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LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 8.

THE OLD LIGHTS AND THE NEW.

The letter of Hon. S. H. Blake has re-kindled the embers of the Carman-Jackson controversy and thrown fresh fuel on the flames.

When the Rev. George Jackson spoke of the first eleven chapters of Genesis as a myth, he chose an unfortunate word; but aside from that, in intent, he said nothing further than many ministers of the Gospel, and a very large proportion of laymen, believe. Yet there are those who claim that his views are definitely opposed to a belief in the inspiration of the scriptures, despite his assertions to the contrary. These are the two schools of thought, the old and the new.

Leaving out of consideration a certain school of German higher critics, spiritual vivisectionists who enter upon the problem of the Bible as a kind of mental gymnastics, there is a large class of moderate, sincere, spiritually-minded men, well-educated and conversant with the spirit of the times, who have realized that in the world of science that has but lately come into existence, there is a force that must of necessity be either the friend or the enemy of the Word of God. They have seen the discoveries of science crumble time-worn theories to the dust, but have not for that reason lost faith in the inspiration of the Scripture. Believing therein, they have sought diligently for the divine meaning that lay behind, and have in that spirit attempted to interpret the old truth in the light of a broader knowledge. Undoubtedly the future will hold many changed conceptions, but surely there is no reason to fear. To do so would be to question the ability of these great truths to stand the test, and thus to discredit the very cause of religion.

What does it matter whether we believe in the sublime story of the creation as a record of photographic accuracy of detail, whether we believe or not that there was an individual man named Job who came through sorrow and desolation and pain to give voice to the splendid vibrant words of the great epic of suffering, or whether we believe that they are the divine teaching of a great truth in the setting that would make through all ages the readiest appeal to the human mind and heart? Whichever standpoint is taken there need be no questioning as to the inspiration of the truth involved, for these great problems of sin and suffering make their appeal beyond the mere circumstance of their outward form, and they are farther reaching than the narrowing fields of Eden, and broader than the shadowy borders of the land of Uz.

There is the other class, and it is but just to say that numbered among them are men of unquestioned wisdom, who "will not acknowledge that old stars fade or alien planets arise"; who, despite the scientific evidence of a world that was an age in building, still hold to the conception of six actual days; and that Satan, in the form of a serpent, tempted Eve, and that of all the world only Noah and his family remained to tell the great story of the flood. Few would wish to shake their simple faith, but to make it an essential standard would be to drive many from faith into atheism. Many men who have not this unquestioning trust, are yet hungering to believe and would be more inclined to do so if it were taught as a great truth set in picturesque vital language.

Hon. S. H. Blake has in his published letter to Chancellor Burwash, of Victoria University, thrown himself sternly into the battle for the traditional reading of the Word of God. When he speaks of the teaching of religious knowledge being ultra vires under the constitution of the university and university college, he is unquestionably right, but there are many who will join with Chancellor Burwash in challenging the grounds upon which he rests his objection. He stigmatizes the methods of instruction in religious knowledge as proclaiming the Word of God an hallucination, and an old-fashioned delusion, and bemoans the effect upon the spiritual and missionary life of the affiliated denominational colleges. A careful study of the annals of these institutions would possibly reassure Mr. Blake as to the effect of the teachings which he interprets in such an uncompromising light.

But, is there then no middle ground between calling these truths historic, and describing them as hallucinations and myths? Is it not possible to believe in an inspiration of content, not of mere outward form? And is not the one as truly inspired as the other?

There are men who, remembering that the great fundamentals of the Christian faith have never come into question, have contented themselves with conserving and propagating these, and leaving the controversial to solve itself. Perhaps this standpoint is the wisest. When the young Elector of Brandenburg was being educated, he was brought into contact with the great philosophers and abstract thinkers, till all faith seemed to crumble beneath him by reason of their divergent creeds. Carlyle, writing of the incident, breaks out into this tempestuous language: "For God's sake, teach the young man either nothing at all, or something that he will know to be beyond a doubt when he comes to think of it." So to maintain a moderate course, while yet keeping an open mind for the truth from whatever quarter it may arise, will always be the ideal standpoint. The subject matter of Mr. Jackson's address was not such as should have been presented to an assembly of boys and young men, the majority of them probably fresh from homes where they have been reared to a belief in the literal inspiration of the Bible. His exegesis would be likely to raise doubts in minds which needed a constructive presentation of Christian truth. It would have been different if he had been addressing a class of theological students, prepared to follow up his teachings.

