BANK OF ENGLAND.

Interesting Data About the World's Most Powerful Money Handler.

Celebrates its Second Centenary This Year—The Bank's Earning Power—Its Notes.

(New York Sun.)

In the current number of the Social Economist we find some interesting data relating to the most powerful of banking institutions, the Bank of England. The time is appropriate for reviewing the history of this remarkable establishment, since in the present year it celebrates its second century.

It is well known that the Bank of England was projected by William Paterson for the purpose of relieving William III. from the difficulties he experienced in raising the money needed for prosecuting the war with France. Patterson was a Scotchman, but his countrymen, in conjunction with Jews and Quakers, have long been excluded from employment in the institution, though the cause of the exclusion is said by the Social Economist to be unknown. It was probably the distrust with which the Jacobite proclivities of Scotchmen were regarded in the first half of the last century. Quakers would be barred out, because their principles would not permit them to use the resources of the establishment to further military operations. The discrimination against Jews is intelligent enough when we remember that the present century was well advanced before an Israelite was suffered to sit in the house of commons.

By the terms of the charter, which was received July 27, 1694, the sum of £1,200,000 ($6,000,000) was to be raised, and the subscribers were to form a corporation styled "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." The bank was to have the privilege of keeping the accounts of the public debt, paying dividends, and issuing notes, for which an annual allowance of £4,000 was granted. The whole of the capital was to be loaned to the government at 8 per cent.; this interest, with the allowance just named, gave the bank a revenue of £100,000 a year. Two years after the institution was started the capital was increased to £2,201,000. In 1710 it was again raised, this time to £5,560,000. On June 29, 1816, it was still further expanded to the present figures, £14,553,000, equal to about $72,700,000. The debt of the government to the bank which, as we have seen, was originally £1,200,000, was subsequently enlarged by various additions, until in 1816 it reached £14,680,000, one-fourth of which, however, was afterwards repaid. Since 1860 the amount has stood at £11,015,000, on which the bank now receives interest at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. We may here mention that the institution first issued notes in 1695; these were of the denomination of £20. The £10 notes were first put forth in 1759 and the £5 notes in 1793. For a time during the early part of the century notes of £1 and £2 were put in circulation, but in 1844 they were all withdrawn. At present no notes are issued for less than £5, and none for more than £1,000. The original charter gave the Bank of England the exclusive privilege of issuing notes payable on demand. Another fact worth remarking with regard to the notes is that they are all made in the bank building, and, when once paid back into the bank are never again put forth. After going through a process of cancellation they are kept for ten years and then totally destroyed. The notes, it is well known, are a legal tender everywhere in the United Kingdom, except in the bank itself, where, on presentation, they must be paid in gold.

The notes of the Bank of England are reputed the safest pieces of paper in the world. We are cautioned, however, by the Social Economist against the inference that the institution has never been in difficulties. It failed in 1696, the second year after its organization. Frequently during the early parts of its history it was subjected to runs, either due to political causes or started by jealous private bankers. Repeatedly have the management and policy of the bank been denounced; indeed, the controversial literature relating to it covers many shelves in the British Museum. There is no doubt that the criticism was sometimes well founded. The information, for instance, collected by parliamentary committees between the years 1797 and 1819 bears witness to the reckless conduct of the directors at that period. In the panic of 1825, in which no fewer than 770 banks in Great Britain failed, the Bank of England itself was shaken. Its accumulations of gold drifted away, owing to the turn in foreign exchanges, and in December the bank, which at the beginning of the year had over £14,000,000 in gold, had only £1,000,000 left. A way out of the difficulty was found in the issue of some £1 notes found in an old chest which had been forgitten, but which were discovered in the nick of time.

From 1695 to 1724 the Bank of England was installed in offices at the Grocers' Hall in the Poultry. About 160 years ago it moved to Threadneedle street, where it occupies a massive one story building covering over three and a half acres of ground, and holding the unique position of being situated in four parishes. In a part of the basement are barracks, where soldiers have been quartered from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. ever since the riots of June, 1780, when an attempt was made to sack the bank. In the vaults, where bullion, specie and other valuables are stored, may be seen a large collection of gold ornaments, rude in execution, but in many cases admirable in design; these are the residue of the Ashantee indemnity, much of which was melted down and coined. Passing from the building to its occupants, we observe that the governor and deputy governor receive each a salary of £1,000 a year. Of the twenty-four directors each receives an annual compensation of £500, but, to qualify for the office, he must hold £2,000 of the bank's stock. In all, there are no fewer than 1,050 persons employed in the bank.

