

REPORTS OF THE COLLEGES.

Principal Business of the General Assembly.

Principal of Knox Announces His Retirement.

Report of Home Missions, Western Section.

Winnipeg despatch: Exchanges of felicitations, near reports of colleges and considering reviews of the home mission work occupied the attention of the Presbyterian General Assembly today, and much important business was transacted.

The reading of the letter of resignation from Dr. MacLaren, the revered principal of Knox College, provoked a demonstration of the assembly's loyalty and devotion to the aged educationist, who for 35 years has assisted actively in preparing young men for the Christian ministry, and the leaders of the gathering joined spontaneously in a tribute to his great qualities of mind and heart.

Devotional exercises occupied a large portion of the morning session, and the business was principally routine. Applications from thirty-one ministers of other churches, who desired to be taken into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, were received and a committee was appointed to consider them.

Presbyterian College, Halifax. The report of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, expressed gratification at its success under Rev. Principal Magill, Ph. D., and with Mr. J. W. Falconer, B. D., succeeding Dr. R. A. Falconer in the chair of New Testament Greek and exegesis.

The receipts for the year from all sources were \$13,850.77. The contributions from congregations amounted to \$6,915.81 as against \$5,997.08 for the preceding year. The income from interest was \$7,852.96, and from donations and all other sources \$82. The expenditure apart from the debt was \$14,061.17.

Presbyterian College, Montreal. The Presbyterian College at Montreal had sixty-two students enrolled. Great satisfaction was expressed in the report of the board, of which Mr. David Morrice, of Montreal, is chairman, at the good work done by the new professors, Rev. R. E. Welsh, D. D., W. A. R. Gordon, D. Litt., and Dr. J. H. Pringle.

The financial statement showed all funds, excepting the building fund, with balances on the right side, though that of the credit of the ordinary fund is very small, and several small sums can hardly be counted upon in future.

The Revenue of Queen's. Principal Gordon presented the report of Queen's University and College. The enrollment for the past session was as follows: Undergraduates in arts attending, 390; extra-mural, 261; post-graduates in arts attending, 34; extra-mural, 38; students in theology, 36; in practical science, 284; in medicine, 213; in education, 42.

The board asked for the Assembly's approval of its \$2,250 a year, for the present canvass for additional endowment of half a million dollars, as General Secretary and professor of practical theology at \$2,250 a year.

The revenue for the year totalled \$99,564.39. The chief items were: Fees, \$32,449.84; interest, \$33,741.29; jubilee fund interest, \$2,148.34; General Assembly college fund, \$3,620.25; Ontario Government \$3,000; Ontario Government, voted but not yet paid, \$2,226.63; scholarships, \$2,492. The chief item of expenditure was that of \$50,874.84 for salaries.

It was adopted, and the motion included permission, in the case of the other colleges, to fill vacancies on the staff. Principal Gordon secured consent to postponing the presentation of the report of Queen's endowment and the memorial of Queen's Senate for the present. Principal Patrick presented the report of Manitoba College.

Manitoba College. The number of students attending Manitoba College, as reported by Mr. William Whyte, is slightly in advance of last year, which was the largest in the history of the college. There were 275 enrolled, including 2 post graduates, 18 in regular course in theology, 25 minister evangelists, 124 university, 97 non-attendants and 9 special students.

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that standard was taught as before by Mr. Michael Sherbinin, B. A. It was adopted.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald, Toronto, presented the report of Knox College, conveying an intimation of the resignation of Principal MacLaren, and reviewing the work of the year.

Knox College. The sixty-fourth annual report of the Board of Management of Knox College, presented by the Chairman, Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark, K. C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, showed that the expenditure of the college during the past year had been \$20,614.25, and the revenue during the same period amounted to \$23,499.02 and as the revenue account included a balance of income from last year of \$956.48, the true deficiency for the year is \$4,071.71, a condition of affairs which, as the report says, calls for the immediate attention of the Church.

Twenty students completed their theological course and received their diplomas, eighteen of them holding university degrees. The appointment of Rev. Dr. Grey as financial agent at \$2,500 a year was reported. The board regretted that no offer had been received for the present college building. It was explained that the Caven library will form a special part of the new college building, so that friends who had subscribed for that memorial would know that their subscriptions would be applied for the erection of the library.

