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10

JAPAN WOULD HAVE AMERICAN ALLIANCE

BARON OZAWA, EMPEROR'S REPRESENTATIVE, SPEAKS WITH AUTHORITY.

NEW YORK, May 18.—"Japan has looked earnestly for an alliance with the United States, because in substance we have always been regarded in this country as the real ally of the Japanese. We are desirous of having such an alliance if it could be arranged. As long, though, as any misunderstanding like the anti-Japanese feeling in San Francisco exists, it might not be possible to bring about an alliance."

Thus spoke Baron Ozawa, member of the House of Peers and special representative of the Emperor of Japan. The baron, who is the vice-president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, was commissioned by his majesty to ascertain the existence of anti-Japanese feeling in this country and express the thanks of the emperor to those Americans who aided the Japanese during the severe famine in north-east Japan after the war with Russia.

Baron Ozawa said that he would report to the emperor that he found no evidence of anti-Japanese feeling existing anywhere in the country outside of San Francisco.

Asked if Japan intended to allow the "open door" to the world in Manchuria, Baron Ozawa said:

"There is no question about the open door in Manchuria. Even before the war with Russia we hoped for an open door, and it was for this and the peace of the world that we fought in the Far East."

Baron Ozawa said that Japan had no dreams of further territorial expansion in the Pacific and declared that it was unnecessary for her to acquire other possessions.

Voiceless Vows Broken

LONDON, May 16.—What is believed to be the first breach of promise case in which both parties are deaf and dumb is down for hearing before the Johannesburg High Court. The plaintiff is a pretty Boer girl, and the defendant is the son of the proprietor of the Grand Station Hotel Jeppestown.

Emmerson Getting Busy

FREDERICTON, N.B., May 16.—Hon. H. R. Emmerson is in the city conferring with counsel regarding the libel suit against the Fredericton Gleaner. It is understood that in addition to the civil action instituted against the Gleaner Co., Mr. Emmerson has advised his counsel to proceed against Managing Director Crockett on the charge of criminal libel.

James Won't Return

TORONTO, May 16.—It is reported today on first class authority that D. B. Hanna has been appointed General Manager of the Canadian Northern Railway. Hanna is third vice-president. James will not return to the road's service. Several other changes are being arranged, and R. J. Fleming, manager of the Toronto street railway, will soon enter the service of the Canadian Northern.

WOMEN IN FINNISH DIET

Equal Suffrage a Settled Thing in the Land of Wizards

HELSINGFORS, Finland, May 17.—Women in Finland are now as free politically as those of Idaho, Utah or New Zealand. There are nineteen women members of the newly elected Finnish diet, and anyone of these may be elected president, or may hold any other office under the diet.

During the election women showed more interest than men. In Vyborg province eighty per cent. of the women voted, as against 67 per cent. of the men.

In many cases women voted against the candidates supported by their husbands and this took place without any recorded case of domestic trouble arising. At Abe, a woman socialist, was defeated by her own husband, a member of the Swedoman party.

The only political limitations now existing against Finnish women is that they cannot become members of the senate. The senate, Finland's cabinet, is nominated by the Czar from among influential politicians, and nobody except the czar can repeal the law forbidding women to be senators.

STEEL KING WEDS MABELLE GILMAN

COREY AND ACTRESS LINK THEIR FORTUNES AMID EMBLEMS OF PURITY.

NEW YORK, May 17.—William Ellis Corey, the millionaire steel king, who deserted the wife after she had struggled through poverty with him, for Mabelle Gilman, an actress, has been wedded to the object of his infatuation.

There were neither bridesmaids nor best man. The bride did not carry a bouquet, but wore a jewel, the gift of the infatuated financier.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Clarke, a local preacher, attached to a mission.

The Corey party had the use of six rooms on the third floor of the Hotel Gotham. There were thirty persons in all. The guests were received in a reception room decorated with dogwood blossoms and smilax.

After a suitable interval Mr. Corey brought down Miss Gilman and presented her to the company. Then the party proceeded to the dining room, which was decorated with bridesmaid roses and smilax. In the center of the table was a huge bouquet of bridesmaid roses and lilies of the valley, the latter signifying purity.

