

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIII.—MARCH 25, 1906.

Temperance Lesson.—Prov. 23: 29-35.

Commentary.—I. Strong drink destroys happiness (vs. 29, 30). 29. Who?—Every man is asked to search into the cause of the distress and contention which exist in the world. Hath we?—Direful distress. The drunkard has woes of body and woes of mind; woes in himself, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty, and all without alleviation. Who hath sorrow?—The Hebrew word means, first, poverty, and then misery. The drunkard has sorrow of his own making. Who hath contentions?—Nine-tenths of all the brawls and fights, quarrels and misunderstandings are traceable to drink. The passions are inflamed and the restraints of the conscience and will are removed. The hazy babbling—This refers to the tendency of strong drink to foolish and incoherent talking, wild conversation and noisy demonstrations. The man under the influence of liquor is bereft of his reason and talks and acts like a foolish man; he often has the appearance of a veritable idiot. Wounds without cause.—The drunken man is exposed to dangers and accidents which might have been easily prevented. He becomes involved in disputes and brawls causing wounds which are all unnecessary. Redness of eyes—Bloodshot, blurred or bleared eyes. "Alcohol induces a paralysis of the nerves controlling the minute blood vessels, the capillaries, which results in a dilation that speeds itself in the eye. In his step and in his eye the drunkard shows the secret of his sin."—Wakefield.

30. They that tarry long.—This answers the above question. He who begins to drink continues to drink, tarrying often a whole night, and from that to day and night. They that go—Robinson calls this lesson the drunkard's looking-glass, set before those whose face is toward the drunkard's habits, so that they may see what they will be if they go on. Sin of all kinds brings its own punishment, but there is no sin which so speedily and relentlessly pursues its victim as the sin of drunkenness. Mixed wine—Modern methods of poisonous adulteration have greatly increased the ill effects of liquor drinking. The Sunday-school Journal tells us that "the chemical analysis of the liquors used by the people in this country shows that they drink alcohol, arsenic, alum, aloes, bitter almonds, blood, chalk, cherry-laurel, cocculus, indians, coppers, gypsum, henbane, iouglasse, lime, lead, logwood, nux vomica, opium, oil of vitriol, oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, tobacco, sugar of lead, resin, etc."

II. A warning against strong drink (vs. 31, 32).

31. Look not.—This prohibits even moderate drinking. It is our duty to avoid temptation (see Prov. 4, 14, 15). The person who enters into temptation is almost certain to fall. Red.—The bright color of the wine gives it an attractive look. His color in the cup—Literally, "its eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles, on which the wine-drinker looks with pleasure." Goeth down smoothly" (R. V.).—This verse pictures the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little, when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerves with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous—this flowery entrance to the path that leads to death. At such a time, beware!

32. At the last it biteth.—It is poison in the vein and causes disease and death. Its only beauty is when it sparkles in the cup. Added.—In the Geneva Bible this word is translated "cockatrice." It was a very venomous serpent. But the picture cannot be overdrawn. The curse of strong drink is worse than the bite of a thousand serpents. Note some of its evils: It causes loss of time, of talent, of purity, of a clear conscience, of self-respect, of honor, of religion, of the soul. It injures the family, obstructs business, arrests industry, impedes progress, deranges plans, estranges partners, lowers personal standing, debauches politics. It wastes the body, disables the mind, unfits for the duties of life, brings poverty, tempts others, leads into bad company, causes crime. It fills poor-houses, penitentiaries, and the regions of the lost.

III. Strong drink ruins character (v. 33).

33. Eyes shall behold, etc.—"Thine eyes shall behold strange things."—R. V. Some think there is a reference here to the delirium tremens. But the rendering in the Authorized Version, which is retained in the margin of the Revised Version, is, according to the Cambridge Bible, "in keeping with the usage of the word in the book of Proverbs, and with the undoubted connection between excess of wine and lust." The "lust of the eyes" causes the downfall of many. We should hasten to close our eyes to that which we ought not to see.