We note, finally, the fact that makes this institution the centre of England's financial system; the fact, namely, that all other banks keep their bullion reserves at the Bank of England. According to the Social Economist this reserve if bullion is seldom allowed to fall below £10,000,000; it appears that from £10,000,000 to £14,000,000 is a fair daily average. As regards the bank's earning power we learn that the highest dividend ever paid by it was 27 1-2 per cent. in 1697, and the lowest was 4 1-2 per cent., during the years 1753 63. For twenty years the dividend has averaged about 10 per cent.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

Its Use in the Churches Discussed by the Synod.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—The matter productive of the greatest discussion at Saturday's session of the Anglican provincial synod was a motion of Rev. Prof. Clark to make such an alteration in canon XIII. as would allow the revised version of the Scriptures to be read in the churches in cases where clergymen preferred it. He contended that the revised version was an improvement on what was known as the authorized version.

The motion was seconded by N. W. Hoyles.

Ven. Archdeacon Smith thought that if there was one thing upon which there should be a uniformity in the church, it was in the matter of reading the Scriptures. Probably the revised version did more truly represent the meaning of the original manuscripts than did the authorized version; but still it seemed to him that there was not that unanimity on the part of scholars which would warrant the former being substituted for the latter, and more especially when the matter was left to the discretion of the individual clergyman, who might not be able to arrive at a judgment as to the respective merits of the two. That synod, the speaker held, would not be acting in the best interests of the church if it adopted the proposed change.

Rev. Prof. Worrell moved an amendment to the effect that as the matter was one which came under the jurisdiction of the general synod, the provincial synod did not consider it advisable to take action in the matter.

Ven. Archdeacon Roe explained that the same subject had been before that synod six years ago, when it was almost unanimously rejected. Not one of the great Protestant bodies had moved either hand or foot to authorize the use of the revised version, and for that synod to do what the church and Canterbury had refused to do would be a most extraordinary thing. Out of 36,000 alterations that had been made in the New Testament, he did not think that 1,000 of them would be found to be improvements. He was of opinion that if the book were to be sent back again for revision there would be vast alterations made in it.

Rev. Mr. Scott considered that it would be inadvisable to make any changes, as did also Walter Drake, whilst Judge Ermatinger supported Rev. Prof. Worrell's amendment.

R. Bayley remarked that if Rev. Prof. Clark's motion was carried it would permit the use not only of the revised version of the Scriptures, but of any other, the Douay, for instance, that a clergyman might think fit to use.

Rev. A. Brown pointed out that it had been the custom of the Church of England in Canada to keep in touch with the same church in the mother land, and for the synod to adopt the proposed motion would be to put itself in a very difficult position.

Ven. Archdeacon Brigstocke thought that the synod was not competent to pass judgment on either the merits or the demerits of the revised version. The fact of the existence of the revised version was one thing, and its use or adoption by the church was another. Take, he said, the history of the revised New Testament, and it was well known that the way the work was produced was never calculated for it to take the place of the authorized version in the Anglican churches. He considered that there was nothing to be said in favor of it. Was that synod, he asked, a small branch of the Anglican communion, going to do anything in the way of giving permission for the use of the revised version in the churches, when it had never been authorized by either Canterbury or York? If such a thing were done, he thought that the synod would hold itself up very justly to ridicule. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the synod would never give a vote in favor of displacing the authorized version of the Scriptures now used in the churches.

Judge Hanington argued that the adoption of the revised version would loosen the foundations of the church. He held that the effect of the revised version had been to undermine and unsettle the minds of the people of this and every other land. ("No, no.")

On being put to the vote both the amendment and the original motion were negatived.

FANGS IN HIS TONGUE.

An Inexperienced Snake Charmer Killed While Exhibiting.

Centreville, Ia., Sept., 15.—While exhibiting at the county fair here yesterday, Wm. Primmer, a snake charmer, was bitten on the tongue by a rattlesnake. He died last evening. Primmer was new at the business, and failed to have the fangs of the reptile removed, and when he fearlessly put the head of the snake in his mouth, the animal buried its poisonous fangs in his tongue.

RATHER APPROPRIATE.

(From Tid-Bits.)