After dinner the party passed down a long hall decorated with dogwood blossoms and snowballs, and fixed up in imitation of a sylvan path. They walked down to the chancel room. The guests, ten on each side, were seated while the wedding ceremony took place. At the north end of the room was the chancel in a green bower of smilax, interspersed with 150 purple orchids. There was a prie-dieu of white satin, with lilies of the valley. Over the heads of the pair was a bell of white satin, with lilies of the valley, symbolizing purity again.

After the ceremony the pair took an electric cab to the Twenty-third street ferry to go to the steamship on which they will make their trip to Europe.

FLOUR AGAIN ADVANCES

WINNIPEG, May 17.—Flour prices have again advanced 5 cents per sack. This makes 25 cents per week inside of three weeks. No. 1 patents is now $2.55 and No. 2 patents, $2.25.

WINNIPEG TO PAY MORE FOR PHONES

GENERAL MANAGER OF BELL TELEPHONE CO. GIVES EVIDENCE

MONTREAL, May 17.—The morning session of the telephone enquiry was taken up with Winnipeg telephone matters. At the close of the session an adjournment was taken until the 27th. In the course of his examination, C. F. Sise, general manager of the Bell Telephone Co., stated that on account of the new multiple system having been installed in Winnipeg, the subscription rates would have to be increased. There are 1,270 miles of telephone wires in the Northwest, 4,700 in Ontario and 2,600 in Quebec. For country districts the charges are: For villages of one hundred, $20; for communities using 100 to 3,000 phones, $25; for communities using 300 to 800 phones, $30. The cost of putting up a phone in Winnipeg was $146.50, in Toronto, $110.40 and in Montreal $126.50, and on an average $110.

NO WIT IN AUSTRIAN COURT

Strict Rules Laid Down for Judges and Lawyers

VIENNA, May 17.—It would almost seem as if the minister of justice had the Thaw trial in mind when he drew up the new decree regarding the conduct of criminal cases.

Divested of its official verbiage, this document, which is addressed to the judges and magistrates throughout Austria, admonishes them to see that the court procedure is carried out with a strict regard to the high dignity of the administration of justice. Judges are warned against making comments and observations which do not belong to the case before them, and are told also not to make excursions into the fields of politics and national questions of the day. They are further to abstain from witticism which may hold up to ridicule the accused or the witnesses in the case.

The minister does not overlook the bar. The judges are told that they must see that the prosecution presents its case in a strictly proper and legal manner and that counsel do not use the opportunity to show off their cuteness and brilliant wit before the public, nor may they pander to the desire for sensationalism.

SEEDING WELL ADVANCED

Near Hanley—1,600 Acres In On the Large O'Grady Farm

HANLEY, May 16.—Wm. D. Maunsel, manager of the O'Grady Farm, six miles west of town, reports having completed seeding wheat, the acreage being fifteen hundred and is now proceeding to sow five hundred acres in oats.

Next Friday an old-time 24th of May Celebration will be held here. Two thousand dollars has been subscribed for horse racing, athletic and other sports.

TO IMPROVE TARGET FIRE

BRITISH NAVAL MARKSMEN ARE TO EXPERIMENT UNDER HARDER CONDITIONS.

London, May 17.—The new conditions are published under which the British fleets' heavy gun layers and light sightsetters will be tested in 1907. For light, quick-fire guns and destroyer's battle practice, the men will fire for fifty-five seconds with the ship steaming at 12 knots an hour past a target six by eight feet. The distance for twelve pounders will be 1,000 yards at the start. For six-pounders, three pounder Vickers and three-pounder automatic guns, the conditions will be the same except that the extreme beam distances will be 800 and 700 yards respectively. Each ship will be allowed to use any colored sails with a view of getting better results.

Covers Variety of Weapons

The test of heavy guns covers a variety of weapons as diverse as the Dreadnought's twelve-inch twin turret guns and the old 4.7 quick-fire broadside guns of 1889. The test is made much more difficult, as in 1906 several ships made such good scores that it became imperative that the conditions should be more difficult. The admiralty state that in view of the great increase in the rapidity and accuracy of fire generally the target will be reduced in order to train the gunlayers to still greater accuracy of aim, at the sacrifice of some rapidity. Rectangular bullseyes are to be painted on canvas of all the old targets.

Only hits and bullseyes will be counted, but a record of the hits on the canvas outside the bullseye will be kept for the purpose of comparison with former years. The bullseyes will be 14 feet square for turret guns and ten by eight for broadside armaments, reducing the danger area by one-half to three-quarters, respectively.

