

On the Trail of an
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A POEM FROM THE PEN OF REGIE.
A little local incident put in verse, as it
may sound a trifle better and be more
interesting, let us call it—

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.
I'm afraid it's of no use Regie, the race of my life
is run;
I want the pace from the fall of the flag, and now
—well, my time has come:
Don't cry, old man, it's not like you, who said
you had no heart;
You must not grumble now the time has come
for us both to part.

We've been good pals for many a month since I
first met you at Wray's—
And you've often asked me, Regie, to tell of my
early days.
What made me leave the racing world and come
to this quiet place
To meet my death from a broken heart, like a
favorite losing a race.

Just give me a drink of brandy and prop me up
—just so.
Is that my old dog Charlie? you needn't tell him
to go;
He's been a good friend to me, old man, and I
loved me many a day.
And showed me up on his dear old face when far
from my friends away.

Well, Regie, old man, you little thought that I
was a married man,
Although at all to flirt with the girls, you know,
was never my little game;
You thought me a woman-hater, that the race
course was my wife,
But little you thought that a woman was the
cause of early life.

I saw her first at the Derby, when the horses
raced the green.
And I thought as I stood on the grand stand
such a face I never had seen.
Her eyes met mine, so blue, so true, she left me
like one in a dream;
How could I hope to win such a pearl, what
would I give for the chance?

I met her next at the Strange's ball, I waltzed
with her thrice that night,
I married my life at the fatal dance, though it
looked like a joke;
Within three months she became my wife and I
her faithful slave,
To-morrow one of us more will see when I'm
laid in my quiet grave.

Thanks, Regie, the brandy again dear boy, at
heart I feel as if I
I feel I want to tell you all of my tale, and I grieve
I shall have to be quick.
I feel my strength fast leaving, and a mist seems
to come over my eyes;
No, I'll never jump Beecher's brook again, I'm
shaking early ties.

Six months we seemed to be happy, but I found
her love wasn't real.
She'd married my cash and position, and I'd
thought her love as steel.
A sportsman, rich and good-looking, as good a
horseman as made,
She thought me a like y catch, you see, and for
me her trap she laid.

Then soon a cousin chap turned up, rich but an
awful cold.
And to see him jollity about my house used to
drive me nearly mad.
They said he'd been mixed in some turf affairs
of a rather shady shade.
It was always a mystery to me how his thou-
sands a year were made.

I was down for a fortnight's hunting and my
wife to some friends had gone,
When I had a short wire from Arthur to run up
to town the next morn.
I caught the last train that evening, as I thought
it would save me some time
If I slept at my show in town that night and got
back to Lechlade to dine.

I let myself in with my latch key, but I seemed
to be struck with a chill.
For voices I heard in the drawing-room that I
thought was shut up and still.
I stood like one dumb with amazement, then
straight to those sounds I ran,
For my wife was one of those voices, the other
was that of a man.

As I opened the door of that room, my God!
what a sight met my eyes:
My wife, whom I thought was in Yorkshire, in
the arms of that cousin she lies.
I scarcely knew what I was doing, I was mad at
that moment I know,
But I know I hit him from the shoulder and that
man went down at the blow.

Then I seized him so tight in my arms his
strength seemed like that of a child.
And out of the place I chuckled that rat, by
whose touch my hands were defiled.
He left for France the next morning, and his
life had a very close shave;
But I know he'll remember my wrath that night
and carry the marks to his grave.

Regie, dear friend, I get weaker, your hand, and
Charlie, your paw.
'Tis a comfort to know when your lying there
are friends like you ever more.
My story is very near finished, my wife now
goes her own way.
In Paris she has a thousand a year and I came
to this quiet old place.

Send my watch and my rings to my mother, she
never could take to my wife,
Although to make her boy happy I knew she'd
have given her life.
Hark! Regie, the flag has fallen, 'tis a desperate
finish we ride.
Good-bye, old fellow, God bless you—then he lay
back still and died.