When men or women indulge in the use of strong drink they let down the bars to every sin that follows in the train. The heart is the centre of life, and from it spring all evil desires. In a state of drunkenness men utter things out of reason and contrary to decency. When a man is under the influence of liquor his character is bad and he behaves badly. Alcohol makes criminals. A large per cent. of the inmates of our penal institutions are there through the effects of rum.

IV. Strong drink leads to folly (vs. 34, 35).

34. In the midst of the sea.—A drunkard may put himself in the greatest dangers and then fancy that he is secure. To make one's bed in the waves of the sea would be to instantly perish. Top of a mast.—To fall asleep clapping the masthead could not but result disastrously. So the drunkard is utterly regardless of life. 35. Have stricken.—not hurt (R. V.).—With conscience seared and self-respect gone, the drunkard boasts of the things which should make him blush with shame. Because he did not feel the hurt of his wounds he cares not for the scars. He thinks himself fortunate to be saved from the sense of pain, feeling no alarm for his unfeeling soul. Have beaten.—felt it not.—Angry companions have done their worst to end my life, says he, but their

Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds

No doctor attempts to-day to cure a genuine case of catarrh or bronchitis except by the inhalation method. Stomach dosing has been discarded because useless—medicine so taken affects only the stomach—never reaches the seat of catarrh.

The Catarrh Rhizone recognizes that only air cure can be sent into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Fill this air with healing medicaments and you solve the problem.

No combination of antiseptics is so successful as Catarrh Rhizone, which contains the richest pine, balsam, and the strongest healers known.

One breath of Catarrh Rhizone instantly cleanses over the area that is afflicted with Catarrh. Relief is instant—staring stops at once—germs are destroyed—every latent disease removed. Think it over seriously. Have in a remedy that cleans the throat, relieves hoarseness, coughing and bad breath. Irritation which is cleared out, inflamed bronchial tubes are healed, throat and voice are strengthened. When Catarrh Rhizone is so absorbed and certain, isn't it foolish to hamper with dangerous internal remedies? You breathe Catarrh Rhizone—yes don't take it. Large B. & O. Co., Kingston, Ont.

CATARRHOZONE
Just Breathe It!

blows did not affect me. Will seek... again—Rather, when I awake I will seek it again. Instead of turning to God for mercy, he returns to the saloon for more of the poison that has brought him thus far on the way to ruin. Self-control is gone. The drunkard is a slave to appetite. He is insensible to the pleadings and warnings of those who seek his salvation. "The victims of intemperance will trample over everything to reach strong drink. Put wife and children in the path before them, and they cast them aside. Put respectability and honor and manhood there; they gaze at them a moment and fling them away. Bring Christ and salvation and heaven to withstand their downward way, and they trample them under their feet. Lay remorse, with all its coiling, serpent tongues and scorpion stings in the path, and yet they walk on. Pile up miseries, sorrows, pains, diseases, before them; yea, point out in the way the ghastly form of death, and they still go on for they will have rum." Oh, the power of an evil habit. It holds a man in an iron grip and drags him down to hell. And yet this evil habit can be overcome. Jesus Christ is able to break its power.

Temperance Instruction.—The last few years have witnessed great advances in the knowledge of the effects of alcohol upon the human body. Extensive scientific experiments have been made by specialists, notably by Professor Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, Germany, showing conclusively the vitiating effects of alcohol upon the special senses, the muscles, the powers of endurance, and the ability to resist disease. Kraepelin made over two thousand experiments to determine the effects of alcohol upon the senses. He found that letters which could be read with a normal vision at a distance of thirty feet had to be brought ten feet nearer to be distinguished half an hour after the subject had taken an ounce of alcohol. The effect on colors was equally marked. They were either obscured or lost altogether. This is one chief reason why railroad engineers must be free from alcohol. If they are not, it greatly reduces their ability to discriminate between colored signals. The effect of liquor on hearing was even more noticeable. A watch tick, ordinarily heard distinctly at a distance of thirty or forty inches, was perceptible only when within ten or fifteen inches after one ounce of alcohol was consumed. The sensation of taste was changed. Bitters, salts or acids mixed with other substances could not be detected until increased from a third to a half beyond the proportion easily distinguished by a normal person. The power to discriminate odors was weakened, and the sense of touch greatly diminished. Kraepelin also found that small quantities of alcohol weakened muscular power and activity.