One of the wholesale drapery houses has a new assistant whose father from the country went to see him the other day and was surprised to hear that all the salesmen had nicknames. He asked the floorwalker why his son was called "Jury."

"Oh," was the reply, "he is always sitting on cases."

Constipation, Headache, Bachache—the result of a disordered Stomach and Liver—cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

CHATHAM.

A Change Advocated in the County Councillors for the Parish.

Capt. DeGrace and W. G. Tait of Steamer Miramichi Sent up for Trial.

Chatham, Sept. 16.—The preliminary examination of Capt. Alex. DeGrace and W. C. Tait, charged with manslaughter by the verdicts of the coroners' juries in the Miramichi disaster case, was resumed before Police Magistrate McCulley Monday forenoon at 11.15. Samuel Thomson, clerk of the peace, appeared for the crown, and Hon. L. J. Tweedie, Q. C., and R. A. Lawlor for Capt. DeGrace and W. C. Tait respectively. Four witnesses were examined, Miss Matilda Stewart, sister of the deceased, Rhoada K. Stewart, was the first witness. She looked very delicate, and has evidently not recovered from the injuries received in the late Miramichi disaster. Her evidence, as well as that of Geo. Stothart, Chatham, and David E. Stothart of Black Brook, was a rehash of that given at the coroner's inquest. The court adjourned at 12.30 to convene again at 2.30 in the afternoon.

At the afternoon session William Sinnot, laborer, of Chatham, and Miss Nellie Burke of Douglasfield were examined. Nothing new was developed and the court adjourned till 8 p. m. to get the evidence of John Thompson, steward on the Miramichi.

Both Capt. DeGrace and W. C. Tait were present at the examination. Tait feels his position keenly, and seems very much depressed in spirits. Capt. DeGrace seems to act the part of a man who is willing to stand or fall by his actions, and seems hopeful as to the outcome of the case.

Chatham, Sept. 16.—About 8 o'clock tonight it was hinted that there was to be a meeting in the Temperance hall for the purpose of selecting temperance candidates to contest the parish of Chatham at the coming election. I turned my feet towards Temperance hall, and when I got there I found a few of the elect discussing life insurance around the good-natured square stove in that institution. The genial William Anderson was taking a most prominent part in the discussion, with our friend George Stothart a good second. W. S. Loggie seemed in oratorical trim and was only exceeded in his remarks by P. Campbell Johnson. After a while someone suggested that if we were going to have a meeting we had better be at it, whereupon D. P. MacLauchlan nominated W. S. Loggie chairman. The motion carried and the meeting, which at this time only numbered about nine, was shortly reinforced by the appearance of Messrs. Robinson, Coleman and Foley.

The chairman in a neat speech explained the object of the meeting, when D. P. MacLauchlan took the floor and made quite an oratorical effort, in which he showed he was not pleased with the present councillors and thought a change would be beneficial.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Geo. Stothart, Geo. Watt, Alex. Robinson, D. P. MacLauchlan, Wm. Anderson, John Coleman, A. H. Marquis, Alex. McKinnon, Jas. Frith, P. Campbell Johnson and the chairman.

The meeting was pretty well divided for and against the present councillors. Geo. Watt seemed to be the leading spirit against them and Alex. Robinson for them. Some hot shot passed between the two speakers. Mr. Watt claimed he was a temperance man, and Mr. Robinson told him that the only drink of liquor he (Robinson) had had in ten years he got from Mr. Watt. As time was drifting and nothing in the desired direction being done, Mr. Watt, seconded by Mr. Coleman, moved: That B. M. Moran and Wm. Kerr be candidates for the county council in the coming election, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that they are fit and proper men for the position. The motion carried with two or three in opposition.

A motion that a committee consisting of W. S. Loggie, Jno. Coleman and D. P. MacLauchlan be appointed to circulate a petition in favor of Messrs. Moran and Kerr was next carried.

The chairman tried very hard to make the choice of the meeting unanimous, but Mr. Robinson, Mr. Anderson and those who did not vote at all were found at the old stand when the discussion ended.

The meeting adjourned about 10.30 p. m.

B. M. Moran is a merchant and a very honorable man and would, no doubt, make a good councillor, while Mr. Kerr has been a councillor before and his record is good.

