him above the petty things of life; but until the year after, when the warden some correspondence which has been published since his death shows that this file against the wayden for having. The screne composure was more the character-istic of his literary productions than of his hay was not made by convict labor. the man himself. He was certainly quite One witness, Legere, swore to having seen Archie Martin, the warden's man, who as human as any of the rest of us. The as human as any of the rest of us. The was an ex-convict, making hay on story of one outbreak of temper on his warden's marsh with a convict. part is worthy of reproduction from the Boston Public Ledger, as throwing a strong

Stones of Venice wrote a hand only to be deciphered after long and patient study. It was therefore pardonable that the man ager of the firm should have addressed his reply to "J. Rucker, Esq." The answer was to the effect that if Mr. "Rucker" meant "bona-fide business" he could inspect the works with pleasure, tomorrow that the additional man would be employed about the grounds. From the time book it appeared the extra convict was employed in the winter months when the spect the works with pleasure, tomorrow that the additional man would be employed about the grounds. From the time book it appeared the extra convict was employed in the winter months when the same, as also with 309 days' work in 1893; also on his dyke, if he himself admits that some ninety-eight days' labor under Guard Hutchinson in 1892, have not been converted to show that the additional man would be employed about the grounds. From the time book it appeared the extra convict was employed in the winter months when the same, as also with 309 days' work in 1893; also on his dyke, if he himself admits that some ninety-eight days' labor under Guard Hutchinson in 1892, have not been converted to the same of the converted to the same of the converted to the same of the converted to the converted

Ruskin "went for" that devoted manager. Evidence was given that the warden lard were out, and got home late in the even-Here is a copy of his letter, registered, had a considerable area of marsh land ing. There was no account made for this written in pencil, and—be it noted—undated: "Messrs. — & Co.—Gentlemen: Hawe the goodness to copy the enclosed envelope in your best business hand, with all the t's crossed, like that. I'll crossyours for you in my way. And date your letter, as your 'tomorrow' without a date may be next year, and is now. Here is your 'bona fide business.' I care no more for your blasted foundry than about any other foundry; but I do care to know if your bell metal is good alloy or not; and your bell metal is good alloy or not; and I'll know whether it is or not without any further trouble of yours. If you any further trouble of yours. If you choose to send me some to test—well; if Each officer had a gang of convicts, and not, I'll break up the bells you have sent cach kept the time for his own gang. The to Mr. —, and let you know the quality dome on the salt marsh appears in stateof it; and let the public know, too. John ment 55, but he afterwards Ruskin. Learn, if you mean to have any

more 'bona-fide business,' my business sigand dignities: 'Professor Ruskin, D. C. L,. owned by the warden, were ditched as LL. D., F. G. S., Hon. Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and member of the Academy of Venice, Royal Kent Hotel, Sandgate, Kent." This registered envelope which enclosed these communications was perhaps even more extraordingly without saying where. Guard Chumbers, however, states there were over a dozen ditches made in 1894 on the salt marsh, account of any sort except a stock book

PENITENTIARY SCANDALS.

How Warden Foster Turned Convict Labor

TO HIS OWN ACCOUNT.

Ottawa, May 27—The report of the investigation into the conduct of Warden Foster of Dorchester penitentiary, con-Foster of Dorchester penitentiary, contains some interesting information in return the wood the warden claims to have given the prison. It is strange he neglected to gard to the use which was made of gov- enter it, as he was particularly careful

It has been abundantly proven that the It has been abundantly proven that the warden has used his position as warden for his own private gain and advantage by