The powers of endurance are greatly lessened by alcohol. This has long been recognized by Arctic explorers, sportsmen and those engaged in endurance feats. A brief spurt may be made by one under the influence of liquor, but he is sure to fall far behind at the finish. Fatigue is caused by the accumulation of waste in the blood more rapidly than it can be sent out of the system. Alcohol hastens fatigue by clogging the blood with poisonous matter. Practically all athletes abstain from drink, at least during training. When the Great Western Railway Company had its gauge narrowed the men were worked seven and a half hours a day. Five thousand men were employed, who finished the huge task in thirty-one hours. Not a drop of alcohol was allowed, but the men were supplied freely with oatmeal and water. Endurance tests have been made with abstaining and non-abstaining soldiers and workmen as well as with men who tested their strength with instruments of precision, always with the same result.—B. L. O.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.
Wine-Drinking.
I. The results. 1. "Woe" (v. 29). Wine-drinking brings the woe of (1) ill health. It poisons the blood and saps the constitution, and spreads the foulest diseases. (2) Poverty. It indisposes and unfits for industry. An army of eighteen hundred workmen marched through the streets of Chicago carrying a banner inscribed, "Give our children bread." They went out to a picnic garden and drank forty kegs of beer. If the poor people would put away the beer and the idleness which beer-drinking induces, there would be bread enough for the children. (3) Social contempt. Strangers loathe the drunkard, his comrades jeer him, his neighbors despise him, his wife dreads him, his children shun him, and at last even the saloon-keeper who caused his ruin will throw him out the streets. (4) Remorse. When out of intoxicated the drunkard suffers gnawing pain and awful anguish as he realizes his miserable folly and real guilt. (5) Disgrace. The habits of the drunkard affect his looks. The inflamed eyes, the red, blotched, disfigured face are an index of character.

2. "Sorrow" (v. 29). Wine-drinking turns men into beasts; it makes wives widows, and children fatherless; it robs helpless infancy of food and clothing.

There is no sorrow that pen can picture so dark, so heart-breaking, as that which wine-drinking brings.

3. "Contentions" (v. 29). One Saturday evening a company of eight workmen went to a tavern, and putting their money together bought a gallon of whiskey and drank it. On their way home four of them began to quarrel, which ended in a fight. Two were killed, and the murderers were sentenced to prison for fifteen years.

4. Destruction. "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder" (v. 32). This is the end. At the first it sparkles and cheers; at the last it poisons and maddens. At the first it is the grateful stimulus of an hour; at the last it is the worm that never dies, and the fire that never shall be quenched.

5. Licentiousness. "Thine eyes shall behold strange women" (v. 33). A man under the influence of intoxicants is easily tempted. With judgment clouded, reason dethroned, memory gone and passion inflamed, he reels ready for any crime.

6. Insensibility. "Thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast" (v. 34). A seaman wide awake does not find it easy to hold on to the masthead in a gale; but to attempt to sleep there is sure suicide. Many a young man has put himself under the delusive sorcery of strong drink, dreaming that he could take it or let it alone as he pleased, only to be swiftly hurled into the drunkard's hell.

If, the remedy. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red" (v. 31). Do not waste one glance upon it. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. Turn from it as positively as the little girl, out driving with Miss Willard, who said, "Wicked old saloon, I try not even to look at the barrels." A person who follows his Bible will be a total abstainer. "Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith," is the remedy for every ill (Heb. 12: 2). As the bitten Israelites looked to the brazen serpent, so the sinner stung by the serpent may look up for health and life. Any of the Israelites could look. Even the weak ones who could not raise their heads could look. A little child bitten by the serpent can look, so easy has God made the way of salvation.—A. C. M.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City Market, as reported by the railways, were 114 car loads for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,522 cattle, 2,730 hogs, 521 sheep and lambs, 235 calves and 16 horses.

There was no change in the quality of the cattle offered—a few good to medium, with many more of the medium unimproved classes.

