand, this fine Canadian law instead of punishing the man who wrecked him, punishes the poor victim, who has already been robbed of all that makes life dear.

A FINE LAW.

A temperance lady writes: Is it not remarkable that our Canadian law makes it possible for a teacher to be fined for pulling a child's ear in school on the ground that the ear is a delicate organ and may be injured, which is quite correct, but at the same time permits drunk shops to pull the money out of a man's pocket, the coat off his back, the shoes off his feet and the brains out of his head, and when his demented head sends him upon some unlawful errand, this fine Canadian law instead of punishing the man who wrecked him, punishes the poor victim, who has already been robbed of all that makes life dear.

The Late Lady Rosebery.

The Countess of Rosebery, whose death was announced the other day, was Hannah, the only daughter of Baron Meyer A. Rothschild, who died in February, 1871, leaving her the snug competence of \$6,500,000 on deposit in the Bank of England, besides other large properties. On March 20, 1878, she married Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth Earl of Rosebery, who had succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather ten years before. The marriage created a marked sensation, being the first occasion on which a peer of the realm placed his coronet on the brow of a daughter of Israel. The Earl was then under 30 years of age, a profound scholar, who had made his mark in the House of Lords as a powerful debater and thinker on the Liberal side in politics. The bride was young and beautiful, an enthusiast in art and music, a capable manager of her vast estate and reputed to have a mind of her own even in reference to questions political. Her ancestral palace home of Mentmore, in Buckinghamshire, had been the Mecca of many worthy suitors, but she bestowed her heart and her hand upon the young Earl, who had then recently been elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. There were two marriage ceremonies, first the civil union and then the solemnization, according to the Protestant Episcopal ritual. Since then the Secretary of State for the Home Department from 1881 to 1883, and First Commissioner of Works in 1883, in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886 he was named Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lady Rosebery had been seriously ill for some time. She has borne four children.

It is said a large business is being done in smuggling Chinese women into Canada, who are distributed in British Columbia and the States for immoral purposes.

CLERGYMEN'S WIVES BARELY.

Wives of Famous New York Ministers but Little Identified With Their Husbands' Work.

Clergymen's wives do not all believe that they are bound by their position to perform parish duties. Mrs. Lyman Abbott, the wife of Henry Ward Beecher's successor, says, for example, that a minister's wife is first of all, a wife and mother, and that the duties which she has in common with other mothers are to be attended to first. These accomplished, she looks upon any church work which may then confront her as a privilege, but not as a duty.

Mrs. Charles Parkhurst, wife of the pastor of the Madison Square Congregational Church, New York, holds similar views, but adds that if a minister's wife is not in sympathy with her husband's work her usefulness is impaired. Dr. John Hall's wife seldom sees the public. This is also true of the wife of the Rev. William M. Taylor, the highest-salaried pastor in New York - he draws \$16,000 annually - and of Mrs. Richard H. Starna, of Brooklyn, New York, whose husband is the Bishop of New York, whose public work when at home, but has a large circle of private friends. She divides her time between this city and Newport. Nevertheless, Mrs. Potter and her daughter are indefatigable voluntary workers in the missions of the city. Mrs. Rainford, wife of the fashionable rector of St. George's is more of a society woman than a church or mission worker.

Mrs. Arthur Brooks says that a woman should always be in sympathy with her husband's work, whether it be that of a clergyman or layman, but that parish work with the wife is entirely a matter of choice. Like other clergymen's wives in town, she will not make the first call on members of her husband's church. Young Mrs. Winchester Donald, wife of the rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, feels that the parish demands nothing of her, but says she would not be satisfied unless she was identified with the interests of the church. She makes the first call on her husband's parishioners because she thinks it pleasant to know the people one meets at church away from New York until this fall, because she thought country air beneficial to her children. Now that her children are grown she has moved into the rectory on Madison avenue, and will probably take an interest in parish work.

Dowries for Daughters.

It is a fact that cannot be denied, that the middle class of England is the most backward of all in making provision for its womanhood. In hardly any other country is there such indifference shown for the daughter's future. It would appear from the account of Herodotus that the maidens of Babylon, like those of London, were also dowried, save for their virtue and personal charms; but in their case the marriage market was made to equalize the chances of all, and to provide every one with a husband. It was the custom to put up to auction the most beautiful and comely, and to knock them down to the highest bidder; the money thus realized provided dowries for those less favored by Nature, who were then disposed of to the more needy men who would consent to take them with the addition of the smallest sum. In this way every girl found a husband, and every man a wife whom he could afford. "This," adds the historian with quiet irony, "was perhaps the best of their customs." The customs of Babylon do not enjoy a very good reputation; but this particular one, as detestable as it was, was, after all, simply the logical conclusion of a people who were too selfish to provide their daughters with dowries, and yet wished to see them all married. We do not ourselves believe that the addition of the dowry would have any very great effect on the marriage question; that there would be very many more marriages in consequence; or, if there were, that the results would be altogether a matter for congratulation. If a young man and woman wish to marry each other, and the latter is content to support a wife, if he is worth anything, and is really anxious to provide himself with that particular one. But, at the same time, we consider some talk of a girl's dowry as a bribe offered to young men that they may marry her for an unworthy motive of gain, is not only nonsense, but a hypocritical excuse put forward to disguise a selfish neglect on the part of her parents; and also that a family of any means, who allow their daughter to go empty-handed to a poor man's house, are wanting in the most elementary form of proper pride. It is not so much the want of a dowry that we deplore, but the want of that feeling in the middle class that should make them look upon the provision of a dowry as a necessity; the life of useless and pleasure-loving monotony that they condemn their daughters to lead - useless because they are too proud to allow them to work, pleasureless because they despise such simple pleasures as are within their reach, and are too poor to provide them with others - and, above all, the pretentious folly of an education that leaves the daughters, if unmarried, without a competence, and without the means of earning their own livelihood. An imperfect smattering of one or two languages, and a still more imperfect knowledge of the piano, are not sufficient by themselves to make a girl respectable; nor are they likely to help her to better her condition. A better and more sensible education would provide her with varied interests, and teach her to appreciate the simplest and least expensive of pleasures - for people have to be taught how to enjoy themselves, as well as how to work for their living. It is a curious fact that, given two families of the same slender means, one of which has fallen from affluence and the other risen from poverty, the former will still find opportunities for pleasure and amusement, in spite of its scanty resources, while the latter is less able to get enjoyment out of its improved circumstances than it was before: the result of a different education. - *London Spectator.*

