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Second Day's Proceedings of the Convention in St. Louis.

Report on Permanent Organization and the Officers Chosen.

A Lively Debate Over the Credentials Com mittee Report Which Was Finally Adopted.

St. Louis, Mo., June 16 .- Auspiciously and serenely, beneath a sky across whose arched dome not a cloud float ed, the chieftains of the republican party from the pineries of Maine to the orange groves of California, fro the everglades of Florida to the placcouncil today in the presence of about eight thousand spectators, and enter dates and formulating policies for their campaign of 1896.

St. Louis, June 17.-With a full hou below where the delegates and alternates sit, and but few vacant chairs in the galleries, the national repub lican convention began its second day's edings at 10.45 a. m. In bringin great body to order Chairman rbanks said: "No one will be ad-

badge, or who is not a delegate."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, addressing the chair, said at the conclusion of the prayer: "I desire to say on behalf of the com mittee of resolutions that the subcommittee has completed the draft of the platform, and it is now under consideration by the full committee. The committee is unable to report this morning, and asks leave to sit during this morning's session, hoping to be able to report the platform of prinand on behalf of the committee I ask that leave from the convention.'

Hon. Thos. McEwen-Mr. Chairman the committee on permanent organiza convention, met yesterday afternoon and elected the Hon. Charles Grosvenor of Ohio as its chairman. (Applause). Without going further into the report, I will say that we have Thurston of Nebraska as president of permanent officers of the national republican convention, subject to the ratification of that body:

President, Hon. John M. Thurston of Jones, Alabama; M. W. Gibbs, Ar kansas; U. S. Grant, California; A. M. son, Kentucky; L. W. Livington, Col orado; A. J. Ricker, Georgia; B. F. Polk, Indiana; M. M. Monroe, Kansas; E. C. Burleigh, Maine; Curtis Child, jr., Massachusetts; C. F. Hendrix, Minota; Franklin Murphy, New Jer-Sey; J. W. Fortune, North Carolina; Frank Reeder, Pensylvania; Robert Small, South Carolina; Z. Taylor, Pennsylvania; W. S. McCormick, Utah; J. W. Crawford, West Virginia; Otto Kramer, Wyoming; T. B. Burns, New Mexico; Jos. W. Fifer, Lilinois; L. B. Wilson, Lorge, W. C. Hunter, Kramer, Women, M. C. Hunter, Kramer, W. C. Hunter, Kramer, W. C. Hunter, Kramer, M. C. Hunter, M. C. Hu tucky; Wm. H. Walter, Maryland Wm. McPherson, Wisconsin; Mathew Nebraska; John A. Spaulding, Nev Hampshire; J. W. Devine, North Daman, Washington: Jas. H. Stout. Wis consin; J. M. Fair, Arizona; H. J. Dill.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland-I make th point of order that while this temporary convention had voted to receive that report, that the temporary con-vention could not be heard upon that report, and that action upon that report could not be had until the membership of the convention was ascer tained by means of a report of the committee on credentials and acted

The chair overruled the point of or-

A vote was then taken on the mo tion, and the chair declared the motion

Chairman Thurston's address being escorted to the platform, was punctuated all the way through with aplause and cheers. Special enthus-iasm was manifested when he referred to the fact that the convention met for the purpose of nominating the next president. When he spoke of protection, not only to American in stries, but of the right of every cit. izen of the nation to vote; his refer ence to a vigorous foreign policy and the enforcement of the Monro doctrine was vigorously cheered. That part of the address which dealt with pensions for disabled soldiers of the war and their widows, and his allusion to pro tection against the encroach combinations and monopolists was also cheered. At the conclusion of his address he said: "Gentlemen, what is

our pleasure?"
At this interval a letter was passed forward by a delegate, with the request that it be read for the information tion of the convention. The chairma directed the secretary to read the let-ter, which was from the chairman on oredentials and to the effect that it would be unable to finish its work in

time to report at this session that the convention adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon. The vote was of the convention, the negative receiving barely a dozen votes. The convention at once arose and in a good natured way percolated through the

'At 2.20 the chairman called the con vention to order. "Gentlemen of the convention," he said, "the convention being in order the divine blessing will

Mr. Fort presented the report of the committee on credentials and Mr. Hep-burn offered a minority report. Some debate occurred over this report.