CORONATION CEREMONIES IN SWAZILAND.
The natives are making preparations for the
coronation of their young King and
chief paramours of the Swazie nation. An
imp has been sent out hunting for a lion,
tiger, buffalo and large snake. Part of
the ceremony at the coronation consists of
the King eating a portion of the hearts of
the first three animals, to give him cour-
age; afterward being anointed with the
snake's fat to prevent him being bewitched.
The buffalo's head is placed on the ground,
and the young King sits on it between the
horns, clothed only in the lion's skin on
the first day, and in the tiger's skin on the
second day, and on the third day he must
come out of his kraal quite naked and be
presented to his people who come up from
all parts of Swaziland to salute "Byate,"
the King of the Swazie nation, as the great
Hon. great tiger, and other titles. The
chiefs, or indunas, are each expected to
bring a present of cattle to the new King
so as to give him a good start. —Correspond-
ence Newcastle Chronicle

DEAR-BLOW TO LOVE.
Father—So you think our daughter has
fallen in love with that young man?
Mother—She is perfectly infatuated with
him.

Father—What do you propose to do?
Mother—That feeling of undying love
which she has must be turned to aversion
or she may do with him in spite of us.
We must do it at once.

Father—But how?
Mother—We must try to give her the
impression that none of the other girls
want him. —New York Weekly.

she Wasn't Surprised.
Friend—Madam, you have not heard
from your husband since he went out in
the wild West, have you?
Wife—No; John has not written to me
for a long time.

It is my painful duty to tell you that he
has been hanged for horse stealing.
Some rascals caught him in the act and
strung him up.
I am not surprised. John was always
high strung.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

A Vote of Censure on Dr. Sutherland—He
Resigns and Resigns—It is Modified
and the Withdraws His Resignation—
Dr. Sutherland and the Government.

A Friday's Montreal despatch says:
The General Conference was thrown into
a state of excitement and entanglement to-
day such as has seldom been witnessed in
similar bodies. So involved was the mat-
ter under consideration that the chair-
headed General Superintendent gave three
different rulings on the same point. The
whole trouble arose from the transference
of two districts, Bowmanville and Ux-
bridge, from the Toronto Conference to the
Bay of Quinte. This piece of ecclesiastical
gerrymandering, as one speaker described it,
was done last night by a forced vote, and
was so unexpected that many looked upon
it as a huge joke. So quietly was the
closure applied that the chairman of neither
of the districts interested had a chance of
speaking, and many thought their silence
indicated that they desired the change.

The constitutional two-thirds vote was
secured, and the districts were
transferred. When a demand was made
for reconsideration to-day, it was found
that a two-thirds vote would be required to
reverse the action of the previous evening,
and consequently, although many changed
their votes, the transference was sustained
by little more than a bare majority. By
this change Rev. H. S. Matthews, secre-
tary of the Toronto Conference, and Rev.
T. W. Jolliffe, who has been 23 years in the
Toronto Conference, are both placed in the
Bay of Quinte Conference. The rear-
rangement of the conference boundaries
very intimate relation with the pecuni-
ary circumstances of ministers, hence there
is a desire on the part of many smaller
conferences that their limits should be
extended, because the larger areas places a
greater number of desirable stations at the
disposal of the ministers. London, Guelph,
and the Bay of Quinte have been demand-
ing more territory at the present Confer-
ence, and a general rearrangement was
proposed. This was defeated largely by
the Toronto vote, and in retaliation the
onlaughts on the boundaries of the Toronto
Conference was supported by the smaller
bodies, and the Bay of Quinte carries off
two very desirable districts.

Rev. J. S. Williamson, who moved the
vote of reconsideration, said he did so
chiefly in order that those brethren who
had been shut off by the closure on the
previous evening, and who should be heard
on this subject, might get the ear of the
Conference.

Rev. H. S. Matthews seconded the
motion, which was carried by a vote of 63
to 49.

MODERATE TONIGHT.
Dr. Alex. Sutherland said it seemed to be
taken for granted that the General Confer-
ence was to grant Toronto without any
reference to the wishes of the people. This
disemboweling would make the Toronto Con-
ference a strip 20 to 30 miles wide and 150
to 200 long, and one of the smallest Confer-
ences in the connexion. The fact was the
Bay of Quinte wanted more good stations.

Every Conference wanted that, so it was
not a valid reason for a change. Were the
people of the Toronto Conference to be
turned over like a lot of sheep to whoever
might want them?

Rev. Dr. Parker moved that the action
of the previous evening be reversed, and
Uxbridge and Bowmanville be returned to
the Toronto Conference.

The motion to transfer back was put and
lost, 60 voting for it and 76 against, a two-
thirds vote being necessary to carry.