There was no accounting made for this work. availing himself of convict labor without | wood, and no evidence whatever outside accounting therefor, and also of the guards, of the warden's own verbal statement to accounting therefor, and also of the guards, trades instructors and others under his from him. jurisdiction as warden of the penitentiary. The warden, since 1890, has been in the position to use convict labor with much profit to himself, whether he accounted quiring marsh land in that year and has gone on purchasing marsh at different time since, so that new he can acres of dyke marsh, and a large lot of salt marsh. In 1894, he purchased some 33 acres more of dyke marsh. The warden has admitted that previous to 1894 he had

the warden's marsh which was cut by convicts at that time is a raile and a half from the prison. In addition to having convicts cut his hay on his own property, in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts cut his hay on his own property, in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts cut his hay on his own property, in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts cut his hay on his own property, in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts cut his hay on his own property, in the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts at that time is a raile and a half the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts cut his hay on his own property, and the handwriting of Mr. Gray, the acconvicts at that time is a raile and a half the handwriting of the warden, excepting in the Conservation of the warden, excepting the handwriting the hand he was accustomed to buy grass standing and have it made by convicts, for which about the item, and does not remember work no charge was made. There is on that he was present when the statement statement, No. 57, of haying for the war was made up, though the balance of it, den handed in to the accountant by the warden, in which among other items, he work done by him on the dyke charges himself with 67 days' liaying at 30 cents per day. This statement is dated September 3, 1895. The warden says

and that this was for haying done for him in 1894. He does not state who did the having for him or where he got this time, and no statement was handed in to the accountant by the officer in charge of the men. No charge was made for the haying of the joists of the floor, and the cleaning of the house by Guard Chambers with convicts, and the laying of the foundation for the furnace, and cleaning out of the drain, by Guard McDougall with convicts, was not accounted for. The explanation of the

file against the warden for haying. The

light on the eccentric side of the great man's character.

It seems that ten years ago Mr. Ruskin wrote to a well known firm of iron and bell founders in London making some inquiries about their bell metal, and expressing a wish to inspect their works. Now, it is notorious that the author of The Stones of Venice wrate a hund only to be seen that the control of the great man's character.

Martin was also contradicted.

Martin was discharged from the prison in February, 1895, and consequently would have the convict helping him on the warden's marsh in the haying season of 1896, the warden has not since had his thay made by convict abor. The haying referred to above is not intended to include that done on the Willow Farm marshes.

The Warden, for Several Years.

spect the works with pleasure, tomorrow if he liked. In addition to miscalling his correspondent, this gentleman committed there would not be about the grounds. He then stated that he had two convicts whenever he wanted them, and one looked after his barn. He said he had the right to take as many as he liked to work about his place. There was no guard over these men and no charge was made for their work.

Some days' work in 1893; also on his dyke, being 300 days under Guard Corcoran and nine days under Guard Chambers. In the winter of 1892-3 Guard Legere, with a prison team or teams, and some five convicts was sent by the warden to the woods between four and five miles about his place. There was no guard over these men and no charge was made for their work.

warden states that the ditching he had dome on the salt marsh appears in state-

ary. It was addressed: "Messrs. —— & however, states there were over a dozen ditches made in 1894 on the salt marsh, by him and Legere, and that the latter den without consulting Legere.

The Cattle of the Warden. March 24, 1894. There is no statement whatever entered against the warden for about entering statements of wood in "special account," to which I shall refer-later. He could not explain how he ar-

I Have Grave Doubts adequate, was made to the prison for this work. Guards and convicts have been emurderer. ployed pressing the warden's hay and hauling it to the railway station with A Big Procession Held in Westville prison teams, and no account is given of this work or charge made against the warden for the same. This seems to have occurred several years; and hay, which the and that there was no charge made against init for it. There is no way of finding out how much work there was done in this way by the convicts for the warden as the entry in the "guards" would smply be "haying" and would not state where the haying was done whether on the prison marsh or on the warden's marsh which was cut by

Work, Done at the Willow Farm, on the orders of the warden, such as the

foundation and the drain is that he did not consider that any charge should be made as it was in the interests of the building, of which building he shortly afterwards became the owner. When anything was wrong with the warden's horses, they were attended at the prison by a convict who is a veterinary surgeon This man on different occasions castrated colts for the warden. There is no harge made against the warden for any of these services. It is difficult to find out what work

was done for the warden by The Different Trade Instructors.

as they kept no proper books (excepting the tailor), and it appears to have been the exception when the warden issued a requisition for work he required. For instance, a hay press was repaired for the warden, which repairing must have taken some little time, from the evidence given of its nature, and which is wholly unaccounted for. There is work on the warden's dyke which is unaccounted for in any way by him. He himself admits

Each of the remaining 13 charges are

In my opinion the memory of the warden was quite as defective as that of more 'bona-fide business,' my business signature."