The examination in the Miramichi manslaughter case was resumed at 7 o'clock tonight. George Thompson, steward of the steamer Miramichi, Hiram Drillon and Peter Loggie of Black Brook and Robert Walls, pilot of Chatham, were sworn.

No new developments were made. The magistrate found the evidence sufficient to send Capt. DeGrace and W. G. Tait up for trial at the October session of the county court. The court meets on October 15th. Both Capt. De Grace and Tait were let out on bail. Messrs. Roger Flanagan and George Stothart went bail for Capt. De Grace in the sum of $500 each and the captain himself in the sum of $1,000, while Geo. Watt and Alex. Wilson went good for the appearance of Tait in the sum of $500 each and Tait for $1,000 on his own behalf. Tait leaves town for Hardwick tomorrow and Capt. De Grace resumes duty on the Miramichi.

BRITISH SHIPS BEST.

What a Study of Lloyd's Statistics Shows.

(Liverpool Journal of Commerce.)

The statistical summary of shipping losses during 1894 issued by Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping sets forth certain facts that should gladden the hearts of shipowners and all those who go down to the sea in ships under the British flag, whether as crews or passengers. Still, these interesting comparisons of losses and casualties can express only a tithe of the superiority which our sailing ships and steamers have over foreign vessels in the matter of safety. For example, the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, 28 per 1,000 of the vessels owned, compared with France 39 per 1,000 and Norway 64 per 1,000. Roughly speaking, then, so far as this compilation goes, Norway has a little more than double the percentage of losses that the United Kingdom has. Actually, if some system of weighting were introduced for the higher rate of speed attained by British ships as compared with those of Norway, the results would be much more decidedly in favor of our ships. Norway has not a single ship like the Campania, the Majestic, the Scot, the Caledonia and similar steamships making passage after passage at a speed and with a regularity bordering on the marvellous. Such splendid specimens of naval architecture run every risk from collision or from stranding that can possibly be imagined almost without accident of any kind. Yet, with ships as with men, it is the pace that kills. Hence the good monthly boats under foreign flags ought to show a smaller percentage of loss, caeteris paribus, than the leviathans whose passages are reckoned to the nearest second under the British flag. A northeast country shipowner not long since said that foreigners can sail their vessels and navigate them as safely as Englishmen, and do not have more losses than the English. Statistics are altogether opposed to this view, which is a discreditable reflection upon the ships and their navigators under the British flag. The more favorable percentage obtained by our merchant navy is not altogether to be attributed to better education or better seamanship. Our carrying craft as a general rule, to which every year there are fewer exceptions, are much more fit for their work than a large majority of the Norwegian wooden vessels. Moreover, they frequently carry larger cargoes than the foreigner. It is just possible that the superior education of the Norwegian officer and seaman prevents an even more unfavorable comparison for ships of their fatherland. This inference seems borne out by the fact that of the merchant navies having a total tonnage of over a million, the United Kingdom, the British colonies, the United States of America, France, Germany and Norway, as regards steamers, the average percentage of loss for the six countries is 2.3, whereas the percentage for the United Kingdom stands at 2.33. Hence, given better ships, apparently the higher education stands a better chance of coming to the front. For sailing vessels the six countries give an average percentage of 5.5 against 3.9 for the United Kingdom. Inquiries into the fate of missing ships are seldom worth the trouble taken with them. The principal witnesses are full fathoms five, and all else is conjecture. Those who believe that loss of life at sea is on the increase will not find it an easy matter to account for the persistent decrease from year to year of the vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, which are abandoned, are missing, or founder. In 1891 such vessels were shown at 62, in 1892 as 68, in 1893 as 62, and in 1894 as only 47. There is decidedly room for congratulation under this head. Strandings are, as ought to be expected, the most prolific source of shipping casualty. Fog shuts down when near the land, a master waits till the watch is about to be relieved and all hands on deck before taking a cast of the lead, and the ship goes ashore. Or perchance the master has left port provided only with a general chart of most intricate passages where too refined detail would be impossible. He either allows too much for the set of the sea surface, or not enough; or he may allow exactly what is laid down on the chart, based on insufficient information, only to find his vessel piled up, and the current running by her in just the opposite direction to that which the current chart led him to make the allowance he did. Shipmasters condemned by a court of inquiry for neglect of currents should take care to find out whether the nautical assessors always have the latest and most reliable information before them. No less than 42 per cent. of the casualties to steamers, and 48 of sailing vessels, are attributable to stranding. In the days to come this should increase, even though the absolute number of casualties decrease. Ships must of necessity become safer as the knowledge of floating structures is more extended, but accidents cannot possibly be provided against altogether. Coral reefs are growing continually in some parts of the ocean, solitary rocks crop up in the Red Sea and elsewhere not far from the tracks passed over by hundreds of fine ships, weather forecasting has not yet arrived at a state of perfection in any part of the world so that the shipmaster may put to sea confident of clear weather, and strandings will always form a considerable percentage of disasters to ships. Steamers and sailing vessels carrying badly stowed cargoes of grain in bulk are always liable to a short shrift, and apparently the courts of inquiry are not always capable of determining right off a ship's stability, having given precisely similar information to that supplied the shipmaster. Collisions again is another frequent source of disaster for the steamships. Much has been written to warn the navigator of the risk attending an attempt to manoeuvre in a thick fog by locating a sound signal. Too often the action resolved upon precipitates the very collision it was adopted to avert. Time is so short for decision even in clear weather that the officer of the deck needs to have all his wits about him, and be always well in evidence on a steamer's bridge. Taking everything into consideration, this summary of losses for 1894 clearly shows, if any evidence were wanting to that effect, that there are not any ships in the world's merchant navies so safe as those belonging to the United Kingdom.