New Telescopes Issued

In the case of twelve-inch and ten-inch turret guns, it was found that the use of large cordite charges produced much smoke, the projectile reaching the target before the smoke cleared away and effectually preventing the gunlayer from seeing the fall of the shot, on which so much depended.

In order to minimise this difficulty the range is to be increased to 2,500 yards at the beginning and end of the run, and 2,400 yards on the beam. New gun-sighting telescopes of improved pattern have been issued to all ships, thus doing away with the outcry raised when the range was increased three years ago.

The telescopes were then of three power only. The new ones are of variable power, going as high as twenty-one magnifiers. It is not expected that the number of bullseyes will be large this year, as the fleet is not used to the new arrangement.

PHYSICIAN MADE OLD WOMEN YOUNG

HE WORKS CLEVER SWINDLE BY MEANS OF SECURING THE AGES OF HIS PATIENTS

LONDON, May 17.—The British Medical Journal tells this story:

A German doctor discovered means of restoring lost youth to women which is said to be more potent than Cagliostro's famous pentacle rejuvenescence, and advertised that he could in two days, rejuvenate the most decrepit hag. This brought a crowd of ancient dames to his house.

At the first interview he invited each patient to write her surname and Christian name and age on a piece of paper. The ages to which the women pleaded guilty varied, but all ruled high. The doctor undertook to give each patient the promised elixir the next day, but some time was required to adjust the strength of the individual will power of resistance.

On the appointed day the women called again, but the doctor expressed regret that he had unfortunately mislaid the papers containing their ages. For this reason, he said, a new set would be required. He added casually that they ought to know that the oldest of them must allow herself to be burnt for the good of the rest, as the basis of the remedy was human ash.

The next day the women brought back papers with their ages on. It was found that each had taken many years off the age previously admitted. The doctor, pretending to have found the first papers, called them to witness the success of his invention. Comparing the lists, he showed that he had kept his word in regard to rejuvenating, because in forty-eight hours they had all become many years younger.

Decision Expected Tonight

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Grand Trunk arbitration committee composed of Prof. Shortt, J. C. Donahue and Wallace Nesbit K. C., is in session here considering the claims of the machinists for an increase of pay. It is expected a decision will be reached tomorrow night.

NATIONAL SERIES OF TEXT BOOKS

AN IMPORTANT PROPOSAL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

TORONTO, May 16.—The News states that there is in possible contemplation among certain of the Provinces—including Ontario—a mammoth co-operative plan, having for its goal the publication of a national series of text books.

The project, it is understood, will have the serious consideration of the representatives of the various Canadian Provinces at the forthcoming Imperial Conference of Education, which meets in England at the close of the month. It is anticipated that Hon. Mr. Foy, who represents the Ontario Department of Education, may discuss an important reciprocal proposition along the lines of uniformity and co-operation in Canadian text books, and that, if the proposal meets with favor, an inter-Provincial conference may follow in the early autumn with a view to adopting a practical policy. This inter-Provincial conference would probably be held either at Toronto or Winnipeg.

The new Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, both of which are represented at the Imperial gathering have evidenced exceptional interest in the text book problem, and are expected to lend an outspoken support to a co-operative plan. Manitoba is also reported to regard it with marked favor. In Quebec unusual interest is now being taken in the schools, and Mr. Godfrey Langlois, M.P.P. for Montreal, and other legislators have been outspoken in their advocacy for immediate progressive plans looking towards their betterment and increased efficiency. The Eastern Maritime Provinces are not as yet committed to any feature of the plan, but will likely readily acquiesce in the proposal for an inter-Provincial conference to fully discuss it.

Individual Control Retained

Under the plan prepared, as The News understands it, the respective Provinces in no wise lose their individual control and authorisation of the books in their respective jurisdiction, the aim being simply to co-operate in securing uniformity and nationalisation.

The project, which is bound to attract profound and general attention, originated, The News is informed, with Hon. Dr. Pyne, the Ontario Minister of Education a little over a year ago, and has met very marked approbation from such educationists as have considered it. In an address by the Ontario Minister of Education in April of last year, the Minister outlined his suggestion as follows:

"We are a Province in this Dominion, one of the Provinces in this Dominion. Why not try to establish all over this whole Dominion a national series of text books? You would at once cheapen the books to the people; you would increase the field to the publisher; you would be publishing millions, instead of thousands and if we could all agree on text books for this whole Dominion, it would help largely to solve the problem. Then, so far as text books are concerned, it would be necessary for the governments of the different Provinces to unite and acquire the copyrights of the very best books that they could throw on the open market of this Dominion with the increased field for production; I think the result would be in the interests of the people.