To realize that the standard of the something we know to be beyond a doubt when we come to think of it, whether through absolute faith, or absolute proof, will always be the supreme test of religious teaching. To rush ahead so that untrained minds are shocked at the audacity of the standpoint is as harmful as to say that with centuries of intellectual progress behind us we must express our belief in exactly the same terms in which our ancestors expressed theirs. In religion as well as in every other phase of life, the truth is none the less the truth because we bury our faces in the sand and refuse to recognize it.

THE COLONELCY OF THE SEVENTH.

There are interesting rumors concerning the Seventh Regiment.

It is said that the promotion of Major Campbell to the colonelcy, which is his by right of seniority, is being deferred or refused by Brigadier-General Cotton, because Major Campbell, at a non-military function, expressed a desire to see the Canadian flag given the place of honor.

The lips of local militia officers are sealed by the regulations, but Brigadier-General Cotton is in a position to speak and take the public into his confidence. A valid reason ought to be given for denying the right of promotion to an officer when he is acceptable to his own regiment.

The desire for a more distinctively Canadian flag, which shall, of course, retain its British significance—the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick—has been for years a matter of general discussion, and ought to involve no question of loyalty. Lacking an accurate version of the remarks made by Major Campbell and General Cotton upon the occasion referred to, we do not pretend to criticise one or the other, but only to claim that it is a matter of public interest, and not one of merely military discipline, and that the facts should be made known.

CANADA'S STEAM RAILWAYS.

The total steam railway mileage in Canada on June 30, 1908, was 22,966 miles, or an increase of 514 miles over the preceding year. At the same time there were under construction in the Dominion 4,327 miles of road, of which 750 miles have since been put in operation. Of the total mileage 7,932 is in Ontario, the increase for the year being 294 miles.

The amount invested in privately owned railways totals $1,239,295,013, and in Government roads $325,345,031, or a grand total of $1,564,640,044.

The recently issued report of the Minister of Railways gives some further interesting statistics of railway business during the year. The total number of passengers carried was 34,044,992; average receipts per mile per passenger, 1.92 cents; average passenger trip, 61 miles; passengers per train, 54; passenger train mileage, 39,954,349; freight handled 63,071,167 tons; gross earnings, $146,918,313; average per mile, $6,389; operating expenses $107,504,142; percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings, 73.04; net earnings, $39,614,171; amount of taxes paid, $1,309,399.

There was an increase both in passenger train mileage and in number of passengers carried. In gross earnings there was an increase of $180,098, but this was more than offset by an increase of $355,470 in operating expenses. Twenty-nine of the eighty-seven roads had deficits on the year's operations.

There was some improvement in the matter of railway casualties. The total number of persons employed on Canadian railways was 100,739, of whom 224 were killed, and 1,793 injured. The total number of persons killed, employees and public, was 449, or 149 less than in the preceding year. The injured totalled 2,347.

NERVE PROFESSION

[Tit-Bits.]

First Passenger—Pardon me, but would you mind lending me your spectacles for a moment?

Second Passenger—With pleasure, sir.

First Passenger—Thanks, awfully. And now, as you can no longer read your newspaper, would you kindly pass it over to me?

TACTICS OF CHAMBERLAINISM.

[Goldwin Smith.]