Exporters.—These sold at about the same quotations as were paid during the week, ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.50, and there may have been two or three cattle that brought \$5.60; export bulls sold at \$4 to \$4.60.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots, equal to best exporters in quality, sold at \$5.15 to \$5.30; loads of good, \$4.70 to \$5; medium, \$4.40 to \$4.70; common, \$3.85 to \$4.30; cows, \$3 to \$4.30; canners, \$1.75 to \$2.65; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.

Feeders and Stockers.—H. & W. Murby report handling about 75 cattle during the week as follows: Best steers, 1,200 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.55 to \$4.40; stockers, \$3 to \$3.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers ruled about steady, as there was a fairly large delivery for the two days. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65.

Veal Calves.—The market for veal calves was not quite as strong on account of a larger number being on sale but prices ruled about steady. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market for sheep and lambs remained strong. Export ewes, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; rams, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; lambs, grain-fed, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; common lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Mr. Harris quotes select, fed and watered at the market at \$7.40, and f.o.b. cars at country points \$7.15 per cwt.

FARMERS MARKET.

The receipts of grain to-day were only 700 bushels. Barley is firm, with sales of 300 bushels at 65 to 66c. Wheat unchanged, there being sales of 200 bushels at \$1.97 to \$1.98. Oats firm, with sales of 200 bushels at 51c a bushel.

Hay in good supply, with prices steady; forty loads sold at \$12.50 to \$14 a ton for No. 1, and at \$10 to \$11 for mixed. Straw firmer, one load of bundled selling at \$14 a ton.

Dressed hogs are firm at \$9.40 to \$9.50 for heavy, and at \$9.65 to \$9.75 for light.

Wheat, fall, bush.	1 07	1 08
Do., goose bush.	1 03	1 04
Oats, bush.	1 03	1 04
Barley, bush.	0 65	0 66
Rye, bush.	0 71	0 72
Peas, bush.	0 94	0 95
Buckwheat, bush.	0 93	0 95
Hay, per ton.	12 50	14 00
Straw, per ton.	13 00	14 00
Do., No. 2.	10 00	11 00
Straw, per ton.	13 00	14 00
Dressed hogs.	9 40	9 75
Butter, choice, dairy.	0 24	0 26
Do., inferior.	0 18	0 22
Eggs, new laid.	0 23	0 25
Chickens, dressed, lb.	0 17	0 18
Eggs, lb.	0 13	0 14
Turkeys, lb.	0 24	0 27
Cabbage, per barrel.	2 00	3 00
Celery, per dozen.	0 40	0 60
Potatoes, bag.	0 70	0 80
Onions, bag.	0 85	1 00
Apples, barrel.	3 50	5 00
Beef, hindquarters.	8 50	10 00
Do., forequarters.	6 00	7 50
Do., choice, carcass.	8 00	8 75
Do., medium, carcass.	5 50	7 00
Mutton, per cwt.	8 00	10 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	10 00	11 50
Lamb, per cwt.	13 00	14 50

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, \$4.70 per cwt., in barrels, and No. 1 golden, \$4.30 per cwt., in barrels. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100-lb. bags prices are 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat—March, 1.10 3/4 bid, July \$7. 14 3/8 bid. May \$11.13 sellers.

Oats—March, 42c bid, May 43 3/4c bid.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London—London cables for cattle are steady at 13 3/4 to 14 1/4 per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9 3/4 to 10c per pound.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

Sugar—Raw, firm; fairly strong; refining, 3.42c to 3.48 1/2c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.92c to 3.98 1/2c; molasses sugar, 3.17c to 3.22 1/2c; refined, steady.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal—General business holds fairly steady, but there has been as yet little increase in volume. Retail trade is on the light side, but wholesalers in most lines report that travelers are spending in a fair amount of orders. The situation in dry goods is about as reported a week ago and not much increase in the turn-over is expected until spring retail trade opens out. It is now seen that the millinery opening brought a fair volume of business, although individual orders were by no means large.

Toronto—Trade here has held fairly steady during the past week, and there has been some further slight improvement in the number of orders for wholesale lines. Retail business is moderate both here and in the country and collections are no better than fair. Dry goods houses report that orders are mostly for small parcels, but that they are fairly numerous. The millinery trade was well up to expectations. Hardware business is steadily opening out and the month's shipments are expected to be heavy. Paints and oils are meeting a fairly brisk demand. Prices are generally well maintained.