"There is another matter to look at regarding the nationalising of text books and it is from the patriotic side. Here we are talking about a united empire; can you do anything better when you are teaching the young child, whose mind is then receptive to everything that is going on, than to put the very best form of text book before him, and in that way help to unify this Canada of ours? Let us not talk so much about the unification of the Empire till we can unify first this great Dominion."

Publicity Commissioner Missing

BRANDON, May 16.—No word has been received yet of missing publicity manager J. F. Marrow, and the belief is general that he fled the country. In addition to $600 of the Seventy Thousand Club, he has left many sorrowing creditors behind, among whom are Lawyer Matheson, who endorsed a note for Marrow, a furnisher whom he paid with a valueless check, and Pelletier who advanced $150 for a conservative newspaper scheme. There are also several others.

WHISKEY KILLED INDIAN.

Serious Charge Against An Alberta Rancher.

NANTON, Alta., May 18.—The inquest into the death of Jake Dixon, an Indian, who died from the effects of drinking whiskey to excess on the C. C. ranch on April 20, was opened here. Squaws belonging to the same band as Dixon testified that a rancher named Dan McDonald induced him to drink until he was helpless, and then attempted to assault them, but was beaten off. They fled, leaving Dixon in the rancher's house. They went back next day and got him in an unconscious condition and carried him to the camp, where he died. McDonald was arrested and is now in jail in Macleod. He claims the Indian stole the whiskey.

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IS MILDLY EXPRESSING THAT DESIRE OF OLD & YOUNG FOR
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YOU'LL LIKE THEM, OF COURSE
W. J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

LORD CROMER AND EGYPT

THE GREAT TASK HE HAS SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED—DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

Egypt without Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer! The reading world is trying today to adjust itself to the thought. It was in 1877 that Major Baring arrived in Cairo, after nearly twenty years in the Royal Artillery and four years of service as private secretary to the Earl of Northbrook, viceroy of India. Since that time, or at least since 1883, his name has stood for progress in Egypt, for the reform of the courts, the fiscal system, the practical abolition of forced labor, the development of irrigation and a hundred other reforms. A nation humiliated and impoverished by its rulers, has been set upon its feet and been helped far along the road towards prosperity and self-government. Profiting largely by the British mistakes in India, Lord Cromer has made of Egypt England's greatest success in colonisation, or better, administration. Nowhere else the world over has the attempt of a superior race to guide a backward one been on the whole so praiseworthy.

How great the task which fell to Cromer only those can realise who go back to the time when he became British consul or pro-consul. The Arabi Pasha revolution of 1882 was the sincere effort of an abominably oppressed people to throw off the yoke of a dissolute spendthrift. The foreign bondholders chose to regard it—as many writers do today—as merely the mutiny of an unpaid army. Acting for them, England suppressed the rebellion, banished Arabi, and took hold in Cairo. The city seethed with intrigue and discontent. The Madhi movement grew apace; one great southern province after another fell away, until, with the tragedy of Khartoum, the Egyptian frontier was forced back to the Second Cataract. Naturally the Madhi had his followers in Cairo itself who gathered courage from the disputes among the hated foreigners themselves, and particularly from the opposition of the French. For many months Cromer, with a most agressive foe on his borders, lived in expectation of a fanatical uprising in the capital and neither in Upper nor in Lower Egypt were there trustworthy troops, save those of the small British garrison.

Still, Cromer's spirit remained undaunted. He left the Madhi in peace for seven years, while a new Egyptian army—and an admirable one—was built up out of raw material. Finally after eleven years of planning and waiting he overthrew the Mahdi's successor and won back for Egypt her vast Equatorial territory. Meanwhile, the internal reforms had gone on apace. The Barrage below Cairo, like the huge dam at Assuan, became the source of great wealth, while vast schemes for utilizing the waters of the Upper Nile for irrigation purposes are even now under consideration. The fellah became, in the eyes of the law, an equal with the once overbearing and despotic pasha. In incredibly short time, from a bankrupt state, Egypt became one of the most flourishing countries in the world. This financial transformation was particularly Lord Cromer's work. His first relation with Egypt was as commissioner of the public debt. He found the country running behind each year in a way to make its escape from its entanglements seem impossible, particularly in view of the varying opinions among the debtor nations. Just how the way to solvency and prosperity was found has recently been set forth by Sir Auckland Colvin, the British comptroller-general in Egypt and financial adviser to the Khedive.