A Council of War at Lyons has passed sentence of death on a young soldier of the Ninth Hussars, who, being in prison, called the brigadier of the guard and when he opened the door butted him in the stomach with his head, locked him in the cell and fled.

THE BARINGS.

History of the Great Commercial House Now in Trouble.

The great banking house of the Barings was founded in London in 1770 by John and Francis, sons of John B., who came from Bremen to England in the early part of the 18th century and settled in what proved to be a thriving clothing business in Exeter. Francis became a director of the East India Company, and being a staunch supporter of Pitt, was created a baronet by that Minister in 1793. Sir Francis died in 1810, leaving several sons. Sir Thomas Baring, the eldest, who succeeded to the baronetcy, was born in 1772 and died in 1849. He took no active part in the business of the firm, and was chiefly known for his encouragement of art. Alexander Baring, the second son of Sir Francis, was regarded as one of the greatest members of the family. He was born in 1774, and after initiation into business in London, came to the United States, and, for a time, conducted the trans-Atlantic business of the company. While living in Philadelphia he married Harriet, daughter of Senator Bingham. His political life began in 1812, when he entered Parliament as member for Taunton. On the formation of the Peel Ministry, in 1834, he became President of the Board of Trade, and in 1835 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburton. In 1842 he was appointed Special Ambassador to the United States, and in August of the same year he concluded the celebrated Ashburton treaty, by which the frontier line between the State of Maine and Canada was definitively agreed to. Lord Ashburton was a strong supporter of the penny postage system when proposed in 1837. He died in 1843. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, son of Sir Thomas, born in 1796, died in 1866. He entered Parliament for Portsmouth in 1826, filled various offices, and was First Lord of the Admiralty at the dissolution of the Russell Ministry in 1862. At the close of 1865 he was created Baron Northbrook. Another member of the firm, Edward Charles Baring, was ennobled in 1885, at the same time that the peerage was conferred on Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild. Edward Charles was made Baron Revelstoke. Several other descendants of the founders of the house have filled important positions in the Church and State. It has been the custom of the members of the firm to retire from active business when they receive their titles. The firm is engaged to a large extent in the negotiation of national loans, in exchange and money broking, and in the produce trade, home and colonial. It has acted as financial agent in various European wars. Its American correspondents are Kidder, Peabody & Co., of New York and Boston. - *Philadelphia Ledger.*

A YANKEE HUSBAND'S NOTION.

The Way a Conscienceless Scound Gets His Head Out of the Yoke.

Two Holyokes were standing together in the corridor of the post-office. One happened to notice that a postal card held in the fingers of the other was directed to the holder.

"Why, how does this come?" was asked. "Do you write letters to yourself?"

"In this case, yes," was the answer.

"That's funny."

"Well, not so very. See the other side." He held it up, and the other read:

BRO. BLANK. - There will be a meeting of the L. O. G. G. No. 37, at the hall the evening of November 23rd, to transact special business. Members not present will be fined \$15.

J. B. Secretary.

"Yes, but I don't exactly catch on," protested the innocent.

"Oh, you don't? Well, I got the cards printed myself. The society is all a myth. When I want to go out on an evening I direct one of these postals to my house. When I reach home my wife hands it to me with a sigh. I offer to stay at home and stand the fine of \$15, but she won't have it that way." - *Holyoke, Mass., Transcript.*

That Good Old Hymn.

"What is that tune the choir is treating so abominably? Do you recognize it?"

"Yes; its name is 'Dennis.'"

The North German Gazette says that the German and French Governments have come to an agreement regarding Africa. In return for a German recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar, France acknowledges the German rights on the coast owned by the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Cardinal Manning, speaking on the labor question, says the wages critically ought to be solved by means of a free contract between masters and men, which should be revised periodically. He also thinks recourse to legislation for the settlement of labor disputes should, as far as possible, be avoided.

The first triennial meeting of the National Council of the Women of the United States will be held at Albaugh's Opera House, Washington, D. C., from February 15th to 18th inclusive, during which time there will be seven sessions. This convention will probably be the largest representative body of women ever assembled.

The English Foreign Office has promised to extradite Padlewsky, suspected of having assassinated Gen. Selverskoff in Paris, if he is arrested within British territory.

The three tint glass factory buildings of the Illinois glass works at Alton, Ill., were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is \$100,000, and 500 hands are thrown out of employment.

The Regina Leader has received an official telegram from Ottawa saying there is no foundation for the report of Commissioner Herchmer's resignation and the appointment of a successor.

The physicians in attendance upon Miss Julia Marlowe announce that she is on the road to recovery. The swelling on her neck is being reduced and a surgical operation for its removal will probably be avoided.

The wool export trade in the South Russian and Don provinces has been ruined by the new American tariff. Merchants are loudly complaining that they are unable even to unload their goods, owing to vexatious Customs formalities.