Dr. D. G. Sutherland then moved that
the whole matter of rearrangement of Con-
ference boundaries be referred to a special
commission to report to the next General
Conference.

The motion was carried by a vote of 74
to 76, and it was decided that each annual
Conference should at its next meeting elect
a clerical and lay representative on the
commission.

WON'T HAVE IT NAMED "HAMILTON."
The recommendation of the Memorial
Committee to change the name of the
Niagara Conference to that of Hamilton
was opposed by Mr. J. S. Williamson, who
asked why such a change was proposed. It
could result in nothing but harm.

Rev. J. S. Ross said that at Toronto had
a name given to a conference, why not give
the name of Hamilton to a conference and
have uniformity?

Mr. J. A. Donley—Why not use the name
of St. Catharines or Brantford?
Dr. Alex. Sutherland said it was a gen-
eral agreement at the time of the union that
the name of this conference should be
retained. There would be no gain in the
change except perhaps to gratify a few
people in Hamilton.

The recommendation of the report was
voted down, and the name remains as at
present.

DR. SUTHERLAND CENSURED.
A clause of the report of the Committee
on Indian Affairs read:
That at the session of '97 the Dominion
Parliament appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for
the establishment of industrial institutions in the
Northwest, to be placed under the direction of
our Church; that this appropriation having
lapsed, that in the session of 1898, 99, ap-
propriated the sum of \$27,000 for a like purpose;
that this appropriation having also lapsed, they
at their last session appropriated the sum of
\$25,000 for the same purpose. This last ap-
propriation is now in force and if not acted upon it
will likewise lapse on the 30th day of June next.
Your committee recommend that it be an
instruction from the General Conference to the
Mission Board to take immediate steps to
arrange for sites and secure as soon as practic-
able the erection of industrial institutions, for
the establishment of which the \$25,000 has been
appropriated. Your committee feel that for
several reasons it is a matter for regret that
these moneys have not been utilized for the
purpose for which they were appropriated, for
the purposes and in accordance with the best
interests of Indians themselves, alike from
worldly and a religious point of view, and so in
keeping with the policy and object of our mis-
sionary labors among them, and to regret to
add that they have been unable to discover any
sufficient reason why our Church has not before
this time been in possession and control of an
industrial institution in full operation such as
was contemplated by those appropriations.

THE SECRETARY EXPLAINS.
This was a direct arraignment of the
missionary secretary and was accepted as
such by him. He came to the front and
went into a history of the whole transac-
tion to show that the mission authorities
had done all they reasonably could to uti-
lize these grants. A warm debate ensued.

MODIFYING THE CHURCH.

Rev. A. C. Compton moved that the part
of the clause implying censure be struck
out.

Rev. J. W. Holmes moved in amendment
that simply the last few lines, stating that
the committee regret they have been un-
able to discover any sufficient reason why
the Church has not been in possession of the
Industrial Institute, be expunged.

The amendment to the amendment was
carried by a vote of 63 to 60.
The clause as amended was adopted by a
vote of 60 to 59.

A RESIGNATION TENDERED.
The General Conference rose for dinner,
and on resuming business the following
letter was read:

REV. A. CARMAN:
DEAR BROTHER,—In view of the issue raised
in the debate on the report of the Special Com-
mittee on Indian Affairs, and the subsequent
vote thereon, I feel convinced that my use-
fulness as General Missionary Secretary is so
seriously compromised that it would be unwise,
looking solely to the interests of the society,
that I should continue to hold office. I be-
lieve, therefore, respectfully to tender my resignation,
and request that you will be good enough to lay
the same before the Conference for immediate
action. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) A. SUTHERLAND.

WANT THE CENSURE REMOVED.
Mr. John S. Clark rose and said he
voted with the majority before dinner
under a misunderstanding, believing that
the censuring clause of the report had been
eliminated.

Rev. J. J. Rice said he also had voted
under a misunderstanding, and would
second the motion.

The motion was carried.
Dr. Douglas proposed the clause be en-
tirely eliminated from the report.

THE CONFERENCE MUST RESPECT ITSELF.
Judge Dean said the object of the report
had been accomplished, and he would be
quite willing now to withdraw it altogether.
But the Conference must preserve its self-
respect. If Dr. Sutherland was prepared
to admit he had been in error, he was will-
ing that the whole thing should be wiped
out. The self-respect of the Conference de-
manded that they should not be brought to
rescind the report under the whip of Dr.
Sutherland's resignation.

