

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The United States Receives a Reply as to Mediation Offer.

Minister Dun Authorized to Send China's Reply to Japan.

Hsui Yen Captured by the Japanese in Three Hours.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The state department has received a cable reply from Japan, through Minister Dun at Tokyo, to the United States suggestion of mediation.

The Japanese legation at Washington has also received from the foreign office in Japan a cable stating that the reply had been sent, and stating its terms.

The cable to Secretary Gresham is in two parts, the first from the emperor himself giving imperial expression of good-will and saying that the wishes of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Japan direct.

The second part is more directly from Minister Dun, and expresses the view of the Japanese foreign office that as China has no minister at Tokyo to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially as the foregoing.

The action of the European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun would be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect eliminates Great Britain, France and other powers from being factors in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria will give her adherence, as her membership in the triple alliance makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy.

The position of Germany has been so closely analogous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might be substituted for the United States in the offer of mediation. As there is to be no mediation Germany's position maintains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan.

Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot consent to forcible intervention, which is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a peaceable settlement, such as would come through the offer of Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the recent offer of mediation by the United States on the ground that it is proposed to secure today's important developments which were fully covered by the Associated Press, in effect that Minister Kurino of Japan had been officially notified of the declaration and that the Emperor of Japan had taken the usual course of giving imperial sanction to the reply. In the general panic of this press association it also sent its clients positive misinformation as to what was the important fact that while Japan's answer was in terms a declaration, it was in effect an acceptance of United States Minister Dun as the one through whom China might make its offer.

Secretary Gresham has cabled Minister Dun to transmit such peace offerings as China might wish to make direct to Japan.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The Japanese legation has received the following cable: "A portion of the army under Marshal Yamagata attacked Hsui Yen, where the enemy's force was reported to be 20,000, November 8th, and captured the place in three hours."

London, Nov. 21.—A despatch from Shanghai says that the Japanese are within two miles of Port Arthur. It is added that the American cruiser Baltimore has gone to the Tung Chow, fearing that an attack may be made upon the American mission here.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Chen Yuen, which, as announced in a cablegram from Chefoo, grounded today while entering Wei Hai Wei, was a magnificent fighting machine, very much like the United States battleship Maine. She was built in Europe in 1882 and was of 7,430 tons displacement.

It would appear from the brief statement of facts in the cablegram that the ship fell victim to one of the torpedoes planted by the Chinese themselves to guard the entrance to Wei Hai Wei, which was the last of the great naval strongholds of the empire, save Port Arthur, now tottering to its fall. It was as well that Commodore Lin committed suicide, for he would doubtless have been decapitated as the result of his error. It is believed here that this loss has deprived the Chinese navy of its offensive powers. There remains the Ting Yuen, another powerful battle ship, and a few lesser ironclads, but without the aid of the Chen Yuen they would hardly dare to make an offensive campaign and probably will remain in port to assist in the defense.

London, Nov. 22.—A despatch to the Times from Shanghai, which will be published tomorrow, says that the efforts of foreigners to reach the Chinese wounded met with small success. The wounded Chinese mostly remain at Simingting, between New Chang and Moulden, the state of the country preventing the Chinese medical staff and the foreign volunteers from proceeding there. Wounded stragglers have reached Moulden and New Chang, and some of them have even

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE.

Where Hundreds of Tons of Blueberries Are Canned.

Important Fisheries and the Chief Commissioner's Favorite Sporting Ground.

The Finest Church to be Found in Any Place of Equal Population in the Province.

The waves of the Atlantic wash the shores of Tracadie, the settlement here on a gentle slope, looking out across a shallow lagoon, and a long low bar of sand, upon the waters of the gulf. When storms arise the billows break in thunder tones upon the beach, and toss their foaming crests far over it.

The settlement has a fine location, and presents to the eye of the visitor a pleasing picture. The people appear to be very well circumstanced and the place has thrifty air.