It was the tactics of Mr. Chamberlain to go about putting to each special industry the question whether its trade would be increased by levying a duty on imported goods. It seems hardly possible that the people of a great commercial country should be misled by such cajolery as this. The English capitalist would gain, of course, and out of whose pockets would the gain come but those of the English people? What right have we to denounce the Socialists' projects of confiscation if we yield to the demand of the capitalist for legal power to extort tribute from the purchasers of his goods? This capitalist raid is being carried on, it seems, with extreme vigor and boundless outlay of money. Should it succeed, it may have, politically, a very fatal effect. It may split the party of moderation throughout the country, and reduce moderates who are free traders to inaction, or, possibly, drive them into the extremist party. This the protectionist capitalists must see, and by the course they are taking, they show that rapacity can be as unscrupulous in the capitalist as in the artisan.

WHERE IT WAS DUE.

[Tit-Bits.]

Hicks—Micawber's wealth, I daresay, is wholly due to his own unaided efforts.

Wicks—On the contrary, the most of it is due to his creditors; but they'll never get any of it.

A RUB AT SIR CHARLES.

[Toronto News.]

A London woman, aged 109, once had Sir Charles Tupper as a member of her Sunday school class. The things seems impossible!

CONSERVATIVE.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Mrs. Highflyer—What do you think of my new ball gown?

Mr. Highflyer—Oh, it's all right, as far as it goes.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

[Chicago News.]

What a friendly old world this would be if we all loved our neighbors as we love ourselves!

HIS ARMOR GIRDED ON.

[Hamilton Herald.]

There is no denying that the Rev. Dr. Carman is a typical member of the Church Militant.

A POSSIBILITY.

[Sam E. Kiser.]

When war clouds shall be seen no more,
When suffragettes may vote at will,
When no dad needs to walk the floor
To keep his teething offspring still;
When men who toil are glad to know
That they earn more than they receive,
When gossips, flitting to and fro,
Say nothing we may not believe,
When no man shall attempt to take
Advantage of his fellow-man,
When meat trusts shall, for mercy's sake,
Sell meat as cheaply as they can;
When publishers shall eagerly
Bid for the poet's latest songs,
When rulers everywhere shall be
Held blameless for their people's wrongs;
When these things all shall come to pass,
When men have learned to safely fly,
When no class hates another class,
And it is ne'er too wet or dry—
Then grouchy men and wives who scold
May learn that nagging day by day
Helps little when one longs to hold
The love that frets to get away.

BETTER FOR LAWYERS.

[Toronto News.]

Fewer motions and appeals will mean cheaper law, a freer use of the courts by all classes of the people, and more employment for lawyers.

HAMILTON'S TWO CLASSES.

[Toronto Star.]

A few are editors of skill,
In hurling fierce invectives,
The other folks beneath the hill
Are amateur detectives.

ASTONISHING.

[New York Press.]

It's astonishing what legible handwriting a girl uses when she accepts a proposal by letter.

ROBINICAL.

[Indianapolis News.]

Meantime, let the first robin thoroughly understand that he is doing it on his own responsibility.

THE PROBLEM OF THE HOUR.

[Belleville Intelligencer.]

Wonderful, isn't it, what a lot of Sherlock Holmeses we have in Belleville! You could hardly throw a brick these days without hitting somebody who has the Hamilton mystery solved—in his mind.

RATHER PERSONAL.

[Boston Transcript.]

"So the toastmaster at the banquet last night made a bad break. What was it?"

"He called on a gentleman who had lost a leg and an arm to respond to the toast 'Our Absent Members.'"

FAITH.

[Edward Bulwer Lytton.]

Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
He trusts in God.

Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart; light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's fields of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says, "Tomorrow," "The Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts the power alone
He dares disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny—
God knoweth why.

IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS.

[Kincardine Review.]

When the suffragettes become troublesome Asquith sends them to jail. Laurier send them to Whitney.

HIS GUESS.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

"Papa!"

"Yes, daughter."

"Who was Cinderella?"

"Why, Cinderella, my child, was the first woman to get a No. 4 foot into a No. 2 shoe, I believe."

OTTAWA SCOUTS WIN

First to Sight the Enemy—Tactics to Be Repeated.