The vote on the two amendments was
then taken over again, and resulted in all
the objectionable parts of the report being
struck out, the simple statement of the
money voted by Parliament and the recom-
mendation that the matter be proceeded
with as soon as possible remaining.

Dr. Douglas then moved, seconded by
Judge Dean, that Dr. Sutherland's resig-
nation be not accepted.

The motion was carried almost unani-
mously, and Dr. Sutherland arose and
withdrew his resignation when the matter
dropped.

THE DOCTOR AND THE GOVERNMENT.
On the clause of the Missionary Com-
mittee's report recommending that 45 per
cent. of the total amount devoted to mis-
sions during the next quadrennium be de-
voted to domestic missions instead of
38 1/10 per cent.

Dr. Sutherland moved in amendment,
that the amount be increased to 42 1/2
per cent. instead of 38 1/10 per cent.

The amendment was carried.
The clause of the report protesting
against the want of assistance from the
Government to the British Columbia in-
stitutions caused a warm discussion. A
number of the delegates protested strongly
against the Government being attacked in
the report.

Rev. Mr. Addison moved that all such
references be struck out of the report. He
claimed that the reason the Government
had not done more for the Methodist
Church was that its officers had not been
improved upon.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland said the whole
question in regard to the British Columbia
institutions had been brought before Sir John
Macdonald and the Superintendent of In-
dian Affairs by a deputation over a year
and a half ago, and the matter had been
fully gone into and the claims of the Meth-
odist Church pressed upon the Government,
but no answer had yet been received from
the Government.

Rev. Dr. Griffin said the trouble seemed
to be that the Methodist Church was not in
touch with the Government like the other
churches. (Laughter.) It was unfortunate,
but it looked as if Dr. Sutherland was not
in touch with the Government. (Loud
laughter.)

Dr. Sutherland—There must be a big
mistake somewhere, as the papers on the
other side have all along been saying that I
am running a donkey engine in the interests
of Sir John. (Great laughter.)

Rev. C. Bryant, President of the British
Columbia Conference, supported the re-
port. He charged that the Government
agents in British Columbia had endeav-
ored to undermine the influence of the
Methodist missionary by the Indians.
The missionaries were persistently traduced
and their interests neglected. He knew
whereof he spoke, and this was a matter
for the most serious consideration of the
Government.

Mr. Addison said that after Mr. Bryant's
statement he would withdraw his amend-
ment for the removal of the clause, which
was then unanimously adopted.

ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.
The following were elected representa-
tives to the Ecumenical Council: Rev. Dr.
Briggs, Rev. Dr. Dewar, Mr. Warring
Kennedy, Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Mr. James
Graham, Mr. Wm. Bowman, Rev. John
Wakefield, Mr. J. H. Beatty, Rev. W. S.
Griffin, Mr. R. W. McKenzie, Rev. Dr.
Carmen, Rev. N. Burwash, Judge Dean,
Rev. Dr. Douglas, Rev. T. G. Williams,
Mr. W. H. Lambly, Mr. S. Findlay, Dr.
Lathern, Dr. David Allison, Rev. James
Woodworth and Mr. David Spencer.

The Lachine canal is to be deepened
from thirteen to fifteen feet.

The steamer Majestic made the west-
ward trip in 5 days, 21 hours, 20 minutes.

It is understood that Mr. Parnell will
shortly call a convention of the Irish
Nationalist party.

North Grey Liberals will meet at Owen
Sound on Saturday, to nominate a candi-
date for the Commons.

The yacht Annie S. of Detroit, is sup-
posed to have capsized off Belle River,
several men on board being drowned.

An explosion occurred yesterday on
board the steamer Pandora at Newcastle,
England, by which twelve persons were so
badly injured that they will die.

STEWING AND BOILING.

A Practical Lesson as to How They Are
Properly Done.

Girls, says a writer in *Democrat's Maga-*
zine, which one of you knows how to make
a stew? I do. That is well; tell me
how you do it. "Oh, I just take some
meat and potatoes, carrots, onions, and any
vegetables I choose, put some water on
them, and boil them together, and—that
is all." You have described a great many
stews in describing yours. I don't think I
should like any of them, so I shall tell you
how I make it, and I want each one of you
to try and follow my directions, and if you
do so conscientiously I think you all will be
able to make a stew, and, what is more, a
good stew.