The fisheries of the adjacent waters are important, yielding cod, mackerel, lobsters, herring, haddock, hake, gaspereaux and smelt. Probably \$5,000 worth of smelt are handled by the dealers in the winter season. They are taken in bag nets. The cod and haddock are hard dried, the hake used chiefly for local consumption. J. & R. Young and J. Davidson probably handle each about 1,000 quintals of dry fish, and C. C. Turner about 600 quintals. Messrs. Young and W. Ferguson put up about 500 cases each of lobsters, but this industry has been declining for years. J. & R. Young put up about 2,000 cases in all, having two factories at Shipigan. The salmon are chiefly handled by F. G. Gayton of Bathurst and A. & R. Logan of Tracadie. About 270 tons were herring are taken for winter use and for lobster bait.

But another industry of vast and growing importance is that of canning blueberries. About 270 tons were put up there this year. J. H. Myrick & Co., a P. E. Island firm, put up 140 tons put up this year.

A. & R. Logan about 40 tons, and W. S. Loggie, J. & R. Young and W. Ferguson some 30 tons each. There are about 50 cases in a ton, which, valued at \$1.25 per case, would be \$62.50 per ton, or \$16,875 for the 270 tons put up this year.

All these blueberries are taken within a circuit of fifteen miles. The people go out—whole families—on the open barren for a week at a time, having some rough shelter for the night. They get about 25c per pall for the berries, and it is said good pickers will make \$1.50 per month, August and September. The product is shipped to Boston, New York, Chicago and other American cities. They are shipped by schooner from the wharf, erected at a cost of \$6,000, which supplies also come by schooner. The trade is done by probably fifteen miles around passes over this wharf, which is thus a great convenience.

A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

The Sun man called upon Rev. J. A. Babineau, the parish priest of Tracadie, and was courteously shown through what is probably the finest church to be found in any community of similar size in the province. The church and vestry cost \$38,000, half contributed in money and half in kind by the people, and not a dollar was asked from any outside source. The building is of gray stone, the foundation wall four feet and the main wall, which is 33 feet to the top of the roof, three feet thick.

The church is a masterpiece of the final painting and other interior finishing touches being done two years ago. The first service was held in it on January, 1884. After that the vestry was built, and the finishing of the church interior carried to completion.

The stone used was brought from a quarry seven miles away, partly on scows and some of it, hauled by teams.

The interior of the church is exceedingly rich and attractive in appearance. The design is gothic, and the designer of the whole structure was Thos. Raymond, of St. Roch, Quebec.

Two galleries extend across one end and along both sides of the building. The distance from floor to dome of the roof is 80 feet 10 inches.

The pews of the church were made by Scott, Lawton & Love of St. John, and the work reflects the highest credit upon their skill. The railing and ornamental front of the gallery were brought by schooner from Quebec, also the side altars, and a splendid main altar, costing \$900, will come from Quebec to be put in place during November.

The plastering of the church cost \$1,300, and both the plain and ornamental work were done with a care and skill that neglected no detail of smoothness or artistic finish. The painting of the pews, galleries, pillars, etc., of the interior was done by Sands, formerly of St. John, and is in keeping with the rest. The work is done in imitation of cherry. The pews are of ash, with a cherry veneer.

The tower is supplied with three fine bells from Troy, N. Y. The church is supplied with double windows, and at present it is heated by stoves, but a furnace will be added. There are handsome chandeliers, and the whole effect of the interior is extremely pleasing to the eye. In design and finish it is admirable.

The edifice will comfortably seat 800 people, and would of course contain many more on occasion. The choir is at present just behind the pulpit and near the sanctuary, and Rev. Father Babineau said he

THE SUNDAY SALOONS.

Dean Hole, of Rochester Cathedral, Thinks the Workingmen Should Have a Chance.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, who is now touring in this country, believes in open Sunday saloons, at least, open part of the time. In an interview he spoke of the subject thus: "While I cannot agree with the opinion of many that saloons should be open all day Sunday, I certainly think they should be open a part of that day. I don't know to what extent you are having people drink beer in this country, but the workingman in England must have his beer with his Sunday dinner and I cannot see any wrong in that. Some say, 'Let him buy it on Saturday night,' but he wants it fresh. The rich man can get his soda, his brandy, his whiskey, his wine, at his club on Sunday. Why must he have privileges the workingman may not have. Therefore, I say, have a certain time before the customary dinner hour when he can get it as he wants it."