The total capital assets amount to \$389,272.69, which with cash and other assets held against surplus income, \$738.38, and accrued interest on investments, \$4,732.73, making a total surplus income of \$5,498.11, brings the total assets to \$394,770.80.

Home Mission. The committee of which Rev. E. D. McLaren, D. D., Toronto, is Convener planned at the beginning of the last Church year for an expenditure of \$175,000, but crop failure and financial depression combined to make it unlikely that this appeal would meet with a favorable response, yet the receipts for the year just ended exceeded those of the preceding year by nearly \$18,000.

From inability to secure enough men the total expenditure was only \$166,837, instead of \$175,000. Forty-seven new fields were opened during the past year, making now 585 under the care of the committee. "The immigrants to Canada during 1907," says the report, "numbered 277,376. If 100,000 of these people had settled in new territory where the Christian Church was not already at work, and if religious services had been provided only for each group of 200 settlers—a much larger number than the average population in a mission station—500 new preaching stations would have been required."

Twenty-eight fields became augmented charges, eleven others became self-sustaining without aid from the Augmentation Committee, and twenty-four receiving augmentation grants became self-sustaining. From the motherland about fifty young men were secured, almost without exception proving earnest and capable missionaries. Of the 27,000 immigrants to Canada last year 132,000 were from the British Isles.

The Women's Home Missionary Society has now 220 auxiliaries; its revenue last year was \$18,284. The Women's Missionary Society of Montreal increased the home mission revenue by \$1,500 for the support of six mission fields.

Dr. John Pringle, missionary from the Yukon, was accorded a most enthusiastic reception when he went forward to second the motion. He gave a reminiscent account of some experiences in missionary work on the Yukon, and paid a tribute to the efforts being exerted by his colleagues in that portion of Canada. He showed how much greater was the influence of the missionary in a land where nothing but manhood meant anything. He made a brief reference to the lawless elements in Dawson, saying efforts to create a standing ground for alien pugilists had been carried along with encouragement of the officials until the Presbyterian missionary stepped in and threatened to prosecute.

Dr. Grant, of Dawson, followed, and gave a graphic description of ten years' work in the Klondike. The report was unanimously adopted.

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FRANCE ALL EXCITEMENT

Over the Attempted Shooting of Major Dreyfus.

One Man Offers to Murder Him—Editorial Vituperation.

Paris, June 8.—Whether yesterday's attempt upon the life of Major Alfred Dreyfus at the time of the naming of Emile Zola in the Pantheon was only the individual act of a man believing himself to be an outraged patriot or had behind it an incipient nationalist plot, the Republican press are unanimous in deploring the incident, and believes it injured, rather than aided, that cause.

Even those papers which doubted the wisdom of burying Zola in the Pantheon think that the shooting of Major Dreyfus consolidated the Republican sentiment, and they evidently desire to see the incident ended as early as possible. Any attempt to reopen the old Dreyfus issue at the trial of Louis Gregori, the man who shot at the major yesterday, they point out, can easily be frustrated as being plainly extraneous.

On the other hand, the fury of the Nationalist papers is unbounded. L'Action Francaise fires a broadside, which recalls the most exciting days of Dreyfus and Boulanger. At the head of its columns this newspaper prints a statement by Charles Maurras which, it is likely, the authorities will investigate. In this article the writer says that on Wednesday night "a resolute patriot visited M. Daudet and Lieut. Boisfleury, and himself offered to kill Dreyfus, but his proposal was rejected." A leading editorial in this paper appeals to the country to turn to the Duke of Orleans for redress, and concludes with these words, "Do you desire that Zola's body be ejected from the Pantheon? Do you desire to march Dreyfus to the execution block? If so, invoke our King."

The paper also republishes a number of London reviews of the Dreyfus case, insisting that he is a traitor. The decision of the Court of Cassation to cut off the time for an appeal, the paper says, is illegal, and it concludes its article as follows: "What we ask for Dreyfus is not six bullets from a revolver, but the twelve bullets from the execution squad."