The minority report was rejected

and the report of the committee adwas read, after which the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at

St. Louis June 17 -The convention

will be brought to a close tomorrow if the plans of the leaders are carried out. The programme contemplates re-ports from various committees in the g session. Then a recess will be taken until 2 o'clock. The report of the committee on resolutions will be acted upon, the nomination of presiacted upon, the nomination of president will be proceeded with and after that the vice-president. Possibly this will result in a late night session.

REVENUE TARIFF DANGERS.

Canada for the Canadians or Canada

for the Americans. The Liberal Policy Means that the Outside

(Montreal Star. Independent.) their leader for the friends of Mr. genial leader of the Canadian liberals. Mr. Laurier, while being a most comndable man, a fluent speaker and one who personally wants to do right,

admitted openly that he is an imprac-

said, with probable truthfulne Mr. Laurier has had to admit that tariff making and financing are entirely out of his fine. ly out of his fine. "Revenue tariff." now condemned by its original subporters, is getting its death blow in the United States. The democrats The democrats tried a "revenue" tariff and almost bankrupted the nation, as every farmer, every mechanic, every merchant, and every manufacturer in the union, sadly knows. Is it at all likely that the people of Canada are willing to risk a season of "revenue" tariff madness even for a change of government

would discourage all kinds of busines

enterprise, and, in all probability dis-

or for the chance of avenging many of the government's sins? Sir Richard Cartwright, one of the ablest, and we are ready to grant, one of the sincerest. while one of the most stubborn politicians Canada ever produced, would, Further time was granted. his friends admit, insist upon carrying out the "revenue" tariff idea, though the country should go to the dogs. A few years of national poverty and panic afflicting the Canadian people such as our American friends have been cursed with through their "revenue" tariff, would set back the trade and commerce of the dominion twenty selected the Hon. J. M. years, would breed dissatisfaction with the colonial tie, because distress tends convention. (Applause). The fol- to revolution, would breed discord,

rupt the dominion with consequences every true Canadian would deplore, but which not all Canada could revice-presidents, John W. dress. A revenue tariff needs only to be analyzed impartially to show its uter absurdity. The republicans of the on, Colorado; John J. Hutchin-United States have practically united on McKinley for the next president. and the republicans have by universal consent a sweeping majority assured to them next November. McKinley is the protective tariff champion of bread out of the mouths of Canadian mechanics; you will close up all the great factories of the dominion; you will empty tens of thousands of homes of wage earners; you will reduce the tailors' customers, the grocers' patrons, the stoemakers' buyers, you will the shoemakers' buyers, you will throw but of work an army of bookstop the circulation of a vast amount money, and bring on just such a financial crisis as the American nation has been desolated with. anything be more certain than that spite of it?

madness? Let us devoutly pray that

serves reprobation and that certainly should be reprobated at the proper time, but it is sad to think of a prosperous nation like Canada being bankrupted to cure these evils. There are two possible remedies. Let Mr. Laurier abandon his tariff follies and many will entrust him with power, who would otherwise shrink from lending a hand at national suicide, or let Sir Charles Tupper be counselled to reform his own party, which a political giant like Sir Charles could easily do. United States. Let us consider what a revenue tariff under present circumstances such as Mr. Laurier's would likely do for Canada. Let it be borne firmly in mind that a "revenue" tariff means a tariff lowered to the point where the outside world can profitably to them do the manufacturing for us,

and by the substitution of foreign goods for home goods bring an assured evenue to the government. On all the great things that are consumed it would mean relatively little of a saving to the Canadian consumer, while it would put the wages for making em into the hands of Germans, Am ericans, and other foreign makers. Canadian manufacturers of all great staple articles have abundant home competition, which has kept prices low to the farmers, laborers and other conners, while the manufacturers' profit has by home competition been kept

tective tariff has held this market for Canadians. Lower the tariff a very little and you wipe out the profit the Canadian makers have had, and immediately you have a "revenue" tariff. By this lowering nobody in Canada will be benefited to an extent express ible in dollars and cents to the individual to mean a substantial saving, but there is one result you will ge with a vengeance, you will take the

Salmon Creek, June 13.-A very happy event took place on the 10th inst. at the residence of Henry Porter, when his second daughter, Miss Annie B., was united in marriage to Robert McAilister. Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride was attired in a very handsome suit of grey and was the recipient of

QUEENS CO.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

me very nice presnts.