Ottawa, March 8—The winter scouting competition between an Ottawa team and the Forty-First Regiment of Brockville, which started at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, concluded near Kemptville at 9 o'clock Sunday morning.

They had got about midway between Prescott and Ottawa when the Ottawa scouts, on their snowshoes, sighted the enemy first and shot them up.

In the matter of points Ottawa got 69 and Brockville 33. Both sides enjoyed the novel feature and the night bivouac in winter. In the autumn the experiment will be repeated upon a much larger scale.

ELEPHANTS PLOW IN OLD ENGLAND

Singer's Circus Hibernates at Burstow Lodge, Surrey, and Animals Work for Living.

London, March 8.—Three miles from Horley, in Surrey, the remarkable sight of elephants plowing a 50-acre field, and doing it extremely well, is being daily witnessed.

Nor is this the only unusual sight to be seen there, for close by camels—real camels—are frequently hard at work cutting chaff.

Burstow Lodge, where the animals, which are the property of "Sanger's Circus," hibernate for four months, is the 400-acre farm of Mr. Lord John Sanger.

In bright sunshine, though the ground was white with frost at midday, and all exposed water was covered with ice, Tiny, whose chief claim to her name appears to rest on the fact that she is far the largest of the four elephants at Burstow Lodge, plowed her lonely furrows merrily, her particular friend, Annie, looking on and encouraging her at intervals with jovial snorts.

Tried to Sit on the Plow.

Annie also can turn a good furrow, but she is a beginner, being only about sixty years of age, while Tiny is seventy or eighty at least. Annie was led out a few mornings ago alone to the fields, but resented the "new-fangled notion," as she regarded the plow, and trumpeted furiously.

She further showed a disposition to sit on the plow, which would have done her hide no good and certainly spoiled a useful agricultural implement.

So she returned to the farm, and was ordered to clasp the tail of Tiny with her trunk. Then, in dignified procession, the two elephants marched to the fields, and Annie was yoked to the plow, Tiny standing by to encourage her. She did very well, considering.

Afterwards Tiny took her place, and showed what a really smart and experienced elephant could do. The plow slid through the heavy soil as if it were slicing butter.

There are two other elephants in the social circle at Burstow Lodge. Their names are Rose and Ida. They are eager to learn to plow, but they are rather young as yet, neither of them over fifty, and there is plenty of time.

Camels Cut Chaff.

Each of the four elephants eat a hundredweight or two of hay daily. If they have a long march or heavy duty in the fields before them they are given ten quartern loaves of bread apiece for breakfast, as an extra tit-bit.

Altogether the animals at Burstow Lodge consume considerably over two tons of chaff daily, besides hay that has not been cut, and the chaff-cutting is almost entirely done by camels.

An elderly "oont" named McGee is the foreman, and his "mate," as a rule, is Sammy, a juvenile dromedary, who takes a very great delight in his work, and fills the humps of all the other camels and dromedaries with bitter jealousy.

On this unique farm there are 150 circus horses, and a complete menagerie, including lions, tigers, wolves, hyenas, and monkeys.

LETHBRIDGE COAL

Is Becoming the Staple Domestic Fuel of the West.

The conservation and protection of our forests, fisheries, waterpowers and mines is now one of the most important and vital topics before the Canadian people. It is a question attracting not only national but international attention. The conservation convention at Washington will try to formulate some international policy of mutual value to preserve the resources of the American continent. Recklessness and waste, together with increased consumption, have reduced timber and coal areas for example to comparatively small proportions, and some plan of systematic reforestation and protection of supply will have to be inaugurated.