This authority, like Lord Milner, and Lord Cromer's successor, Sir Eldon Gorst, is eager to give Lord Cromer full credit for all he has done. "The making of modern Egypt," says Sir Aukland, "is the work of Lord Cromer; without him it might scarcely have been accomplished, and with his name it will be identified." Beyond all doubt, Lord Cromer, who is now 66 years old, has won for himself imperishable renown as among the greatest of England's long line of distinguished administrators. And yet is is noteworthy that his retirement coincides with a period of great unrest along the Nile, with the demand for Egypt for the Egyptians more outspoken than ever before. Each month shows that the movement is, if anything, steadily growing stronger. Sir Eldon Gorst faces a new problem, different from the old one, yet more delicate and difficult of settlement. True, Lord Cromer has gradually increased the share of the Egyptians in their government. The constitution comprises a legislative council and a general assembly and no law or decree calling for legislative changes can be promulgated without the council's consent. A greater share in local administration is being granted to the natives. Yet much remains to be done. The courts have still to learn to apply the law with judgment and discrimination; indeed, as the Edinburgh Review said recently, "until these questions have been settled it cannot be said that the protection of life and property in Egypt is efficiently assured." That the native has small chance in the criminal courts when opposed by Englishmen, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and others have recently asserted.

Indeed, it may be asked whether Lord Cromer's wonderful success may not become the best object lesson the world has had, that no government, however admirable, is so good as self-government. Lord Cromer himself has shown great nervousness—now explained perhaps by his physical condition—over the situation. His shockingly harsh and really illegal punishment of the natives who attacked British officers at Denshawei is proof that even this great administrator, at the end of his career, ruled by force rather than by affection, and felt it necessary to maintain the prestige of his nation by mediaeval cruelty. Doubtless, the debate as to whether Lord Cromer has been a benevolent despot or an iron-handed autocrat and oppressor, will go on indefinitely. But his fame is securely established as one of the really great men of our times.—New York Post.

WORKING WOMEN

Their Hard Struggle Made Easier—Interesting Statements by a Young Lady in Quebec and One in Beauport, Que

All women work; some in their homes, some in church, and some in the whirl of society. And in stores, mills and shops tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill, earning their daily bread.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbance, and the nature of their duties in many cases, quickly drifts them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, tumors, ulceration, falling and displacements or perhaps irregularity or suppression, causing backache, nervousness, irritability and lassitude.

They especially require an invigorating, sustaining medicine which will strengthen the female organism and enable them to bear easily the fatigues of the day, to sleep well at night, and to rise refreshed and cheerful.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching, she is so tired she can hardly drag about or stand up, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is due to some derangement of the female organism.

Mlle. Alma Robitaille, of 78 rue St. François, Quebec, Que., tells women how to avoid such suffering; she writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Overwork and long hours at the office, together with a neglected cold, brought on a very serious female trouble until finally I was unable to go to work. I then thought of a friend who had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when her health was in the same condition that mine was, and straightway sent out for a bottle. I finished that and took two more before I really began to improve, but after that my recovery was very rapid, and I was soon well and able to go back to work again. I certainly think your medicine for sick women worthy of praise, and am indeed glad to indorse it."

Miss Clara Beaubier of Beauport, Quebec, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For several years I have suffered with female trouble which has been a serious drain on my vitality, sapping my strength and causing severe headaches, bearing-down pains and a general worn-out feeling, until I really had no desire to live. I tried many medicines but did not get permanent relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In two months I was very much better and stronger, and in four months I was well, no more disagreeable discharge, no more pain. So I have every reason to praise the Vegetable Compound, and I consider it without equal for the ills of women.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the unfailing cure for all these troubles. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, bearing-down pains, disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and it will make you strong and well.

You can tell the story of your sufferings to a woman, and receive helpful advice free of cost. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. The present Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years she has, under her direction and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

CROP PROSPECT PROMISING SAYS MOTHERWELL

WHEAT ACREAGE OF THIS YEAR WILL EQUAL THAT OF LAST SEASON

With Favorable Weather Commissioner of Agriculture Sees No Cause for Alarm—Seeding Actually Over in Many Districts and Carried Out Under Exceptionally Favorable Conditions.