RAILWAY ETHICS.

Chicago Superintendent's Sensible Sayings as Contained in a Paper He Read.

me Straight Talk About the Bad Effects of Having Narrow Minded Officials.

(From the Railway Conductor.)

At a recent meeting of the Railway club in Chicago, H. D. Judson, superintendent of the Chicago division of the C. B. & Q. Ry., read a paper entitled Railway Ethics, which was so radically different from the papers usually different from the papers usually World Will do the Manufacturing for Us.

ly different from the papers usually read at such meetings, both in subject and in ideas, as to attract attention from all thinkers. We gladly present It would be an act of genuine patr-otism and the sincerest friendship to it in full. If more of those in authority practice some of the ideas expressed

The system of discipline which obtains on the railroads of this country today is the one relic remaining of the is said by even his best friends to have advanced in all other respects. In the construction of railroads the needs of the public have been met and discounted for years to come. In all matters of affecting transportation railroads have kept abreast of the times and in harmony with the progressive line. It is desirable to have the supersisted of the desirable to have the supersisted in the control of the ticable and erratic financier. It is even vance beyond the point from which able to have perfect confidence be its infancy.

> we have a road bed and a rail section capable of sustaining the heaviest and fastest traffic. We equip our lines with the last improved and most powerful locomotives. We furnish the public with the most luxurious of coaches for their personal use, and with cars adapted to all classes and kinds of freight. We transport passengers and freight at a cost below that of any other country, and at a speed at which the earlier builders of railroads never dreamed. But what are we doing for the improvement of the employe, on whom the integrity of our service depends? We spend considerable sums for laboratories in which to test the materials which are to be used construction and repairs. We know the history of every bit of wood, the wearing qualities of our paints and oils, the tensile strength of each piece of iron or steel. We keep careful watch of the workings of every new device, noting its performance with the utmost anxiety, but what do we know of the

men we employ? What is our practice? Do we keep in touch with our men? Do we counsel and advise? Do we aid and encour age? De we acknowledge and approve everything meritorious, or do we simply discipline them for their shortcom fngs and leave them to be taken care of by other and different influences? And, speaking of discipline, how is if the administered? Do we inquire carefully into each offense? Do we consider the record of the offender, giving him credit for the good service he has per-

What is the object of discipline? Clearly to improve the service. The only way to improve the service is to Obviously we have a higher grade of men than we had twenty years ago, but is the improvement not rather in Can

spite of our discipline than by reason A man or a boy enters the shops no such dire calamity is in store for a great railroad and becomes at once this country, as the result of a tariff a part of a great machine. fad. We do not altogether blame Mr. notes that his work is good, that he is Laurier for the crazy scheme that has sober and industrious, though quiet been foisted on him, but he would do and retiring. Some day he ventures to well to ponder over the prospect of suggest to his foreman an idea which national sorrow that his new "re- the thinks is good. He is told to attend venue" tariff would be likely to pro- to his work and not concern himself cure for us. There is much that the with something beyond his province. conservative party has done that de- Naturally diffident, he is easily crowded into a corner, where he remains. He becomes indifferent and mechanical takes no thought to surrounding conditions, but plods on because he must working for the whistle and the pay car. He might have been encouraged to make suggestions and have become a more valuable man, but his foreman from ignorance, jealousy it may be, or a desire to show his authority, or possibly simply from a lack of knowledge of human nature, holds him down. Perhaps he goes into train or engine service, and in course of time comes to take charge of a locomotive or train