Not only is the timber of the country being slaughtered by lumbermen and destroyed by forest fires, but the merchantable coal has been found to be much smaller than was formerly believed. The forest beds, too, are disappearing, and even with the United States mines yielding upwards of 430,000,000 tons per year the wants of the world are not satisfied. It is a time, in fact, for serious consideration of the whole subject. With the next generation the calamity of dearer coal will be at hand. It is not a pleasant problem to face, but is one which society cannot afford to leave to posterity for solution. There is not enough wood left to affect materially the fuel problem, and the outlook for electrical heating is still problematical. The coal mines of Pennsylvania are dwindling rapidly and in a few years depth, freight and the scarcity will make coal so costly that the people of the west particularly will be practically unable to purchase it. They are in one sense fortunate, however, as they have in their own district high grade lignite coal which holds its own with domestic fuel from other centres, and even after the duty of 60 cents a ton is paid, finds a growing market and increased demand to the south, in Montana, Washington and Idaho. Practically the whole of the Canadian West is physically dependent upon this coal for its domestic fuel supply, as are also the states bordering on Canada south of the Lethbridge district. The Pennsylvania coal now going to Winnipeg and a few points west, for domestic purposes, is brought in because the local mines have not been sufficiently developed to meet the requirements of the west. With the rapid increase in population, too, there is no probability of them being developed to an extent that overproduction will result, in view of the fact that the population west of the lakes will undoubtedly double within the next decade.

The Lethbridge coal is of such quality that it is used almost exclusively in the towns and cities west of Winnipeg, beyond which but few Pennsylvania shipments come. Another fact of interest is that the coal of this district can be cheaply mined, a firm roof being easily obtainable, while the seams are ideal for the utilization of coal cutters. There is, on the whole, little doubt that with market and supply conditions such as they are, the whole of the commercial coal district will soon be under productive and profitable development.

POETS CRINGE TO GERMAN EMPEROR

Their Flattery So Gross That It Is Called by a New Name "Byantiomania."

Berlin, March 8.—"Byzantionmania poetica' is the name which the Frankfort Zeitung gives to a malady which it pretends to have discovered.

The new disease affects innumerable persons whenever the Emperor approaches the cities where they dwell. Then the usual expressions of loyalty to his imperial highness do not suffice those stricken with "Byzantiomania poetica." They must write poetry about the Emperor, and it takes on the byzantine form of flattery; is as fulsome as were the most adulatory effusions of the degenerate poets of the Eastern Roman Empire.

One poet, a certain Herr Koulens, seems to have the malady most virulently. In one of his poems, as quoted by the Frankfort Zeitung, Koulens asserts that on a recent visit of the Emperor to the forests of the Taunus, the German oaks became jubilant and in their joy wildly flung themselves into one another's arms. There was a storm at the time, and the oaks gave off salvoes in honor of the Emperor—salutes of joy. But, although the storm made the oaks bend loyally, it did not unbend the firs. They remained sulky at present arms as if on parade before the lordly monarch of the Fatherland.

Koulens sings to "Spring" of the Emperor's birthday:

Now wash thy face with snow,
Draw on thy cerulean garb,
Take primroses in thy hand
And shout hurrah! hurrah!

In another such effusion the poet asks:

Who so beautiful as our Kaiser?
Who so pure as our hero?
Who so bright and radiant?

Scores of others, their eyes in a fine frenzy rolling, turn from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, in search of such idolatrous rubbish. They find a ready market for it, too. If the Emperor's popularity has been impaired recently in some parts of his empire there remain hundreds of thousands of his people who are affected with "byzantionmania."

LADY NEVILL SCORES BISHOP

London Catches It Hot for Declaring That English Ladies Are Catty.

London, March 8. — The Bishop of London's denunciation of the "catty spirit," which is predominant in many west end drawing-rooms, has caused many little tempests among the teacups.

His lordship has been taken to task very severely, among others, by Lady Dorothy Nevill (nee Walpole), whose long experience in London society entitles her to speak with some authority on the subject. Lady Dorothy is the author of several volumes of interesting recollections covering the better part of the nineteenth century, and a woman whose powers of observation remain unimpaired by her advanced age. She does not think that London society is so black as the bishop would paint it.

The Catty Spirits.

In the course of an interesting conversation Lady Dorothy said: "I am inclined to think the bishop's assertion altogether too sweeping. No doubt he wished particularly to impress upon the girls to whom he was speaking the consequences which accrue from allowing that 'catty spirit' to gain a hold on them, and, with that object in view, has probably emphasized his point rather strongly; but to say that he has come across the 'catty spirit' again and again in the drawing-rooms where he visits is rather unkind.