The first step is to understand what
"stewing" is. Do not for one moment
imagine it is boiling, for they are distinctly
of different methods of cooking. Stewing is
cooking by a slow, gentle, moist heat.
Keep this well in your mind. You must
not let your stew boil or you change the
character of your dish at once. Boiling
toughens meat; stewing, on the contrary,
softens the fibers and renders it more
tender.

In purchasing meat for stewing you may
take the cheaper, poorer parts, where there
is most blood. That is where there has
been most action. Now, what part should
you imagine that would be? "The legs."
Yes; and although perhaps a little tough
they are the juiciest parts of beef. Pieces
from the round, chuck, or upper portion of
the shank are all good. The meat should
have some bone and fat. Cold meat makes
a most excellent stew, as the roasting or
broiling it has already gone through tends
to improve the flavor.

In preparing your meat you must first
wash it. How would you do that? "You
put it under the faucet and rub it well." You
might just as well take the scrubbing brush
to it! No; to wash meat take a clean
cloth, wet it with cold water, and wipe
your meat carefully. Remember that cold
water extracts the juices, and all such
losses must be carefully guarded against.
Cut your meat in small pieces, take off
superfluous fat and bone, and keep the
bone for the bottom of the kettle; it will
prevent from sticking or burning. To a
pound of beef you will require one quart of
cold water. Put the bones in the kettle,
and also the ragged, poorer bits of meat,
then some of the juices may escape into the
water which is to form your gravy; then
put the kettle on the fire.

The meat which you have cut in small
pieces should now be well dredged with
flour, then fried a good brown on both
sides. As fast as they become brown put
them in the kettle, and as soon as the con-
tents thereof boil it should be moved to the
back of the range and there allowed to
simmer steadily for about three hours. To
one good pound of meat add one small
onion, sliced, one small carrot and turnip
cut in cubes, dredged with flour, and
slightly browned. Put them in the kettle
to simmer with the meat.

"Why do you dredge and brown the
meat and vegetables?" For several
reasons. The flour forms a paste over the
meat and keeps in the juices and it thick-
ens and browns the gravy to such an ex-
tent that you will seldom find it necessary
to add thickening when your stew is
finished, as is generally necessary. A stew
is a most economical dish unless you keep
up your fire purposely, then it becomes ex-
pensive, for you cannot make it quickly—
never under two or three hours. The slow,
steady simmering renders your meat both
tender and nutritious.

BOILING.
There is no process of cooking which
requires so much care, and is so often
neglected, as boiling. This is the most
extraneous method of cooking any meat
if the water in which the meat is cooked
is not utilized as stock. In the necessity
of the case no meat can be boiled without
losing some of its nourishing qualities
and enriching the water in which it is
cooked. The French process of braising,
by means of which meat is slowly covered
gradually by the meat does not suffer
one by which the meat does not suffer
actual loss. All meat, in boiling, should be
merely simmered. There should be a slight
ebullition to the edge of the pot, nothing
more. This ebullition should be kept up
steadily till the meat is tender, and no
longer, as nothing is more injurious to any
boiled dish than to allow the boiling to stop
or to cook it after it is done.

There is a difference of opinion as to
the best methods of cooking salt meats.
Some excellent cooks plunge such meats
into clear, cold water, and bring the
water gradually to the boiling point, and
which persons believe they obtain the best
effects by cooking them in boiling water.

In either case after the meat begins to
boil, it should be merely simmered. There
are also two methods of cooking fish.
One is to plunge the fish from cold water
into boiling salted water, and let it slowly
simmer till done. The better method is to
put a perfectly fresh fish over the fire in
cold water, bring it very slowly to the boil-
ing point, and let it remain at this point till
done.

Most vegetables are better cooked fast
excepting potatoes, beans, peas, cauliflower
and others which contain starch. Cabbage
should be boiled rapidly in plenty of water;
so should onions, young
beets and turnips. Peas can be cooked
thoroughly when tender in twenty minutes.
They should be slowly simmered in as little
water as possible. The best way to cook
string beans is to merely simmer them for
at least two hours, when the water in
which they are cooked should be nearly or
entirely absorbed. A little hot cream
sauce may now be added, and the beans
may be boiled up once.