He runs for years without trouble or expense to the company, when one day he is involved in an accident which costs considerable money. He is called before the superintendent or master mechanic, or both. The master mechanic is very busy and anxious to get back to his shops. The superintendent's liver is working badly. They summarily disposed of by being sentenced to thirty days-not at hard but thirty days' enforced idleness. Fo with all our progression, we have not progressed beyond the old-fashioned way of punishing for accidents. Thirty days in which to come and go at will, degraded before his family and his fellows; thirty days for the street, perhaps the saloon and the gaming table. The thirty days have cost him \$100. more or less, though profitting the company nothing, and he returns to work with a feeling that he has been unjustly treated, and nursing his wrath against the day when trouble omes to the hated corporation. Nothing can be worse for company or for men, than unrestrained power in the hands of a passionate or narrow-minded man. One subordinate with a quick temper and a sharp tongue, who thinks re of showing his authority than of

most diplomatic manager can erase in a year. the strikes which railroads have suflered might have been averted by nore considerate and intelligent treatnent of employes by those in immediate control over them. I go further, and say that, in my opinion, if heads of departments were more broad minded and level headed, used more moderation, appealed more to reason and less to force, the older and more conservative labor organizations would exhibit a more tolerant spirit, and the bor.

keeping good men satisfied, can sow more discord in a minute than the

younger and more pernicious ones would die of atrophy.

A few of the smaller lines, and at

least one large system in the east, one important western line, and certain divisions of others have put into effect a system of disciplining men which does way entirely with suspen There are other features, each one of which is an innovation, but the abolition of suspensions is what distinguishes the plan. On one road where the system has been in effect since June, 1894, the testimony of both officials and employes is to the effect

on the circumstances and on the man but general principles can be laid down. No man who studies human nature but appreciates that what is stinate and destructive cannot be of us led into discriminating for of against certain classes of employes practice of a generation ago. We have certain organizations, and other times line. It is desirable to have the superspirit of the age, but in the manage- intendent or head of department in close touch with his men. It is desirwe started when railroading was in tween them It is the testimony of We have improved our tracks till that it conduces to this end. It is dethose who have tried the new system

sirable to have employes feel free to inform officials of anything they may see going wrong or to suggest anything which in their opinion will improve the service, and if the scheme of discipline mentioned above shall have no other effect it will serve a good purpose. One way to have more conscientious men is to have more conscientious officials who know their

men and appreciate their fidelity Abolition of suspension and the other features of the improved system are now the only means necessary to bring railroad employes to the highest standard of efficiency. Corporations ought to do more, it seems to me, in the way in of providing attractive rooms, with congenial and beneficial surroundings at division points, or wherever large

If we expect those who enter our service to make a life work of it, we ought to assist them to provide for their old age and their dependents when they are gone. A fund should be established for this purpose, to which, of course, every employe who expects to benefit by it should contribute.

The railroad manager of today has to deal with as serious problems as ever puzzle mankind, and has enough to engage his time and his abilities without any contention with his men, and railroads have need as never before of the co-operation of their men. Nobody needs to be told that an intense prejudice exists against corporations. Oftentimes blind and unreason ing, but none the less potent. Many roads and deplete their revenues. Our The own employes are often found identi-is to fied with movements which result in barrassing laws, and supporting men for office whose only claim is hatred of railroads. Sometimes this is from ignorance, sometimes from a desire to "feed fat some ancient grudge." wonder at it, and it is strange and in

consistent, but is the employe more at fault than the official? Some time we shall see an organization of railroad men, which will be all powerful and effective for good. It will be composed, not of employes alone, organized to force concessions from railroads which they can ill afford to give, but an organization of employes and officials. whose object shall be to protect themselves against unfriendly legislation and all forces that war against their mutual interests. Some time railroad men will understand that it is only as

their employer is prosperous that they can hope to be The bringing about the era of greater friendliness on the part of the people towards rairoads, which must come if transportation lines are to be allowed to earn sufficient to maintain the present excellent standard of efficiency, a scheme which will provide for a more careful and systematic selection of employes, a more rational discipline while in the service, and a wise arrangement for their support when by reason of old age or infirmity, they are incapacitated for work, will go far toward bringing it about.