"I myself have a great number of friends, and I must say that I do not see anything at all of what the bishop calls the curse of the west end. Of course, one can always point to a few of one's acquaintances who merit the term 'catty,' but these few stand out prominently from the rest and cannot be taken as a fair example of the general society to be met within one's friends' drawing-rooms.

"The bishop was quite right to advise girls to stand out against that sort of thing. Such a spirit grows in one almost unconsciously, and the tendency is always to say 'catty things' about someone against whom we have a special grievance; but nowadays that spiteful spirit may be taken as being no more serious than bad temper, selfish nature or a sharp tongue.

"The girls of today compare very favorably with those of fifty years ago. Indeed, they are a distinct improvement. The different lives they lead tend to improve them both bodily and mentally. They are becoming more manlike. Not but what I could find an equal number of men who might be justly accused of possessing the 'catty spirit.' The outdoor existence they lead broadens their minds. They become more charitable towards their neighbors and less inclined to find fault, and, having less time on their hands in which to pull their friends to pieces, they are not so likely to run the chance of being called old cats.

"There was, perhaps, some excuse sixty years ago for girls, who were brought up in strict seclusion at home, who were allowed only a certain amount of recreation, and that of a very mild order, and who in consequence found time to hang heavily on their hands—these girls then took to backbiting their friends. But today, girls, who are almost as free as their brothers, and who have so many outside interests in life, have no excuse whatever.

"Girls should remember that the 'catty spirit' denotes a mean, small mind. All right-minded women should be above such petty spite and 'cattiness'—as, indeed, I am inclined to think they are, so far as my own experience goes.

"What the bishop calls the curse of the west end is not so serious. I have known girls and women of all ages, and I can honestly say that I never noticed the 'catty spirit' to such an extent as the Bishop of London seems to have noticed it. His experience of west end drawing-rooms is unfortunate."

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Mitchell Urges the Actors to Unite

New York, March 8.—The bringing of all the actors of the United States into a national organization which could affiliate itself with the American Federation of Labor and secure whatever benefits accrue from concerted action, was urged here Saturday by John Mitchell, the well-known labor leader.

He did this at a meeting of the members of the Actors' Society of America, the Actors' Church Alliance, the Actors' Union, the Vaudeville Comedy Club, the White Rats of America and a number of other associations of actors, called for the purpose of protesting against alleged abuses of which they claim to be victims at the hands of the theatrical agents.

By acting as one solid body and bringing their united strength to bear, Mr. Mitchell told the actors, they would be in a position to command the proper consideration of their demands and free themselves of exactions under the present disorganized condition they were compelled meekly to endure.

The actors adjourned after passing resolutions indorsing a bill to be introduced into the Legislature today by Assemblyman Voss, limiting the commission to be paid to theatrical agents by actors to 5 per cent.

India's Children Are Taught Sedition

Lucknow, March 8. — Sir John P. Hewitt, lieutenant-governor of the United Provinces of Arga and Oudh, stated at a durbar today at Meerut, that schoolboys are being educated as rebels, and that in order to stamp out this movement the Government had been forced to assume control of the district board schools.

All the district board schools throughout the division, said his excellency, would be taken over by the Government, owing to the sedition preached by the schoolmasters. One schoolmaster recently attempted to induce boys in his care to enlist themselves as volunteers under the political association of the Punjab, whilst another decorated his classrooms with medallions of men notorious for their hostility to the British Government.

Referring to the recent case of sedition at Aligarh, the lieutenant-governor said that it was startling to find that certain residents in Meerut had given shelter to a notorious political agitator. This agitator, he said, used an inflammatory pamphlet published in Europe to instil into the schoolboys the idea that it would be a meritorious deed to murder Europeans.