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Arrival of the Special Envoy Causes an Outbreak of Robberies.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—Mail advices that have reached here from Madagascar show that the arrival at Antananarivo of M. L. Myre, the special envoy to present the demands of France to the Malagasy government, was marked by the outbreak of robberies and incendiary fires. The government made no effort to repress the disorder. The agents of the firm of Rebut & Sarraute, on the west coast of Madagascar, have been murdered by natives with assegais and their quarters sacked. One of the victims was a Frenchman, and the other a native of the island of Mauritius.

Prince Rakotemana and other relatives of the queen are preaching a holy war. Fanatics harangue the people, and are stirring them against the French by displaying the hearts and entrails of children found, they declare, in French residences. The Hovas, the ruling tribe, declare that the French kill and eat children. The Hova government has promised to protect English missionaries.

NO RIGHT TO EXPERIMENT.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 21.—In reply to a communication from the governor in regard to attempting resuscitation upon the body of an electrocuted convict, the attorney general says: "In my judgment, whether the governor or the prison committee has authority to grant permission for such an experiment. It becomes the duty of the authorities in charge to bury the body and not to deliver the same to any individual for the purposes of experiment."

ONE RINGING NOTE.

In a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russell Lowell, just presented to the college daily at Harvard, he says: "More scholarship is as useless as the collecting of old postage stamps."

W. C. T. UNION.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Four Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Divers and Sundry Work.

Miss Frances E. Willard Re-elected President, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens Chosen as Vice-President.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Delegates from every state in the union, with thousands of other wearers of the white ribbon, opened the twenty-first annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Yellow and white predominated in the decoration of the big auditorium, the white being the recognized color of the W. C. T. U., and the yellow being the same relation to the woman's suffragists.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president, called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, the first service being the responsive reading of the crusade psalm, by Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Mable Stewart and the president.

At the conclusion Miss Willard spoke feelingly of the late Mary Woodbridge, after which Mrs. Stevens of Maine called the roll of officers, superintendents and delegates. Following came the reading and adoption of minutes of the executive committee for two sessions.

The appointment of a vice-president at large was under consideration during the larger part of the morning session. After three instructive votes upon the subject the matter was finally laid over until tomorrow morning. The treasurer, Mrs. Barker of South Dakota, was appointed chairman of the finance committee.

After the singing of a hymn entitled Welcome Chieftain, Welcome, Miss Willard arose to deliver her annual address.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss Willard, Mrs. Alice Harris sang "Throw Out the Life Line," the audience joining in the chorus. The numerous cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read by the secretary.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, recording secretary, presented her report. The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, the first order of business taken up after devotional exercises, was the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of South Dakota.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, spoke briefly in the success of the past year and predicted that by the end of the twentieth century, the liquor traffic would come to an end.

Short addresses were given by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, representing the United Women's Society of Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. Blakelee, who brought greetings from Canada.

The reports of superintendents came next. Mrs. Ellen M. Grier spoke of the Loyal Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary B. Ingram spoke briefly as to the report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

Three delegates from the Catholic Total Abstinence society were then introduced, and Mrs. Leonard Lake in a long and impressive address, sympathy and co-operation with the movement. The department of prevention reports were next presented, followed by an address from Mrs. Annette Shaw of Wisconsin upon Eminent Temperance.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, reported on that subject, showing great progress along those lines. After a service, Mrs. Frances Zeiter spoke on the subject of physical culture. The recording secretary then read numerous further telegrams of greeting.

Reports of superintendents were taken up under the evangelistic department, the general topic being "What are the different departments grouped under the head of evangelism? How do we save from the sin of intemperance, and what results can each report contribute to the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the establishment of God's kingdom?"

When the afternoon session was resumed, the department reports were continued. Mrs. Emily D. Martin, national superintendent of the department of purity in literature and art, reported and recommended the reading of certain specified books and publications.

Mrs. Alice Robinson spoke briefly for the purity of the press.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse made a most entertaining report upon the women in temperance. The report was encouraging and was received with great enthusiasm. It was referred to the executive committee.

Mrs. Anna McCummins of South Africa, spoke briefly, telling of the enthusiasm of the white ribboners of the dark continent.