Other newspapers declare that Gregori, much grieved at the recent death of his mother, has lately manifested signs of mental derangement. With regard to the reasons for Gregori's act, the opinion prevails in Paris that there is much truth in his avowal that he was driven to the deed by the appeals to hatred with which the anti-Semitic papers have been filled since the Government resolved to place the body of Zola in the Pantheon. The state of this feeling can be gauged by an interview with Henri Rochefort, editor of the Patrie, which is published to-night, and in which he says: "It would have been a glorious death for Dreyfus. It would have been his first and only time under fire."

Action Saved Life. It was definitely established at the reconstruction this afternoon of the scene in the Pantheon that Gregori fired the first shot from behind Dreyfus, the ball penetrating the sleeve of his coat and burying itself in a flower pot at the base of the catafalque. When Dreyfus wheeled at the sound of the detonation he threw up his left arm over his heart. The second shot was fired point blank at his breast, the bullet entering the wrist and ranging upward. It was located this afternoon by means of a radioscope, but was not extracted.

Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Major Dreyfus, who sprang forward to save him, chivalrously protected Gregori from the crowd which was raining blows with canes and umbrellas on the man, shouting: "It is not for us to punish; let the law take its course."

Would-be Assassin Talks. Gregori made a statement to the police directly after his arrest, and during a second interrogatory to-night he said: "I did not wish to kill Dreyfus. It is true I aimed at him, but I only wanted to graze him. My object was to protest against the participation of the army in the glorification of Zola and the rehabilitation of Dreyfus. My blow was aimed less at Dreyfus than at Dreyfusism."

In describing the scene before the magistrate, Mathieu Dreyfus said that at the sound of the first shot he shouldered Gregori, asking if the revolver was loaded. Gregori replied in the negative, as he pressed the trigger a second time.

Other witnesses testified that they noticed Gregori's suspicious movements as he pressed forward in the throng. He was fumbling in his coat pocket, and as Dreyfus passed he ducked between the legs of the bystanders and arose and fired at the major's back.

During the course of the day the police made several hundred arrests, but no serious importance is attached to these, as the prisoners are mostly students and rowdies who took part in numerous street brawls.

Bullet Not Taken Out. Gregori's sister is unable to account for his act, except that he was carried away by indignation at the idea that the army, to which he has devoted his life and which he so passionately loved, should salute with its flags the author of "Al Debacle." She said her brother latterly had displayed symptoms of melancholy. The authorities are pursuing their investigation with a view to determining whether or not there is a plot behind the attempt of yesterday. This morning Gregori was taken to his apartment, and was present when the police made a thorough search of his rooms for possible incriminating documents. Their efforts developed nothing of importance.

The bullet was not extracted from Major Dreyfus' arm. Madge—What did Molly mean by saying that joining the Audubon Society was a good business proposition? Marjorie—The dues are only \$5, while a hat with feathers on it costs at least \$20.—Harper's Weekly.

SOCIALISTS IN PRUSSIAN DIET

Election of Eight Has Created a Great Stir.

Berlin, June 8.—The elections for members of the Prussian Diet have resulted, for the first time in history, in the entrance of Socialists into that stronghold of Junkerdom. This fact causes a great stir, and it is expected it will lead the Government to grant the long-demanded reform of the franchise. Six of the twenty divisions in Berlin have elected Socialists. One was elected in Hanover, while possibly two or three will be elected on the second ballots.

The victories of the Socialists are all the more remarkable because the franchise and social reforms are regarded as conducted in a proper and proper qualification, which counts the bulk of power on the wealthy and disfranchises the masses. The Government hitherto has resisted successfully all demands for reforms. Chancellor Von Bismarck, on this question, and the resurgent street demonstrations last January are recalled as the latest incidents in this perennial struggle.

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VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

BRITISH SOCIALIST M. P.'S. OPPOSED KING'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

Foreign Secretary States Plainly That Attitude of Aloofness, Would Sooner or Later Lead to War—Unionists Side With the Government.