Stanley, June 14.—Dr. Tupper Fredericton recently purchased Dr. Gregory's property, and intends to occupy it at once. Dr. Gregory proposes to remove to Prince William and practise his profession there.

The tail of Mr .Gibson's Nashwaak drive reached the mouth of the Napadoggin stream on Saturday night, having moved the rear over two miles in

Mr. Appleby, contractor under the local government, has all the material on the grounds to complete the new bridge, and is awaiting the arrival of the government inspector before placing material in position.

The Salmon Catch an Abundant One. but Lobsters Scarce.

Richibucto, June 10.-The death Wm. Warren of South Branch occurred on Friday at the age of seventy-six. The remains were interred on Sunday afternoon.

The salmon catch is an abundant one at present, but lobster fishing has been a failure so far this season. Dr. W. A. Ferguson of Kingston left last evening on a trip to Montreal. The fourth quarterly meeting of the Methodist church was held at Kingston on Monday. The affairs of this denomination ire in a very satisfactory condition.

A Norwegian bark, barkentine brig arrived yesterday, making six

arrivals this season. The steam dredge Canada has com menced work at the mouth of the harTHE DEATH VALLEY"

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THIS CURIOUS DESERT.

The Evils Which Afflict the Traveler Curious of Its Secrets Are of a Strange Order, and There Be None Who Live to Tell Them.

Another mysterious death has occurred in that most mysterious place on earth called "Death Valley," the well-known desert which nestles in the rocky, mountainous country be-tween Arizona and Nevada. This time a ranchman named Hildalgo, a half-breed Mexican, is the victim. He attempted to make a short cut from his ranch in Arizona to a trading post in Nevada and lost his life in the effort. Out in that neighborhood those asked say he died of the "desert." To the borax men and cattlemen who inhabit that section of the land "the desert" is an uncertain term, which means to them an indefinite combination of oneliness, alkali dust, thirst and hope lessness. But men have been known to die from it with water close at hand and the dust unstirred by the wind. That is the mysterious part of it. oNt every man who crosses the valley succumbs, of course, but enough of them do to make most men go around it, except those who go in earch of gold. Death Valley is only a strip itself

eight to sixteen miles wide, but the

man who could walk across it at its

worst has never been born With the fierce sunlight blazing down, being cast back from the sand, so that even in the shadow the thermometer regis ters nearly 140 degrees, with the air full of salt and the sand giving under his tread, he'd die half way. You can't drink water enough to slake your thirst and travelers are found dead with canteens of water beside them. The only fresh water in the valley comes from the gloomiest feature of all, the spotted, strange-stained Funeral Mountain. The single employe of a borax enterprise has managed to make alfalfa grow on a little plot—the only green place in Death Valley. Back from this there are hills as white as flour mountains, covered as cleanly by borax as if it had fallen like snow. Around the base of the Funeral Mountain curves the Amargosa River. Nobody has ever seen water flowing upon the surface of this river bed. but the ghost of a great river, miles wide, is there between great perpendicular banks, hundreds of feet high. Nobody has followed the river bed to its source or traced it to its disappea ance. Somewhere down under the bed the water flows, the scientists say, but whether it is a yard or a mile down even they do not know. Even when

Amargosa River sands. The thirsty earth can drink it up faster than it can fall. Death Valley is beautiful, but the man who explores it and the uncanny mountains about it comes back, if he nes at all, gaunt and wasted, In his blistered eyes are the images of the mirror-likensea of salt, the blurr of the blazing sun, the heaped-up mounds that tell where somebody has found a dead man and put him out of sight, the bleached skeleton, not whiter than the earth on which it s, and not the gay colors of the Funeral peaks, the picturesque rounded tops of the Monts Blanco the crags of the dead river's cliff banks. About the valley lives about every venomous thing that crawls in the west-rattlesnakes, terantulas, centipedes, scorpions, even Gila monsters those hideous slow lizards that every scientist says are harmless and every

the skies crack and let the cloudbursts

through, no water runs over the

frontiersman says are deadly. The valley never lacks for victims There is gold there-gold enough for many fortunes, and year after year the men seek it, even where the sun scorches and sets them mad.