Mrs. Shorer of Wisconsin, wife of the shipowner who recently christened a steamship with water instead of wine, spoke briefly.

Mrs. E. A. Blair of California, who in two years travelled 12,000 miles by water, rail and canal, spoke at length. She had organized thirty-four temperance leagues. A large number of detailed reports were offered, which all indicated great enthusiasm in the work.

Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, who in 1874, issued the call for the convention in Cleveland, in which the W. C. T. U. was organized, and who presided over the convention, delivered the anniversary address as follows: "He pushed the polite woman at his side, who was soared half out of her wit, out to the

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE.

Where Hundreds of Tons of Blueberries Are Canned.

Important Fisheries and the Chief Commissioner's Favorite Sporting Ground.

The Finest Church to be Found in Any Place of Equal Population in the Province.

The waves of the Atlantic wash the shores of Tracadie, the settlement here on a gentle slope, looking out across a shallow lagoon, and a long low bar of sand, upon the waters of the gulf. When storms arise the billows break in thunder tones upon the beach, and toss their foaming crests far over it.

The settlement has a fine location, and presents to the eye of the visitor a pleasing picture. The people appear to be very well circumstanced and the place has thrifty air.

The fisheries of the adjacent waters are important, yielding cod, mackerel, lobsters, herring, haddock, hake, gaspereaux and smelt. Probably \$5,000 worth of smelt are handled by the dealers in the winter season. They are taken in bag nets. The cod and haddock are hard dried, the hake used chiefly for local consumption. J. & R. Young and J. Davidson probably handle each about 1,000 quintals of dry fish, and C. C. Turner about 600 quintals. Messrs. Young and W. Ferguson put up about 500 cases each of lobsters, but this industry has been declining for years. J. & R. Young put up about 2,000 cases in all, having two factories at Shipigan. The salmon are chiefly handled by F. G. Gayton of Bathurst and A. & R. Logan of Tracadie. About 270 tons were herring are taken for winter use and for lobster bait.

But another industry of vast and growing importance is that of canning blueberries. About 270 tons were put up there this year. J. H. Myrick & Co., a P. E. Island firm, put up 140 tons put up this year.

A. & R. Logan about 40 tons, and W. S. Loggie, J. & R. Young and W. Ferguson some 30 tons each. There are about 50 cases in a ton, which, valued at \$1.25 per case, would be \$62.50 per ton, or \$16,875 for the 270 tons put up this year.

All these blueberries are taken within a circuit of fifteen miles. The people go out—whole families—on the open barren for a week at a time, having some rough shelter for the night. They get about 25c per pall for the berries, and it is said good pickers will make \$1.50 per month, August and September. The product is shipped to Boston, New York, Chicago and other American cities. They are shipped by schooner from the wharf, erected at a cost of \$6,000, which supplies also come by schooner. The trade is done by probably fifteen miles around passes over this wharf, which is thus a great convenience.

A BEAUTIFUL CHURCH.

The Sun man called upon Rev. J. A. Babineau, the parish priest of Tracadie, and was courteously shown through what is probably the finest church to be found in any community of similar size in the province. The church and vestry cost \$38,000, half contributed in money and half in kind by the people, and not a dollar was asked from any outside source. The building is of gray stone, the foundation wall four feet and the main wall, which is 33 feet to the top of the roof, three feet thick.

The church is a masterpiece of the final painting and other interior finishing touches being done two years ago. The first service was held in it on January, 1884. After that the vestry was built, and the finishing of the church interior carried to completion.

The stone used was brought from a quarry seven miles away, partly on scows and some of it, hauled by teams.

The interior of the church is exceedingly rich and attractive in appearance. The design is gothic, and the designer of the whole structure was Thos. Raymond, of St. Roch, Quebec.

Two galleries extend across one end and along both sides of the building. The distance from floor to dome of the roof is 80 feet 10 inches.

The pews of the church were made by Scott, Lawton & Love of St. John, and the work reflects the highest credit upon their skill. The railing and ornamental front of the gallery were brought by schooner from Quebec, also the side altars, and a splendid main altar, costing \$900, will come from Quebec to be put in place during November.