A WOMAN OF A RARE TYPE.

There was once a woman who was suddenly called upon to provide a dinner for unexpected guests. She lived in a country town and the time of the year was between "hay and grass." Canned things had run out and green things hadn't ripened.

The woman called Bridget from the kitchen.

"Bridget," said she, "what is there in the pantry to eat?"

"Divil a thing," says Bridget.

"Aren't there any eggs?"

"Divil a wan!"

"How about chickens? Couldn't you kill a couple?"

"They're all asthray, mum, and sorra a wan cud I catch till roostin' time!"

"Then give us some boiled water and a grass salad," said the woman, for she was of the sort to die game.

That woman was one of the type too rare in the world. With her expediency came near being courage, and courage is the bright and shining virtue of heroes. The person who can conquer a crisis is of more use than a pontoon bridge to a retreating army. Don't be cast down by any circumstance but death, and keep even that at bay as long as possible. There is no such word as defeat to the brave, and the test of bravery lies more often in trifles than in threatenings of grave import. It takes more "sand" to stand against "little foxes" always in evidence than against tigers in the jungle. We may never be called upon to visit the jungle, but the vines that lure the foxes hang thick in every life.—Chicago Times-Herald.

ENEMIES OF THE BEES.

One would imagine that wasps and bees would flourish under the same or very similar conditions, yet it is not so in reality. Last winter was very hard on bees. Hardly an apiary came out quite scatheless, and many were nearly ruined. Nevertheless the wasp appears to be in a most flourishing condition and is creating more than the usual amount of irritation. Whether the creature does more good or harm one finds it difficult to determine. One often sees the wasp eating offal and carrying off grubs and performing other useful functions, but it also does a great deal of mischief, and seems to have a very fine taste for fruit, as it selects and destroys the very best. It is also a nuisance to any one of a very nervous temperament, for, though it does not exactly sting "on sight," it requires less provocation than a bee to do so.

The wasp is an undoubted robber of the bees, and many other creatures are enemies of these useful insects. Sparrows at this season may often be seen hovering about the hives, but there are beekeepers who think they kill only the drones and are therefore rather glad to see them. It is very difficult to settle the question conclusively, but it seems very doubtful indeed whether sparrows are able to distinguish between a fat drone and the ordinary working bee. The blue titmouse, however, leaves no room for doubt. He positively revels in bees and amply merits the doom passed on him and the sparrow shot that ends his career. Luckily he is very easily trapped.—Pall Mall Gazette.

POLITICS AND CRIME.

Prof. A. G. Warner Creates a Sensation at the Denver Prison Congress.

Denver, Col., Sept. 17.—A sensation has been created in the prison congress by a paper on "Politics and Crime," written by Amos G. Warner, professor of romances and social science in the Leland Stanford university of California, and read by John D. Dayden of Kearney, Neb.: "If the state itself is under the influence of criminals," said the doctor, boldly plunging into his subject, "How can it hope to reform criminals? Setting a thief to catch a thief, but setting a thief to reform a thief has never yet been defended. The representatives of states with whom criminals are most frequently brought into contact are policemen, police justices, sheriffs, sheriffs' deputies, and jail keepers, are only a shade, if at all, better than the criminals themselves."