As a rule most vegetables are overdone,
but there is something obstinate in the
tissues of all the bean family, and long
cooking is required to make them tender.
Lima, or any other fresh shelled beans,
require an hour to cook tender; but corn
out of the cob is better for only fifteen
minutes' cooking, and will be ready for the
table if it is steamed on the cob twenty-five
minutes. Potatoes are often badly cooked.

Half an hour is the average time for boiling
them nicely, though some potatoes
will cook in less time. All stale vegetables
require more cooking than fresh ones.—
New York Tribune.

An epidemic in a Berlin suburb is be-
lieved to be influenza.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Bishop Perard of Ashbourne, died yester-
day at St. Boniface, Man.

A death from cholera is reported to have
occurred at Bristol, England.

Toronto will advertise for tenders to light
the whole city by gas, and may abandon
the electric light system.

Sir Hector Langwin ridicules the idea of
dislocation, and says Parliament will not
meet before February.

The American fishing schooner David
Crockett was seized at Souris, P.E.I., yester-
day for violation of the fishery law.

The body of Dr. Ehemann, drowned in
Rideau Lake and buried in England, yester-
day, has been carried off by resurrectionists.

Favorable reports of the Northwest crop
have failed to keep up the price of Cana-
dian Pacific stock on the London Ex-
change.

President Palmer of the World's Fair
says the principal buildings will be located
in Washington Park, and the overflow in
Jackson Park.

During the past seven days there were
twenty-seven business failures in Canada.
Their number was the same for the corre-
sponding week last year.

A despatch from Berlin denies the report
that Germany has demanded satisfaction
and compensation from England for the
killing of German subjects at Viti.

Mr. G. T. Davis, proprietor of extensive
shipyards at Lewis, has closed all his works
and dismissed 102 men because the Knights
of Labor sought to dictate to him whom he
should employ.

A grand jury at Toronto recommended
that poor families of prisoners incarcerated
in the Central Prison should receive
40 cents per day, which is the average
earnings of men in the Central Prison.

The report of the Conference Committee
on the tariff bill was submitted to the
House of Representatives yesterday, and is
to be taken into consideration to-day. Mr.
McKinley proposes to fix the final adjourn-
ment of Congress for Tuesday.

Frank J. Douglass, a prominent citizen
and merchant of Windsor, died on Thurs-
day. The deceased was a son of the late
James Douglass, one of the pioneers of
Windsor, and who was one of the promi-
nent figures in the patriotic war.

Attorney-General Hardin, of Kentucky,
has instructed the State auditor to refuse
to grant a license to the Frankfort and
Henry county lotteries. The last Legis-
lature passed acts designed to exterminate
these lotteries. The lotteries claim that
their license should be renewed yearly
until their charters expire, which will not
be for some years.

Across the Atlantic in Eighty-Four Hours.
The Canadians have actually under con-
sideration a project, which, they allege,
will result in reducing the run from shore
to shore of the Atlantic to eighty-four
hours. The project is to construct a rail-
way eastward from Quebec to the coast of
Labrador, somewhere between Belle Isle
strait and Cape Wechick or Hamilton
inlet, and thence run a service of fast
steamers to Milford Haven. The most
easterly point of the Labrador coast is
about 900 miles nearer to us than Quebec,
and Milford Haven is nearer to America
by fully 300 miles or thereabouts. The
saving effected in mileage, compared with
the run as at present performed from
Liverpool to Quebec or Portland, would
reduce it to about 2,000 miles, and is perfectly
evident that a voyage of under 2,000 miles
could be made well within forty days,
nearer three and a half, indeed, than four
days. The journey by train from the most
easterly portion of Labrador to Quebec
would hardly take more than eighteen to
twenty hours, so that the travellers would
be enabled to reach the old Canadian capi-
tal within four and a half days of stepping
on board the boat at Milford Haven; or,
taking into account the railway journey
from London to the Welsh port, it would
be possible to reach Quebec within five
days of leaving the metropolis, only three
and a half of which would be spent on the
water. At present the voyage occupies
fully seven days, or, allowing for the jour-
ney from London to Liverpool, nine and a
half to ten days. The choice of the Lab-
rador route would reduce the duration of
the voyage by nearly or quite one-half in
point of time, to say nothing of the extra
comfort travellers would experience from
the shorter period