The gold has been found, not once, but many times. This frightful place has more tales of lost mines than any other. The Pegleg, the Breyfogle, the Mansfield claim, the Lost Padre mine and many more have tempted prospectors back to the pit of glaring alkali. These are real mines. In Southern California towns they will show you ore brought back by the original discoverer, rock all a-glitter with the precious points, but in the whole list no one has rewarded its finder. The Pegleg discoverer, the first and richest of all, could never find his way back to the boulder that jutted through the white cap of bor-ax and revealed the wealth below. He tried again and again, until he could no longer find credit for the flour and bacon he must have to live on while he searched. He left his ore specimens and his map to another man, who ha kept up the search for twenty years,

and hasn't found it yet. Old Breyfogle trailed his way out of the desert with more rich rock. He told of a cave in a canyon where he crawled to find shelter from a cloudburst, and found the richest rock tha was ever brought out of the gold country. He showed the rock when he came out and started back to his mine with mules laden with water and provisions. Of course, he was followed His find was too big to be left to one man, but old Breyfogle knew the mountains and the men who prospect among them, and he doubled on his trail, made false starts and at last shook the followers off the scent and vanished. He never came back. Man. mules, water barrels, tools, provisions -all disappeared. This was a generation ago, but in that country there are yet men clambering among the dead canyons looking for a cave with

a roof studded with gold. It is the same story, with a few variations, all The Lost Padre Mine is the only on with a radically different legend. That tale came from the indians. An old Plute came over from the Nevada side and was rescued from death from thirst by a prospector, and in his grati-tude offered to bring the white man to a mine that had been worked by the mission fathers 100 years before. They started, but as they went the worth of the service he had received seemed less to the Indian and the serwice he was rendering seemed more and at last he refused to proceed un-

less he was paid a pony and a gun. The miner promised, but the Indian demanded his price in advance, and they returned to the edge of civiliza-Advertise in THE WEEKLY SUN.

tion, got the pony and gun and started

The prospector returned with the usual specimens, but without the secret. The Inidan had left him one night and had returned twenty-four hours later with the gold-bearing rock and a silver crucifix with a Spanish inscription. He brought these to show that he knew where the old-time priests had got their gold, but he had suffered another change of heart, and now gave back the horse and gun and refused to show the mine. deer, a snake, a quail and a crow might have been on the trail together; or it may have been, and probably was, just Injun "cussedness."

A BLOOD RED LAKE.

Switzerland Has a Curious Body of Water

With Unstable Habits. Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every 10 years, says an exchange. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its" peculiar freak is attributed to a dispositon to celebrate the slaughter of the Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say it blushes for the conduct of the Swiss. who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. This year it was redder than ever, and had a sinister appearance when the setting sun il-luminated its waves.

This phen legend. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish, called silures, that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say, when they see the waters of the lake reddening, that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection angered the Burgundian soldiers of the victorious armies of the republic in 1798 so much that they destroyed the monument raised in honor of their compatriots who fell historically in that battle and Henri Martin very justly reproached them for that piece of vardalism.

It would hardly do to attribute the reddening of the waters to the lake to the blood of the soldiers of Charles Bold, The coloring is due simply to the presence in large quantities of little aquatic plants called by naturalists oscillatroia rubescens. The curious thing about it is that Lake Morat is the only lake in which this curious growth is developed, and this peculiarity is beginning to interest scien tific men

Most Valuable Egg in the World. One of the most complete collections of birds' eggs in existence was sold at auction in London last week by its owner, Mrs. J. C. Stevens, Among the specimens sold was a great auk's egg. As the bird is extinct and the eggs very rare, the successful bidder was obliged to give the remarkable sum of \$830 for it. The specimen was not a perfect one, for it has a small crack in the side. The history of this egg is known for about sixty years, during which time it has been in four collections. It was sold in 1841 for

In 1890 there were only sixtyrecorded specimens of the great auk eggs in existence. In that year Baron d'Hamonville, a well-known collector of France, sold two fine specimens for about \$1200. Later in the same year an Englishman bought a large collec-tion from a farmer in Holland for a few dollars, and discovered among them two specimens of the precious auk eggs, which he subsequently sold for over \$1000. Still later these same eggs were sold separately for \$800 and \$1200 respectively. The latter is the highest recorded price ever given for a sigle egg. The high price encouraged the placing in the market of a number of clever forgeries, but before many were sold their origin was dis

The Cochineal Industry.