Big St. Johns Plant Was Wiped Out

St. Johns, Quebec, March 8.—The St. Johns Straw Hat Works was completely destroyed by a fire which started about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The brigade responded promptly, but from the first it was evident the buildings were doomed. Owing to the constant heat required in the manufacturing of the hats the buildings were very dry and the fire spread rapidly. The efforts of the firemen were divided between the fire and the prevention of its extending to the adjoining buildings in the latter, where they were successful.

The insurance on buildings and contents is small in comparison with the loss, probably reaching 50 per cent.

The Corticelli Silk Company and St. Johns Electric Light Company near by were not damaged.

RIDER ADDED TO THE TREATY

Waterways Agreement Amended and Ratified by U. S. Senate.

Washington, March 8.—The full text of the Senate resolution ratifying the international waterways treaty, and the important amendment to the treaty proposed by Senator Smith, of Michigan, which was adopted by the Senate when the treaty was ratified on the eve of adjournment, is as follows:

"Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein), that the Senote advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, signed on the 11th day of January, 1909.

"Resolved further (as a part of this ratification), that the United States approve this treaty with the understanding that nothing in this treaty shall be construed as affecting or changing any existing territorial or riparian rights in the water or rights of the owners of lands under water on either side of the international boundary at the rapids of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, in the use of the waters flowing over such lands, subject to the requirements of navigation in boundary waters and of navigable canals and without prejudice to the existing right of the United States and Canada each to use the waters of the St. Mary's River within its own territory; and, further, that nothing in this treaty shall be construed to interfere with the drainage of wet, swamp and overflowed lands into streams flowing into boundary waters, and that this interpretation will be mentioned in the ratification of this treaty as conveying the true meaning of the treaty, and will in effect form part of the treaty."

Himmelein's Ideals Tonight.

No man in the theatrical business has done more to elevate the stock companies to a higher plane than John A. Himmelein. For years he has given to the amusement public performances that are worth far more money than the prices charged. His companies are widely known for their ability and standard of plays produced. Tonight one of his companies opens at the Grand Opera House for a week's engagement. "The Princess of Patches" is the opening play. Commencing on Tuesday, matinees will be given for the balance of the week, with a change of play every afternoon and evening.

FORCED TO ELOPE

Carried Off Another Man's Bride and Is Killed by Her Brother.

Chicago, March 8.—Frank Serino was shot and killed here yesterday, because a week ago, according to his slayer, he held a revolver to the head of Mrs. Josie Fresso, 19 years old, a bride of ten days, and forced her to elope with him to New York City. Serino's slayer was the brother of Mrs. Fresso, Michael Pessalano, 20 years old. He had traced the couple to New York and forced Serino to accompany him back to Chicago with the girl. Here, according to Pessalano, Serino refused to consent to marry the girl in the event of a divorce, and the shooting followed.

Patrick Fresso, who married his bride such a short time ago has gone to New York, and his friends believe he will return to his old home in Italy. He was heartbroken when his bride left with Serino.

WHISTLING BUOY TAKEN FOR GHOST

Wails Heard Near Wreck Drove Away Redmen Who Had Gone to Search for Bodies.

Victoria, B. C., March 7.—The lighthouse tender Quadra, which has returned from a cruise to northern lighthouses, spoiled an Indian ghost story, told in many villages, by the discovery of the missing Stenhouse shoal whistling buoy behind the reefs at Nicholls Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

Early in January eight Haidah Indians, three men, three women and two children, were wrecked in a small schooner on the reefs at Prince of Wales Island, when bound from Skidegat to the mainland, and a party of Indians went to endeavor to recover the bodies. They made a camp near the wreck of the schooner at dusk, when prolonged wails, louder than could be made by any human agency, were heard beyond the reef.

The Indians launched their canoes and fled in great fright, and the tale of ghosts that wailed and moaned terribly loud was told in many northern villages. When the Quandra towed the buoy away, the ghosts were laid low. The majority of the northern gas beacons were found frozen, and another trip will be made when the weather becomes warmer to light them.

Numismatists are much dissatisfied with the new United States gold coins, but the common people are most displeased with the difficulty of getting them.

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