Swears He Does Not Know

who did his ditching in 1894, who it was he instructed to do that work, or with whom he settled for it. It therefore seems letter bore the following Kyrielle of titles clear that the salt marsh, and buck marsh attention to the warden's reports to the inspector, in nearly all of which he reaccount of any sort except a stock book containing entries of charges for the ser-vices of his stallion. However, when this London, E. C. (?), or W. C. (?), or S. E. was with him nearly all the time while he was engaged at that work. The charge against the warden in statement 55 by Chambers, is for 65 days labor. Both of these statements are in the handwriting sonable to believe that the warden should of the warden. Legere states he kept no account of the work at all, and that the continually buying and selling wood, hay, entries in his time book is "working in cattle and horses, selling coal and pas-the woods," where he was employed imditching. It would seem, therefore, that this statement was prepared by the war- wish also to call your attention to the fact that a very large part of the warden's defence in connection with the cat-tle, horse and farm transactions consome 30 or 40 head, at the Willow Farm sists of his own evidence, and that of Mr. Pipes who was a party to the swaps and exchanges as well as to the alleged settlements of the Willow Farm crops, There Were Stripes at Work in His

Hay Fields and Digging His

Ditches--The Services of the In
structors Were Also Freely Itilized

Disconting the prison under the agreement over this farm was supposed to do this work. I shall refer to this in the portion of this report bearing on the Willow Farm. There was some wood cut in the woods in this place an Marca, 1834, for the warden's own residence, and for sale to the guards by him. This work was done by Guard Chambers with a gang of centregularities mentioned in the evidence of the Willow Farm crops, in connection with which settlements all statements all statements all statements all statements all statements all statements are connection with which settlements all statements all s structors Were Also Freely Utilized

victs, and Guard Colborne assisting. Mr. Chambers' statement in his time book gives seven men at this work six days for the week ending March 17, 1894, and eight the week ending memory details of transactions several ways for five days in the week ending. the week ending March 17, 1894, and eight men for five days in the week ending tentiary since 1896 has shown a great im provement as compared with that pre-vious to the said date, as but little traf-ficking has gone on between the prison

RETURNED EMPTY-HANDED. Detective McCaskill Failed to Find an

Indian Murderer.

Ottawa, May 24.-Detective McCaskill, of Montreal, who was some 200 miles up Gatineau looking for the Indian who murdered Fur Trader McCabe, recently re turned here tonight without his man, as that any return whatever, adequate or in der took place. It was impossible to obtain

Nova Scotia. Westville, N. S., May 24-(Special)warden sold to some of the guards, was delivered by convict labor with prison consisting of militia, Odd Fellows, Sons teams, as was also the case with hay obtained by the warden from the prison and Army and 600 school children took place shingling was done or who did it. The said statement filed at this time (55) was in the handwriting of the warden, excepting in the Conservative interests was held. It was addressed by

Send for Li

SEVEN (27) of our students who obtained good positions between January 1st and March 31st, the three dullest business months in the year. Also for catalogues of our business and shorthand courses, which enable our students to accomplish this.



WHERE TOILERS ARE

THE WORLD'S FIELD OF EMPLOY-MENT AND ITS RIGHTS.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

dency of Our Time Is to Make the Chasm Between Employer and Employe Wider and Wider-Duties Which Should Be Interchangeable