From Friday Morning's Leader.

Seen yesterday on his return from Abernethy, Minister of Agriculture Motherwell stated to The Leader that there was no cause at present for alarm with regard to the crop outlook in Saskatchewan. Dividing the wheat growing sections of the Province roughly into thirds, it could be said that in one third the seeding was practically completed, while in another third at least 60 per cent of the seeding was done, and in the remaining third it was well under way. There was every indication that while as great an area of wheat will not be sown as would have been the case had the spring opened earlier, it will still exceed last year's acreage.

With regard to the latest date to which seding might be extended, Mr. Motherwell said that that was a question none but a weather prophet could possibly answer. It all depended on the coming season. He was certainly of the opinion, however, that farmers would be warranted in running chances this year in view of the prices likely to obtain next fall. Even if late sown wheat should be to some extent damaged, there appeared to be every indication that frosted wheat this fall would fetch as good a price this year, if not indeed better, than was often obtained for No. 1 Northern.

With a favorable season from this on he considered that the prospects for a good crop in the Province were good, the conditions under which seeding was carried on this year being exceptionally favorable. He would also like to point out, although he did not attach much importance to that fact, that records went to show that nearly all late springs had been followed by late falls.

In his own district of Abernethy, and likewise round Indian Head and Balcarres, seeding was completed and already in many instances the grain was well sprouted.

"There is far too much pessimistic crop talk indulged in by many at the present outlook," continued Mr. Motherwell. "Out of the twenty-five years I have been in Saskatchewan I have never yet experienced a season but what at one time or another during the growing season something unusual of a climatic nature occurred to scare the timid and faint-hearted. Last year, for instance, the extreme heat and drought of July and August made some grow quite alarmed at the prospect, when as a matter of fact it was just such conditions that saved the situation by rushing an abnormally heavy and late crop on the heavy lands to maturity."

"The crop the year previous, 1905, was so exceedingly heavy and lodged, particularly on fallow land, that the most optimistic could scarcely imagine it coming to maturity, and yet it did. And so on with preceding years. With such facts and experiences before us we might now well employ our imagination to better advantage than predicting disaster to the coming harvest, particularly with no justification in evidence for making such prediction yet."

"That the season is late," said the Commissioner, "we all admit, but we have had late seasons before and pulled out all right. And why not again?"

"Farmers all admit that the seed has gone in thus far this spring in excellent shape. Moisture is abundant—indeed over-abundant in some localities—while a great many have sown more thickly than usual to discourage stooling and hasten maturity. Altogether there seems to be no occasion to borrow trouble at the present crop outlook, particularly when the bullish markets are taken into consideration."

WINNIPEG, May 16.—Wheat advanced to a dollar again today, the markets turning very bullish at the close. Minneapolis September closed at the even dollar, being 4⅝ cents higher than yesterday. July sold as high as $1.09½, closing at 99¾. The Winnipeg options were from 4 to 4⅞ higher, while other points showed corresponding increases.

MADMAN ATTACKS PRIEST ON ALTER

ARMED WITH FORK, HE RUSHES INTO CHURCH AND CREATES PANIC.

PARIS, May 15.—A dispatch from Maurellas, in the Ceret district, to the Temps gives an account of a startling incident which occurred in the village church.

Just as the mass was about to begin a peasant, named Peyfavi, who had gone mad, rushed into the church bearing a four-pronged fork. He made for the altar with the evident intention of attacking the priest, Abbe Pla.

On seeing the lunatic enter the church women began to scream, while others fainted. The more courageous members of the congregation went to the assistance of the cure, while others fled, panic stricken. In their flight a number of women were knocked down and trampled upon.

The madman profited by the disorder to reach the altar and attack the Abbe Pla, whom he tried to stab in the abdomen. The cure, however, managed to seize the weapon and escaped with a slight wound in the hand, though his cassock was repeatedly pierced by the prongs. After a severe struggle, the unfortunate lunatic was overpowered.

Cossacks Retaliate on Innocents

LODZ, May 17.—Forty-five officials and workmen of Kuttner's spinning mill were shot down this morning by a patrol of Cossacks because a band of Terrorists attacked a mail wagon in the neighborhood, killed a Cossack guard and wounded another and two post office officials.

Great indignation prevailed among the citizens here when it was learned that all the victims were employees of a neighboring factory and were entirely innocent of the attack on the mail wagon.