The plastering of the church cost \$1,300, and both the plain and ornamental work were done with a care and skill that neglected no detail of smoothness or artistic finish. The painting of the pews, galleries, pillars, etc., of the interior was done by Sands, formerly of St. John, and is in keeping with the rest. The work is done in imitation of cherry. The pews are of ash, with a cherry veneer.

The tower is supplied with three fine bells from Troy, N. Y. The church is supplied with double windows, and at present it is heated by stoves, but a furnace will be added. There are handsome chandeliers, and the whole effect of the interior is extremely pleasing to the eye. In design and finish it is admirable.

The edifice will comfortably seat 800 people, and would of course contain many more on occasion. The choir is at present just behind the pulpit and near the sanctuary, and Rev. Father Babineau said he

W. C. T. UNION.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Four Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Divers and Sundry Work.

Miss Frances E. Willard Re-elected President, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens Chosen as Vice-President.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Delegates from every state in the union, with thousands of other wearers of the white ribbon, opened the twenty-first annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Yellow and white predominated in the decoration of the big auditorium, the white being the recognized color of the W. C. T. U., and the yellow being the same relation to the woman's suffragists.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president, called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, the first service being the responsive reading of the crusade psalm, by Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Mable Stewart and the president.

At the conclusion Miss Willard spoke feelingly of the late Mary Woodbridge, after which Mrs. Stevens of Maine called the roll of officers, superintendents and delegates. Following came the reading and adoption of minutes of the executive committee for two sessions.

The appointment of a vice-president at large was under consideration during the larger part of the morning session. After three instructive votes upon the subject the matter was finally laid over until tomorrow morning. The treasurer, Mrs. Barker of South Dakota, was appointed chairman of the finance committee.

After the singing of a hymn entitled Welcome Chieftain, Welcome, Miss Willard arose to deliver her annual address.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss Willard, Mrs. Alice Harris sang "Throw Out the Life Line," the audience joining in the chorus. The numerous cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read by the secretary.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, recording secretary, presented her report. The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, the first order of business taken up after devotional exercises, was the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of South Dakota.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, spoke briefly in the success of the past year and predicted that by the end of the twentieth century, the liquor traffic would come to an end.

Short addresses were given by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, representing the United Women's Society of Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. Blakelee, who brought greetings from Canada.

The reports of superintendents came next. Mrs. Ellen M. Grier spoke of the Loyal Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary B. Ingram spoke briefly as to the report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church.

Three delegates from the Catholic Total Abstinence society were then introduced, and Mrs. Leonard Lake in a long and impressive address, sympathy and co-operation with the movement. The department of prevention reports were next presented, followed by an address from Mrs. Annette Shaw of Wisconsin upon Eminent Temperance.

Mrs. Mary Hunt, superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, reported on that subject, showing great progress along those lines. After a service, Mrs. Frances Zeiter spoke on the subject of physical culture. The recording secretary then read numerous further telegrams of greeting.

Reports of superintendents were taken up under the evangelistic department, the general topic being "What are the different departments grouped under the head of evangelism? How do we save from the sin of intemperance, and what results can each report contribute to the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the establishment of God's kingdom?"

When the afternoon session was resumed, the department reports were continued. Mrs. Emily D. Martin, national superintendent of the department of purity in literature and art, reported and recommended the reading of certain specified books and publications.

Mrs. Alice Robinson spoke briefly for the purity of the press.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse made a most entertaining report upon the women in temperance. The report was encouraging and was received with great enthusiasm. It was referred to the executive committee.

Mrs. Anna McCummins of South Africa, spoke briefly, telling of the enthusiasm of the white ribboners of the dark continent.

Mrs. Shorer of Wisconsin, wife of the shipowner who recently christened a steamship with water instead of wine, spoke briefly.

Mrs. E. A. Blair of California, who in two years travelled 12,000 miles by water, rail and canal, spoke at length. She had organized thirty-four temperance leagues. A large number of detailed reports were offered, which all indicated great enthusiasm in the work.

Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, who in 1874, issued the call for the convention in Cleveland, in which the W. C. T. U. was organized, and who presided over the convention, delivered the anniversary address as follows: "He pushed the polite woman at his side, who was soared half out of her wit, out to the

THE SUNDAY SALOONS.