Washington, May 20. - At a time when in various districts labor troubles are existing or impending the effort Dr. Talmage makes in this discourse to bring about a better feeling between both sides of this difficult question is well timed; texts, Galatians v, 15, "But if ye bite and devour one another take heed that ye he not consumed one of another," and Philippians ii, 4, "Look not every man on his own things, every man also on the things of About every six months there is a

great labor agitation. There are violent questions now in discussion between employers and employes. The present "strikes" will go into the past. Of course, the damage done cannot immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether right or wrong, always injures laborers as well as cap-You will see this in the starvation of next winter. Boycotanarchy. God never blessed murder. The worst use you can put a man to is to kill him. Blow up to-morrow all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson and the Rhine and all the fine houses on Madison Square and Brooklyn Heights and Rittenhouse square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stones will just fall back on the bare hands

of American and European labor. The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are the demented coadjutors. Years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland only turned decidedly insolent. As to witnesses being being hostile to him, I beg to call your lions of sympathizers. The attempts to blow up the house of commons in London had only this effect — to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England. In this country the because the offenders do not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was own-ed by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it be cause it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king. with a stick in his hand — a stick with which he sometimes struck the officers of state-said to the miller the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said. "Your man 'Now, I have offered you three times how." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and defiance of the law will never accomplish anything; but righteous-ness and submission to the law will

But gradually the damages done the laborer by the strikes will be repaired, and some important things ought now to be said. The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between employer and employe wider and wider. In olden times the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm, worked side by side with their employes, working sometimes at the same bench, dining at the same table, and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establishments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm.

All that is changed, and the ten-dency is to make the distance two worlds. between employer and employe wider and winder. The tendency is to make the employe feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel: "Now, my laborers are only beasts of burden; I must give so much money for so much drudgery, just so many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat." In other words. the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends. That feeling was well described by Thomas Carlyle when he said: "Plugson of St.
Dolly Undershot, buccaneerlike, says to his men: 'Noble spinners, this is the hundredth thousand we have gained, wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The £100,000 is mine, the daily wage was yours. Adieu, noble spinners! Drink my health with this groat each, which I trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to employers as such, although what I

What is said to be the oldest living lived for 150 years.

have to say will be appropriate to both employers and employes.

The behavior of a multitude of

laborers toward their employers during the last three months may have induced some employers to neglect the real Christian duties that they owe to those whom they employ. whom I confront face to face and ome that all shipowners, all capitalists, all commercial firms, all master builders, all housewives, are bound to be interested in the entire ago some one gave three prescrip-tions for becoming a millionaire:
"First, spend your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people; secondly, have no anxiety about the worriments, the losses, the disappointments, of others; thirdly, do not mind the fact that your vast wealth implies the poverty of a great many people." Now, there is not a man here who would consent to go into life with those three principles to earn a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and

women in your service. wages as are reasonable and as your what others pay. The right of a laborer to tell his employer what he must pay implies the right of an employer to compel a man into service whether he will or not, and either of those ideas is despicable. any employer allows a laborer to say what he must do or have his business it, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to the principles which, carried out, would dissolve society. Look over your affairs and put yourselves in imagination in your laborer's place, ting and violence and murder never and then pay him what before God pay. They are different stages of and your own conscience you think you ought to pay him.

Do not be too ready to cut down

ject. Malachi: "I will be a swift against all adulterers and against those who oppose the hireling in his wages." Leviticus: "Thou shalt not keep the wages of the hireling all night unto the morning." Colossians: "Masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven."

get another," when you know they cannot get another. As far as possible, once a year visit at their home your clerks and your workmen. That discharged hands for good or bad reason, obstructions on the rail tracks, in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the state of the without any fire in winter, and in summer sweltering in ill-ventilated apartments. You will find out how much depends on the wages you pay or withhold.

look well after the physical health of their subordinates. Do not put on them any unnecessary fatigue. I female clerks in our stores should be compelled to stand all day and through those hours when there are but few er no customers. These peoweariness enough without putting upon them additional fatigue. Unless these female clerks must go up and down on the business of the store, let them sit down. But, above all, I charge you,

employers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employes. First, know where they spend their evenings. That decides everything. You do not want around your money drawer a young "Jack Sheppard." A man that comes into the store in the morning ghastly with midnight revelry is not the who spends his evening in the so-ciety of refined women or in musical or artistic circles or in literary improvement is the young man for your Do not say of these young men,

"If they do their work in the business hours, that is all I have to ask." God has made you that man's guardian. I want you to understand that many of these young men are orphans, or Worse than orphans, flung out into society to struggle for and a plank is pitched after him, and then he is told to take that, and swim ashore. Treat that young man as you would like to have your son treated if you were dead. Do not tread on him. Do not swear at him. Do not send him on a useless errand. Say "good morning" and "good night" and "goodby." You are deciding that man's destiny for ciples.