Winnipeg—Up to the present the wholesale sorting trade has kept up very well, and excellent orders are coming forward for spring and summer lines.

Vancouver and Victoria—There is a

healthy tone to all lines of trade along the coast.

Quebec—Fine weather is stimulating trade, the latter is reported steadily improving and the outlook continues cheerful.

Hamilton—Business here continues quiet in nearly all lines. While the indications for spring trade are good, the buying at wholesale is limited. Collections are about fair. Local industries are inclined to show slightly more activity, but the arrival of spring is wanted to give anything like a snap to trade generally. Country trade is quiet. Produce comes forward fairly well and prices hold fairly steady.

London—Retail trade here is at present on the quiet side and there is little tendency shown towards placing orders with the wholesalers.

Ottawa—The condition of trade is practically unchanged here.

AGAINST THE WIND.

Silver Dart Made Sensational Flight at Baddeck.

Halifax, March 22.—The Aerial Experiment Association resumed its experiments at Baddeck this week, using drome No. 5, Dr. Bell's tetrahedral Cygnet II, with Douglas McCurdy as aviator. Whether it was due to the head resistance of the structure or the inability of the engine to develop the power required, the Cygnet failed to rise.

The engine was immediately transferred to the Silver Dart for a flight, and the Dart, in turn, failed to rise on the first attempt. After a thorough overhauling and speeding of the tetrahedral engine a flight was attempted, which proved successful, and one of the most sensational flights Mr. McCurdy, the aviator, has yet accomplished. As a puff of wind, varying from 8 to 14 miles an hour, was blowing at the time, it gave the aviator a chance to test the stability of the machine, as well as his own ability to control it. Both stood the test, and a flight of three miles was made with and against the wind.

Mr. McCurdy made several flights to-day over a measured course on the ice, but in each flight the engine was working very unsatisfactorily, and McCurdy made a landing on the ice, in each flight, before he covered the eight-mile straight course.

Wives and Mothers

Suffer With Backache

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories and on a farm are weak, ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural, but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses, and other symptoms of kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS

CURE

ALL WOMAN'S ILLS

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known. Recommended for girls and women of all ages, 25 cents per box, at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

YELLOW SHAMROCKS

Ireland's Famous Green Plant

Changed Color.

New York, March 22.—There was sadness in the offices of the Mayor to-day. Shamrocks, bright and green, received especially from Ireland to be worn to-day, were, by a curious mistake, turned to a mottled yellow. And the new color as much as the loss of the shamrocks themselves was the cause of the sighs and heartaches.

"Gus" Riordan, executive clerk to the Mayor, has for several years received a package of shamrocks a day or two before St. Patrick's day. Packed in dampened earth from the favorite county in Ireland, they have always been green for the patriotic use on the saint's day. This year they came as usual and Riordan, to freshen them a little, placed them in a small pail filled with water.

Riordan generally sends a messenger out at noon for a pail of coffee. The messenger yesterday prepared for his noonday errand, and taking the pail, preparatory to washing it, found some green leaves in it. He threw them into a large pail near at hand. Said to relate, the large pail was partly filled with yellow kalsomine to be used in some interior decoration.

Upon the messenger's return with the coffee Riordan recognized the pail.

"Where's the shamrocks?" he shouted. "What do you mean?" the youngster replied. "Do you mean that green stuff? I thought it was water cress and threw it into the kalsomine pail."

Five Steamers Bring Twenty-five Hundred People to Halifax.

Halifax, March 22.—Five steamers, with about 2,500 passengers, are now on their way to this port, due here between to-morrow morning and Sunday. The steamers and their passengers are: The Allan liner Tunisian, from Liverpool, with 1,000 passengers, due to-morrow night; the Allan liner Sardinian, from Havre, with 220 passengers, due on Sunday; the Allan liner Corinthian, from Glasgow, with 110 passengers, due on Sunday; the Dominion liner Vancouver, from Liverpool, due on Friday, and the C. P. R. liner Empress of Britain, due to-morrow evening, with 1,000 passengers.