The professor illustrated his meaning by giving details of the treatment given tramps, gamblers, prostitutes and the criminal classes generally. The paper started a warm discussion and brought out a number of protests.

Warden Hale of San Quinten, Cal., who for six years prior to assuming charge of the prison, has been sheriff of Almeda county, said he wanted to brand some allegations as of corruption in California as false. Mr. Hale thought it was shameful for a man of the standing of the professor to make such sweeping and general charges, and he could not sit still under them.

It was the sentiment of the delegates that a man of Prof. Warner's standing would not make such broad assertions unless he was able to back them up. The paper was ordered filed and thanks sent to the professor.

LYNCH LAW.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Lynch Two Negroes.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 17.—A mob of seventy men made an unsuccessful attempt last night to lynch Harrison Fuller and Frank Simpson, two negroes confined in the Henderson county jail at Lexington for attempting to outrage the widow Pomeroy and her sixteen year old daughter on the night of July 11th. The negroes were captured shortly after the crime and escaped mob violence. They were sent to Nashville, where they remained up to last week, when they were brought to Lexington for trial. A continuance of the case was ordered by Judge Taylor and Fuller and Simpson were returned to jail. Between midnight and day the mob went to the jail, broke open the two outer doors, and on reaching the cell of the negroes the crowd was fired upon by the sheriff and his deputies, seriously wounding Hugh Cook and slightly wounding two men, Jones and Joiner. The wounding of these men caused the mob to disband. The excitement in Lexington is intense and serious trouble is expected.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST

The Thirteen Inch Gun for the Use of the United States Navy.

Washington, Sept. 17.—A very successful test was made today at Indian Head of the thirteen inch gun for the navy, as well as the structure of the battleships upon which the heavy armor is bolted.

The plate was the same used in the test two weeks ago. In today's test a Wheeling-Sterling armor piercing shell, whighing 1,100 pounds, was fired from a thirteen inch rifle with 480 pounds of powder, a distance of 380 feet, with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second. It struck the plate upon the portion not injured by the previous shots, cracked it into three pieces, penetrated the plate and bulkheads supporting it and disappeared in the sand. It is buried very deep in the sand, though some experts thought it might come out far beyond. There was no doubt expressed among the officers that the shot would have penetrated any armor made, and in a ship equipped like that tested today the opinion was the shot would penetrate the ship and knock off the plate on the opposite side.

STEAM POWER.

That steam power is still and will continue to be for an indefinite period the greatest artificial force and consequently the greatest competitor of human labor is argued by an English writer from the standpoint that, as estimated in England, a horse costs ten times as much as steam power and human labor ninety times as much. From this necessarily follows, he says, the constant tendency to make machinery a substitute for laborers. Thus, ten years ago, the world's steam power was increased, as estimated, at the rate of 20,000 horse power weekly—according to reliable data, in fact the world's steam power in 1885 was five and one half times what it was in 1850 and it nearly doubled from 1870 to 1885, an increase of power in steam that enabled five men in 1885 to perform as much work as eight could in 1850 or, in a word, 40 per cent. of labor was saved or 40 out of 100 laborers could be discharged and yet the same amount produced. In England there is the largest amount of steam power according to population, and in the United States the largest amount absolutely.

GIANT OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Royal McKenzie of Duluth Towers Above His Associates.

Duluth, Sept. 13.—Patrolman Royal McKenzie was until a short time ago the tallest officer at the head of the lakes. A short time ago Gust Anderson, a coal heaver, was appointed on the police force at Superior, Wis., and as Anderson is a trifle taller and heavier than McKenzie, the championship medal has been handed to him. This does not disconcert McKenzie, who is still growing and hopes by the time he is a year older to have distanced even Anderson. McKenzie was twentysix years of age his last birthday. He came here from Huron county, Ontario, and now measures precisely 6 feet 10 1-2 inches in height and weighs 257 pounds and three ounces. He is a remarkagly well built man, and one does not notice his great height until he stands near a man of ordinary size, when the latter looks like a dwarf.

For the last year Patrolman McKenzie has been growing steadily, and is now nearly three inches taller than he was in September, 1894. He was appointed on the police force two years ago, and is by all odds the largest man in the department, although Detective Thomas Hayden is a close second, standing 6 feet 7 inches. The two men make a remarkably handsome team, and are as much service as a whole squad of ordinary sized men, as there is not a woodsman in the entire northwest who dares even wink crooked when they are around.