Titus Salt had wealth which was beyond computation, and at Saltaire, England, he had a church and a chapel built and supported by himself — the church for those who friends and work people without being moved. I feel greatly honored by the presence of the nobleman at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work people. I hope to draw around me a population that will enjoy the beauties of this neighborhood—a population of well paid, contented, happy opera-tives. I have given instructions to my architect that nothing is to be spared to render the dwellings of the operatives a pattern to the country,

Toronto, May 23-(Special)-The Telegram's special cable from London says: creature in the world belongs to Mr. Gunner F. C. Brewer of E Field Battery, Walter Rothschild. It is a giant torcoise, Royal Canadian Artillery is dangerously ill weighing a quarter of a ton, and it has lived for 150 years.

Weighing a quarter of a ton, and it has lived for 150 years.

A Orange River Hospital. Before enlisting he belonged to the 10th Field Battery, his home being in Woodstock, N. B.

and if my life is spared by divine Providence I hope to see contentment satisfaction and happiness around

That is Christian character demon-That is Christian character demonstrated. There are others in this country and in other lands on a smaller scale doing their best for their employes. They have not forgotten their own early struggles. They remember how they were discouraged, how hungry they were and how cold and how tired they were. how cold and how tired they were, and, though they inay be 60 or 70 church and Sabbath school work and was years of age, they know just how a boy feels between 10 and 20 and how a young man feels between 20 and of the results of the 30. They have not forgotten it. Those wealthy employers were not this place. originally let down out of heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker basket satin lined, fanned by cherubic wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose rocker misfortune put her violent foot and tipped them into the cold world. Those old men are sympathetic with boys.

And then I charge you not to put this place.

This place,

During the same week there died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. D.

Strong, Moneton, Benjamin Keith, at the age of 83. He was born in Canaan, Queens county, where he fived all his life till this spring, when he moved to Moneton. He was a man eminently respected by all who knew him, and a prominent Liberal in politics. He leaves a widow and four And then I charge you not to put unnecessary temptation in the way of children to mourn their sad loss.

your young men. Do not keep large sums of money lying around unguarded. Know how much money there is in the till. Do not have the account books loosely kept. There are temptations inevitable to young men, and enough of them, without your putting an unnecessary temptations. enough of them, without your put-ting an unnecessary temptations in their way. Men in Wall street, having 30 years of reputation for honesty, have dropped into Sing Sing and perdition, and you must be careful how you try a lad of 15. And if he do wrong do not pounce on him like a hyena. If he prove himself un-worthy of your confidence, do not call in the police, but take him home. Tell why you dismissed him to those who will give him another chance. Many a young man has done wrong once who will never do wrong again. Ah, my friends, I think we can afford to give everybody another chance when God knows we should of the bill to enable women to be elected all have been in perdition if he had aldermen and councillors in the new wages. As far as possible, pay all, all have been in perdition if he had addermen and councillors in the new borough councils, formed under the Londen of Bible teaching on this subject. Malachl: 'I will be a swift tory, or mill or barn or store, you in the House of Commons today by a vote witness against all sorcerers and are inexorable with young men God of 248 to 129. The secretary of state for

moving among your young men you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek or you hear him coughing behind the counter, say to him, "Stay home a down are the search of the s a question between you and your employe so much as it is a question between you and God.

Do not say to your employes,
"Now, if you don't like this place"

"Now, if you don't like this place"

"Ind the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the fundamental than the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the hills." If his mother die, do not demand that on the day after the hills." least a week to get over that which he will never get over.
Employers, urge upon your

are so many hostile to religion. Ziethen, a grave general under Frederick the Great, was a Christian. Frederick the Great was a skeptic. One day r withhold.