London, June 8.—Continuing the debate over King Edward's proposed visit to Russia, the Labor-Socialists suggested that the visit had been engineered by Russia, with the view of rehabilitating her credit, and John G. S. MacNeill, Nationalist, joined in the debate. Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, on behalf of the Government deprecated the tone and the temper of this attack. He declared that the evidence proved clearly that the system of Government in Russia had apparently bettered during the last two years, and such an attempt to exert pressure as suggested would hinder this constitutional progress instead of helping it. He then invited the House to consider what the Government would have been in (Great Britain had the Emperor of Russia declined to visit this country until a full self-government had been granted the Transvaal. The Government had advised the King to pay this visit, which, according to its information, would be welcomed by all the moderate and liberal citizens of Russia.

Sir Edward Grey then repeated that no negotiations were on foot for a new treaty or convention with Russia, and he said none would be initiated during the visit. It was hoped, however, that the visit would have the political effect of improving the relations between the two countries. A few years ago such a visit would have been impossible. The fact that it occurs now is intended to emphasize the knowledge that the relations between Great Britain and Russia are becoming friendly, and he trusted they would so continue.

The Foreign Secretary then went on to say that the consequences of the attitude of aloofness or boycott of Russia, as suggested by the Labor-Socialists must be disastrous and would sooner or later lead to war. The British Government was pursuing a policy of peace. If the House rejected that policy he (Sir Edward) would fall with it. Attacks on the personal character of Emperor Nicholas were unjustified. If the Cabinet advised the King to take up the attitude suggested it might as well tear up the Anglo-Russian convention, the Foreign Secretary said, and he then reminded the House that the general peace of the world depended greatly upon Great Britain's relations with Russia.

Mr. Arthur J. Balfour associated himself and the entire Unionist party with Sir Edward Grey's "able and dignified speech." Mr. James Keir Hardie, Socialist, excelled himself in violence of language against Emperor Nicholas and the Russian Government. He was called to order by the Speaker, who threatened to stop the debate unless he withdrew certain objectionable phrase. This Mr. Hardie finally did.

The Labor-Socialist motion condemning His Majesty's visit to Russia was defeated 225 votes to 59.

A BRIDEGROOM'S SUICIDE.

Ended His Life While Bride Waited at the Altar.

Winnipeg, June 8.—Leaving a note saying he was "going to shut out the mortal coil" and that he was "unworthy of Jennie," Alexander Scott, a young foreman in the Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company, cut his throat about 8 o'clock last evening while his bride, Miss Jennie Sullivan, waited for him at the altar. The discovery was made by the bride's brother and the groomsmen, who went to the bridegroom's house and found him quite dead. It is thought that his mind had become unbalanced by financial worries and excitement.

TWO INDIANS DROWNED.

Fatal Accident on the St. Lawrence River.

A Brockville despatch: Circumstances point to the drowning of two Indians on the St. Lawrence river. The bodies were west of here last Saturday. The following morning an Indian reported to the colony residing west of the town that he had been in their company when the skill overturned, he being washed ashore on an island. Byers is said to have fired a shot at the Indians. Nothing more was thought of the story until to-day, when a party of three came down from Kingston in a skiff for St. Regis, but have never reached there.

LION BREAKS LOOSE.

Keepers Succeed In Luring Him Back Into Cage.

Greenwich, Conn., June 8.—In the summer resort here this afternoon a large, seven-year-old lion named Nero, untamed, and made angry by repeated jabbing with a stick and the firing off of blank cartridges by the keeper, leaped at the keeper and followed him out of the iron door of the cage where he was being exhibited to a large crowd gathered to witness "Washburn's Circus."

It was all the fault of the assistant keeper, who failed to pull the iron door in time. He has disappeared so fearful was he, when the affair was over and the lion safely caged again, of being mobbed.

The circus was exhibiting across the street from the high school and hundreds of school children were in the crowd. The lion was performing in connection with a side show in a small tent and around the cage stood society people. When the news of the lion's escape reached those assembled in the main tent, where the show proper was about to start, there was the greatest stampede ever made from a circus tent. The people crowded under tents and over stone walls, into adjacent buildings and up trees and telegraph poles.