McKenzie can, standing in his stocking feet, touch with his finger tips a point almost ten feet from the ground, while Hayden can make a scratch just nine feet two inches high on the wall. McKenzie some years ago gained quite a reputation as a member of the Canadian tug-of-war team, and it is said that he was more than a match for any two men who could be pitted against him. He was born of very large parents, his father standing 6 feet 11 1-2 inches, and his mother 6 feet 1 inch, and each one weighing in the neighborhood of 250 pounds.

McKenzie is not ashamed of his great height and takes pleasure in performing seemingly impossible feats for the edification of his fellow policemen while around his station.

PORK PACKING AND PROVISIONS.

The Cincinnati Price Current of September 13 says: The returns show that western packers have handled 150,000 hogs for the week, compared with 145,000 the preceding week, and 175,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1 the total is 6,300,000, against 7,130,000 a year ago, indicating a decrease of 830,000 hogs. Prices have been further lowered, and at the close the average for prominent markets is 15 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower than a week ago.

No relief has come to the provision trade the past week in the way of a more consistent shaping of the markets. The distribution of product continues liberal, the manufacture of cured meats very small, the reduction of supplies is very decided, and the aggregate now remaining is in no way formidable, and yet values have lowered instead of assuming an improving tendency.

A careful observer in the provision trade has pointed out the fact that notwithstanding the yearly decline in the swine census in this country since 1892, with the manifest depletion of resources at this time, such conditions are lost sight of in contemplating the magnitude of the incoming corn crop; and further, that it has been the commonest of miscalculations to conclude that plenty of corn means plenty of hog product at the same time.

That there is to be no more available this season than there will be hogs and cattle to consume it is manifest, and is emphasized by the fact that in various districts in the west the price of corn to be delivered has already been fixed as low at 15 cents per bush. It is not in order to calculate that the winter prices of hogs are to be lowered proportionately to the possible level of corn. The plentifulness of corn in prospect has already created a strong demand, and advanced prices for feeding cattle, and both cattle and hogs will undoubtedly be fed into unusually good condition before marketing, which means a delay in the movement. It promises to be a remunerative season for those who have stock for feeding.

Taking in the whole situation, including present and prospective supplies of product, there is no good ground for the continuance of a tendency to lowering of values. If such tendency and such conditions be found to be due to option trading, then it is time that a proper and intelligent effort be inaugurated for ridding the packing industry of such an evil, if it can be done without results equally as unfortunate.

A young Pole, M. Stanislas Melker of Warsaw, won the $1,000 Rubenstein prize for the best pianoforte concerts at Berlin this year.

TO THE ELECTORS of the County of St. John:

GENTLEMEN—Sharing in the widespread belief that the Provincial General Elections are near at hand I have, after consulting a number of my friends, decided to become a candiate for your suffrages whenever the elections may take place.

In the brief space of an election card it is impossible to do more than to merely outline a policy.

I shall, if elected, strongly favor the one man one vote principle, with the extension of the franchise to women, under conditions exactly similar to those imposed upon men having the right to vote.

I shall favor the dividing of the province into electoral divisions, such divisions always to be made on the basis of representation according to population, each division to elect one member.

I shall advocate the reduction of the executive, as well as a marked decrease in the number of our representatives in the assembly; I shall also favor biennial sessions of the legislature.

I shall advocate the strictest economy in the administration of the finances of the province, consistent with the efficient maintenance of the several public services.

I shall strongly favor the simplifying of our educational system, by reducing the number of subjects required by the curriculum I shall also favor the withdrawal of state aid from the University of New Brunswick and the appropriation of the funds accruing from this saving to common school purposes.

I shall favor the appointment by the various municipal councils of all officials paid from the municipal treasury.

I shall favor government for the people regardless of the interests of the politicians. I shall strongly insist upon a purely patriotic management of affairs, and the introduction into our political life of sound Christian ethics.

At public meetings which I shall have the opportunity of addressing in your several localities I shall enlarge upon these and kindred topics.

Trusting that my views may commend themselves to your favorable consideration, and that on polling day you will give me a place on your ballots, I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL KELLY.

St. Martins, N. B., Sept. 13, 1895.