Ziethen, the venerable, white haired general asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excused. A few days after Ziethen was never could understand why the drivers on our city cars must stand all day when they might just as well sit down and drive. It seems to me most unrighteous that so many of the female clerks in our stores should be compared by the driver and said: "For your missty I have risked my life." your majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battlefield, and for your majesty I would be willing ple have aches and annoyances and at any time to die; but you do wrong when you insult the Christian relig-ion. You will forgive me if I, your old military servant, cannot bear in silence any insult to my Lord and my Frederick the Great leap-feet, and he put out his rowly escaped with their lives. Saviour." Frederick the Great I ed to his feet, and he put out hand, and he said: "Happy Ziethen! Forgive me, forgive me!"
Oh, there are many being scoffed at

for their religion, and I thank God there are many men as brave as Ziethen! Go to heaven yourself, O em-Ziethen! Go to heaven yourself, O employer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buying and selling and through with manufacturing and building, and God will ask you: "Where are all those people over whom you had so great influence? Are they here? Will they be here?" O shipowners, into what harbor will your crew sail? O you prockant green are those young residence here aged 97. merchant grocer, are those young men that under your care are providing food for the bodies and families of men to go starved forever? O you manufacturers, with so many wheels flying and so many bands pullthe watchers of your establishment working out everything but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care 5, 10, 20 years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness and teach us to live for others and not for ourselves! Christ sets us the example of sacrifice, and so do many of his dis-

Greatest Bauquet in History.

The greatest banquet in history and a chapel built and supported by himself — the church for those who preferred the Episcopal service, and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the opening of one of his factories he gave a great dinner, and there were 3,500 people present, and in his after dinner speech he said to these people gathered; "I cannot look around me and see this vast assemblage of and fish, meat and fowl by the ton. spoons in proportion, 40,000 rolls, and fish, meat and fowl by the ton. The banquet was part of the centenary celebration of the events of 1789.

Four persons out of every 3,000 ail. or are fugitives from jus Their total number is 90,000 out of a population estimated at 70,000,000. Only six per cent. of all those who have fallen foul of the law are women.

Chief of the Engineers.

Milwankee, May 23-Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood Deaths at Havelock,

Havelock, May 22-Havelock has been saddened during this month by the deaths of several of our most prominent people.

prominent merchant and lumberman of this place passed away after a lingering illness. He leaves a wife and three little daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. He was buried from his house by the Rev. Mr.

May Not be Grammatical but the House of Commons Has Decided That Women May Hold Office.

London, May 22-Nothwithstanding government opposition the second reading of the bill to enable women to be elected

Four Years for Killing His Father.

Toronto, May 23.—Arthur McIntyre, the 12-year-old lad who shot and killed his father, Peter McIntyre, on May 10, was tried yesterday on the charge of manslaughter at the assizes before Justice Street and found guilty. The trial occupied the entire day. The jury coupled with its vertict a strong recommendation to mercy. The boy was sentenced today to four years in the Mimico reformatory.

Lord and Lady Minto in Toronto.

Toronto, May 23.-The governor general an ived today from Ottawa, a companied by Lady Minto and staff. The party will remain until Sunday night, occupying rooms in the parliament buildings. A splendid programme has been arranged for the entertainment of the vice regal visitors dwing their stay.

during their stay. Tobacco Goes Up in Smoke.

Danville, Va., May 22-Fire broke out to-Danville, va., May 22-Fire to toke dat or day in the tobacco warehouse and factory district and was got under control only after two of the largest warehouses in the coun-try, two factories and a storage warehouse, filled with the best leaf tobacco were destroy-

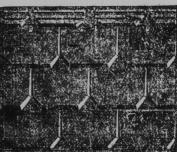
To Address Moncton Liberals.

Moneton, May 23-E. M. McDonald, M. P. P., of Pictou, is billed to address the Moncton Liberal Club next Mon-

residence here, aged 97. Rev. Alexander Burns.

Toronto, May 23.—Rev. Alexander Burns, D. D., LL. D., ex-president of the wheels flying and so many bands pulling and so many new patterns turned out and so many goods shipped, are the spinners, are the company are the spinners, are the company are the spinners. here of inflammatory rheumatism, aged 66. He leaves a widow, two daughters

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