Proprietor Washburn, of the circus, told several officers present to shoot the lion. He also offered \$1,000 reward for its capture. While a search was being made for the escaped animal, growls were heard coming from the tent in which the side show was held. The circus men resolved to capture the lion and get the reward.

Four men crawled under the tent and one of the circus troupes succeeded in throwing a lasso around the lion's neck. He was finally enticed into a circus wagon cage by a plentiful offering of meat. There was a shout of triumph as this was accomplished and the circus tents filled up again with the crowd.

Nero has the reputation of having killed three men and of late the trainer has found much difficulty in entering the cage with him.

LEFT DYING IN RIG.

STRANGE DEATH OF A FARMER IN RENFREW COUNTY.

The Horses Were Put in the Stable—Two Men Found Him in Helpless Condition, But Did Not Remove Him to Shelter.

Renfrew despatch: Left lying in his rig at night on the side of the road, with no covering, in a heavy down-pour of rain, when his horses were put into a neighboring stable, Michael Sholea died on Sunday, up the country. On Friday afternoon he left his farm to drive to Barry's Bay. Four miles from home he went into his sister's house near-by for a short time.

A mile further on a farmer named Retza met Sholea, who asked him where he could get a doctor, as he was sick. After dark that night two men from Barry's Bay saw a team at the side of the road and found Sholea hanging out of the rig, his head resting on one of the wheels. They thought him drunk, though he muttered something about getting a doctor. They hitched the horses and put them into Retza's stable, as it was raining heavily.

Sholea lay there all night and all Saturday morning. About 2 o'clock a farmer passing found him and took him home, where he died on Sunday. No doctor was summoned. His body, neck and legs were found to be all bruised, and his chest and back apparently injured, but no bones were discovered broken. No inquest was held, and he was buried on Tuesday. He left a widow, five sons, and four daughters.

ON AN ICE FLOE.

DR. GRENFELL'S THRILLING ADVENTURE ON LABRADOR COAST.

Forty Hours a Prisoner, and Nothing but Raw Dog Meat to Eat—Afraid to Lie Down Lest He Should Freeze to Death.

St. John's, Nfld., June 8.—Capt. W. Bartlett, of the steamer Strathearn, which has just arrived from the north, brings word of a thrilling experience which Dr. Grenfell recently passed through and which nearly cost the intrepid missionary his life. Late in the month of April the doctor set out alone one day to cross the Fish rocks, bound to Belvue to amputate a man's leg, and took with him a team of eight dogs and komatik with his gun and a case of surgical instruments. He was lightly clad, as the weather was fine, and he expected to make a quick journey, but had not been long out when conditions changed and there were signs of a storm brewing. Though he thought of returning, he had covered so much of the way that he determined it would be just as well to push on to his destination, and never for a moment imagined that the journey would prove to be almost his last one.

To avoid the obstacles inseparable from land travels in the northern wilds Dr. Grenfell was proceeding over the ice along the shore when suddenly the wind began blowing from the land. In less than an hour it had reached the velocity of a gale, and before the doctor could realize his position or make an attempt to return to the coast, the ice parted from the shore and began to move rapidly out to sea, taking him and his outfit with it. It was an intensely trying position to be in, but for hours the devoted missionary kept up his pace, urging his team to their greatest speed, hoping to effect a landing at some jutting point on the shore before the ice would clear it. In this he was disappointed, and when nightfall set in

he found that he had to spend the night on the floe.

This he was compelled to do, and a horrible time he had of it all through the long hours of the night. The wind continued to increase in fury, and by the time darkness set in he was alone on the ice several miles from the land, and going farther to sea at a rapid rate. To make matters worse, the dogs were accidentally driven into a bad spot, which consisted mostly of slob, and the doctor had much difficulty to save the komatik and dog team. He did this after great exertion, though he lost his gun, surgical instruments and some clothing which he carried. It was terribly cold, and to lie down was out of the question, as he had nothing but the komatik to recline on, and would freeze to death if he did so, therefore he had to keep running around on the ice, all night to keep up his circulation.