"Look Out For That Little Cold"

The wise physician says "cure it before it grows large and dangerous. To-day is the time to commence treatment." The remedy, the best one, which doctors say surpasses all others, is "Nerviline." Rub it on the chest and throat, use it as a gargle and then take 20 drops in hot water—Cold will disappear.

"Last spring I caught a severe cold," writes George V. Smart, of Gibson P. O. "Every cough rapped my throat, which became perfectly raw. When almost in desperation I was advised to try Nerviline. I rubbed it on and used it as a gargle. Immediate relief followed. For breaking up colds it's the great remedy of to-day."

Use "Nerviline"

It Cures Colds

Nerviline will surprise you. It's the best household remedy for coughs, colds, sore chest, croup, and internal pains of every kind. Large bottles have been sold by all dealers for nearly fifty years at 25c. Don't forget Nerviline when you go to the drugstore.

SAW WRIGHT FLY.

King Edward an Interested Spectator at Pau.

Pau, March 22.—King Edward witnessed two flights by Wilbur Wright this afternoon, and showed an equal amount of enthusiasm with the other spectators in the remarkable accomplishments of the aeroplanist.

The King motored to the aviation grounds about 3.30 o'clock. The weather conditions were highly favorable; the sky was unclouded and there was very little breeze. Wilbur and Orville Wright and their sister, Miss Wright, were presented to his Majesty. Wilbur Wright then conducted the King to the aeroplane shed, where the latter minutely examined the mechanism of the machine which was decorated with British, American and French flags. His Majesty watched the preparations for the ascent with great interest, taking a position with a group for a photograph.

Mr. Wright made the first ascension alone. He remained in the air for seven minutes, performing marvellous evolutions with the utmost precision around the King and his party, and coming to the ground without difficulty. On the second flight, Miss Wright was a passenger. They soared to a great height and then skimmed along the ground and disappeared in the direction of Pau. They reappeared after an interval of six minutes, descending amid applause from the King and other visitors. His Majesty warmly congratulated Mr. Wright on his success and then returned to his hotel.

LICENSE ACT.

Provincial Secretary to Move an Important Bill.

Toronto despatch: The bill which the Hon. W. J. Hanna will introduce in the Legislature next week to amend the liquor license act will contain some far-reaching proposals. The Government has requested from the License Commissioners of Toronto a detailed report with regard to the condition of every licensed house coming under their jurisdiction. Similar reports have been called for from other licensed boards. It has been a ground of complaint for some time that hotel accommodation deteriorates with the cutting of liquor licenses by the action of local option by-laws. This question presents considerable difficulties, but it is understood that the Government will amend the law that hotelkeepers will have to maintain a certain standard. Improved sanitary conditions and conveniences will be insisted upon.

GATHERING IN MOMBASA.

Wild Animals Assembling for Roosevelt's Benefit.

Mombasa, March 22.—Interest in the prospects for good sport during the coming season, stimulated by the coming of Theodore Roosevelt, has brought detailed reports of the movements of game into Mombasa. Baron Tallyan de Vizen, a prominent Hungarian who has just returned here from a hunting trip on the Upper Tana River, and for the shooting of this game he recommends the district between the Aabi and the Tana Rivers. The eland, the gnu and oryx stalking is perfect, with the exception that hunters of this game are constantly interfered with by unusually aggressive rhinoceros.

Lions are plentiful, but with some exceptions they seem to be timid. A man named Smith, the leader of the party of Transvaal Boers who recently settled in the country, was carried yesterday to the hospital at Nairobi, terribly mauled by a lioness. No black men lions have been seen thus far this year.

ITALIAN QUEEN ILL.

Mad Rib Broken During Her Visit to Messina.

Rome, March 22.—Queen Helene has not yet recovered from the injuries she sustained by being run down and hurled into by a terrified woman in the course of Her Majesty's recent visit to Messina, following her earthquake. It was lately found that one of her ribs was broken. She now has one of her arms strapped in a sling. She is often feverish at night.

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