Dean Hole, of Rochester Cathedral, Thinks the Workingmen Should Have a Chance.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 21.—Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, who is now touring in this country, believes in open Sunday saloons, at least, open part of the time. In an interview he spoke of the subject thus: "While I cannot agree with the opinion of many that saloons should be open all day Sunday, I certainly think they should be open a part of that day. I don't know to what extent you are having people drink beer in this country, but the workingman in England must have his beer with his Sunday dinner and I cannot see any wrong in that. Some say, 'Let him buy it on Saturday night,' but he wants it fresh. The rich man can get his soda, his brandy, his whiskey, his wine, at his club on Sunday. Why must he have privileges the workingman may not have. Therefore, I say, have a certain time before the customary dinner hour when he can get it as he wants it."

THE DEMANDS OF FRANCE.

Arrival of the Special Envoy Causes an Outbreak of Robberies.

Marseilles, Nov. 22.—Mail advices that have reached here from Madagascar show that the arrival at Antananarivo of M. L. Myre, the special envoy to present the demands of France to the Malagasy government, was marked by the outbreak of robberies and incendiary fires. The government made no effort to repress the disorder. The agents of the firm of Rebut & Sarraute, on the west coast of Madagascar, have been murdered by natives with assegais and their quarters sacked. One of the victims was a Frenchman, and the other a native of the island of Mauritius.

Prince Rakotemana and other relatives of the queen are preaching a holy war. Fanatics harangue the people, and are stirring them against the French by displaying the hearts and entrails of children found, they declare, in French residences. The Hovas, the ruling tribe, declare that the French kill and eat children. The Hova government has promised to protect English missionaries.

NO RIGHT TO EXPERIMENT.

Albany, N.Y., Nov. 21.—In reply to a communication from the governor in regard to attempting resuscitation upon the body of an electrocuted convict, the attorney general says: "In my judgment, whether the governor or the prison committee has authority to grant permission for such an experiment. It becomes the duty of the authorities in charge to bury the body and not to deliver the same to any individual for the purposes of experiment."

ONE RINGING NOTE.

In a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russell Lowell, just presented to the college daily at Harvard, he says: "More scholarship is as useless as the collecting of old postage stamps."

W. C. T. UNION.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention at Cleveland, Ohio.

Four Thousand Dollars Appropriated for Divers and Sundry Work.

Miss Frances E. Willard Re-elected President, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens Chosen as Vice-President.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Delegates from every state in the union, with thousands of other wearers of the white ribbon, opened the twenty-first annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Yellow and white predominated in the decoration of the big auditorium, the white being the recognized color of the W. C. T. U., and the yellow being the same relation to the woman's suffragists.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president, called the convention to order at 9 o'clock, the first service being the responsive reading of the crusade psalm, by Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, Mable Stewart and the president.

At the conclusion Miss Willard spoke feelingly of the late Mary Woodbridge, after which Mrs. Stevens of Maine called the roll of officers, superintendents and delegates. Following came the reading and adoption of minutes of the executive committee for two sessions.

The appointment of a vice-president at large was under consideration during the larger part of the morning session. After three instructive votes upon the subject the matter was finally laid over until tomorrow morning. The treasurer, Mrs. Barker of South Dakota, was appointed chairman of the finance committee.

After the singing of a hymn entitled Welcome Chieftain, Welcome, Miss Willard arose to deliver her annual address.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss Willard, Mrs. Alice Harris sang "Throw Out the Life Line," the audience joining in the chorus. The numerous cablegrams and telegrams of greeting were read by the secretary.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, recording secretary, presented her report. The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

At the afternoon session, the first order of business taken up after devotional exercises, was the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of South Dakota.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, spoke briefly in the success of the past year and predicted that by the end of the twentieth century, the liquor traffic would come to an end.

Short addresses were given by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, representing the United Women's Society of Ohio, and Mrs. Dr. Blakelee, who brought greetings from Canada.

The reports of superintendents came next. Mrs. Ellen M. Grier spoke of the Loyal Temperance Union; Mrs. Mary B. Ingram spoke briefly as to the report of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist church.