To add to the miseries of the situation, both Dr. Grenfell and his dogs soon began to suffer from hunger. Eventually this became so pressing that the doctor decided to kill some of the animals. Their carcasses would provide food for himself, and the remaining dogs, while their skins would furnish a much-needed covering against the piercing cold. Having lost his gun, Dr. Grenfell was put to the necessity of stunning the dogs with a stick and despatching them with his knife. In this way he killed four of the animals. He had a terrible time trying to skin the dogs in the cold, and time and again had to desist, but, believing that he might be days on the floe before succor came, he persisted, and eventually succeeded. The carcasses of some of the dogs were cut up and given to the other animals for food, and their skins kept the doctor warm. Had he not taken this precaution he would have perished from cold and exposure.

The cold was intense, and Dr. Grenfell had both his hands badly frost-bitten while skinning the dogs. How he lived through the hours until he was rescued he hardly knows. He was without food or water, except some raw dog meat which he forced himself to partake of to allay the pangs of hunger. To quench his thirst he had to eat snow, and when daylight dawned he was ten miles off the land. The day was well advanced when George Reid descried a man away off on the edge of the floe, accompanied by dogs. He immediately told his friends, they manned a boat, sailed off to the ice, and rescued the doctor, who was much exhausted and could hardly have lived through another night. On being taken ashore he was given every attention, and soon was himself again.

DOUBLE DROWNING. Such is Indicated at Barrie by Upturned Canoe. Barrie, Ont., despatch: What looks like a double drowning accident took place here some time yesterday. About half-past two, Norman McKnight and Percy Graham, two young men, 17 and 18 years of age, hired a canoe from Carley's boat house, and went out for a paddle. They did not return, and the upturned canoe was found later by Capt. Lyons near Strathallan, three miles east, on the southern shore of the bay.

The identity of the boys was not known at the time, but enquiry to-day revealed the fact that McKnight and Graham are missing. The supposition is that they went in bathing from the shore, pushing the canoe in front of them, and became exhausted. A search party is now patrolling the shore to see if any clothing or other trace of the missing lads is discoverable.

MAE O'REILLY ALIVE.

One of Mrs. Gunness' Alleged Victims Turns Up.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 8.—Mae O'Reilly, who Julius G. Treulson, judge, confessed to murdering on Sunday, was murdered on the Guinness farm at Laporte, Ind., arrived on Friday last from New York city and is the guest of friends.

Miss O'Reilly at first denied her identity, but later admitted it. According to the story told by Daniel F. Welsh, a member of the family with whom she is stopping, she has been employed in New York city during the past winter. Miss O'Reilly was married to Treulson in Albany in August, 1905. Treulson, a Texas realtor, was sentenced to Elmira Reformatory, and since that time Miss O'Reilly says she has had no correspondence with him and knows nothing of his actions.

She declares she was never in Laporte, Ind., and at the time when Treulson alleged that he and Mrs. Gunness killed her she was in Rochester. The police here believe that Treulson is mentally unbalanced.

THE COURT HAS FLED.

Important Witness in Berlin Court Scandal Missing.

London, June 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says it is stated that Count Edgar Wedel, who was Court Chamberlain of the late Emperor Victoria, mother of the Kaiser, and who was summoned to testify in the investigation of the perjury charge against Count Zu Eulenburg, has fled, and there is no trace of his whereabouts.

BANQUET TO LORD CREWE.

Lord Strathcona Presides at Function of Canada Club.

London, June 8.—Lord Strathcona presided at a banquet tendered to-night by the Canada Club to the Earl of Crewe. He expressed the conviction that penny postage would soon be universal. Lord Crewe expressed regret that his duties would prevent his attendance at the Quebec Tercentenary. Other speakers were Rt. Hon. Mr. Seeley and Hon. Charles Russell.

Convicts Shot Down.

Birmingham, Ala., June 8.—A desperate fight to liberate the convicts at the plant of the Alabama Manufacturing Company at North Birmingham by nine convicts. The guards fired on the men, and the day policemen of North Birmingham joined in the fusillade. Five of the convicts were shot dead, two of them being fatally wounded. Two others were captured, and dogs were put out on the trail of the other two.

T H I S O R I G I N A L D O C U M E N T I S I N V E R Y P O O R C O N D I T I O N