One of the most curious agricultural products known, if it can be placed in such a category, is cochineal, the chief seat of which industry has for many years been the Canary Islands, says the Chambers' Journal. The story of the establishment of cochineal culture in the islands is a curious one. In 1835 a native gentleman became acquainted with the methods pursued for producing this dye in Honduras, and brought with him from that place specimens of the cochineal insect, and the cactus upon which it thrives. At that time the wine growers at the Canaries were flourishing, and no other kind of industry was believed in.

The culture of the cochineal was regarded as a mad freak, and its producer met with opposition on all sides Then the dreaded phylloxera made its appearance in the vineyards and ruin faced the winegrowers. glad, indeed, to take up the despised cochineal, and the old vineyards were given up to the new inustry with such success that in a year the value of the exported dye reached not far short of £1,000,000. The introduction of aniline dyes changed all this, and it is feared that the cochineal industry can never regain its former position in the Can ary Islands.

Ugliest Creature that Inhabits the Earth. A most curious, ugly and ungainly semi-aquatic creature is that which is known by the common name of "mud devil has neither the spiked tail, the horned head nor the cloven hoofs that are supposed to be the distinguishing marks of the Evil One but he is hide ous enough to suggest all sorts of horrid dreams and nightmares, and on that account has been made more repulsive by the bestowal of his uneuphonious common name.

He is not poisonous in any way; has no horns or stings, but is simply a mud devil, because he is repulsively ugly. In general appearance his distorted and wart-covered body is not exactly unlike that of a gigantic tadpole. His average length is about eighteen inches, but occasionally wellfed individuals may exceed even two feet from tip to tip. He has a bread, flat head and a sharp, sawiike fin running from the middle of the back to the tail.

In Small Space.

A toymaker of Nuremburg inclosed ! a cherry pit a plan of Sebastopol, and a copy of Klopstock's "Messiah."—Pop-lar Science News.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

THE PRESE

Rev. Mr. Mullin's

General Rev. Dr. Macrae Pr

The Whole Matter Ref port to the New I

Behalf of St. Jo

Toronto, June 16. of the time of the day was occupied tion of the antipresented on Mond cipal Caven of Kno and King of Manit peg. Both gentlem addresses in suppor Principal King, in dress, stated that of the elections, he to say that the p would resist the separate schools. Rev. Dr. MacLenn

Quebec, opposed moved in amendm bly's deliverance o the church body be substituted. Rev. Dr. Campbell latter thought the resolution the ass doing just what the the Roman Cathol Calling upon the church to follow the elections. Rev. Tatamagouche. the resolution as one that condemn of the great politic

Finally the reso there being some During theday th presented its rep Rev. Mr. Hyland bytery. The press charge of immor was then conside the presbytery to from his charge. tee, however, rec finding of the pre and the suspens was no objection sembly adopted The afternoon hour earlier than

gates so desiring tion given at Go Lt. Governor Most of the con the reception ar Toronto, June 1' session of the go with. The matter

assembly last year this year as a refe bytery of St. Joh having agreed of the assembly. legated the matt mittee in the ear ent meeting, and mittee repo Macrae to the his congregation November, 1897, date he h firm ministers' f next summer a to assist Mr. Mu scattered field. M if he agreed with committee. On negative, it was sembly should he

Rev. Dr. Macra judicial committe the prebytery of the case on behi and presbytery. while the case committee Rev. ect in his capaci reverend doctor sion of the cas outset that then wrong doing age that personally for him. The were to the effec past the presby its best endeavo obtain any sa statistically or of Mr. Mullin's oh was still depend funds, although that it should l come self-suppo persons in the Mullin's removal

Rev. Mr. Mull

ous address, and

for himself. In

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