much it is inferred that he was elmer dead or of an insignificant charmeter." Saying—However faulty the
conduct of Salome appears on this
coasion, she manifested a true, unmost trying times of His subsequent
sufferings. Master—Matthew, says
that Salome came worshiping him.
She recognized Him as the divine
King—the Messiah.

36. What would ye—He could not
promise in a general way to grant

promise in a general way to grant their requests; they must state de-imitely what it is they desire. Here is an argument in favor of special prayer. 37. Grant unto us—"This rehuest, 1. Displayed their ignorance of Christ's plans. They were looking for a kingdom of this world and a temporal Messiah. 2. Was marked forwardness and presumption. 3 Was characterized by worldliness. It apparently looked no further than the present life."
Right hand. Left hand —

A Jewish form of expression for being next to the King honor.—Cam. Bib. In thy glory—Matthew uses the expression "In Thy Kingdom." "Our Lord had just promised His disciples (Matt. xix. 28) on they should sit on twelve rones, judging the twelve tribes. By probably understood this literary and came to request the chlef gnitles in this new government.

Clarke.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 38-40). 38. Ye know not. "You do not know the nature of your request nor what t would involve. You suppose that f granted it evould the attended only with honor and happness; whereas, t would require (much suffering and trial." "Yow, often is it that our degires and merhaps even our crial." "Yow often is it that our decires and perhaps even our wayers, would ruin us it granted." The cup. To drink of a cup often, in the Scriptures, signifies to be afficted; or sometimes to be punished (Isa. 51, 17, 22; Psa. 75, 8). That I drink The cure from which Jesus was to drink was one of affliction.
The baptism. This means about the same as "the cup." "Raptism is familiarly used in the Scriptures to denote a person being overwhelmed with calamities. The baptism with which Christ was to be baptised was that of a cruel and ignominious

39. We can. This was the decision of the two brothers. "The half unconscious yet presumptuous reply was no doubt uttered under the imwas no doubt attered under the impression that the struggle was to take place at Hersaleum, in which, perhaps, they were ito fight by his cide, and they ficelare themselves ready for the trial." Ye shall, intered etc. You thall undergo sufferings patterned after mine. "They ings patterned after mine. "They had yet to dearn how serious their evords were; afterwards they were enabled to drink of that cup and to be baptised with that baptism."

40. Not mine (a give As a special favor. This (aust not be understood to mean that Christ does not reward his followers, for such a statement would be at variance statement would be at variance with the uniform' testimony of the Scriptures (Matt. 25, 31-40; John 5, 22-50). For whom......prepared. The true meaning is that such distinction could not be given except. to those "for whom it is prepared," And for whom is heavenly honor prepared? Not tol every one who saith Lord. Lord; but to the holy in heart, to the "Israelite indeed," tof the true circumcision (Rom. 2, 29; Phil. 3, 3), to the one who enters in at the "straight gate" (Matt. 7, 13, 14) and who presses "toward the mark (Phil. 3, 14).

III. A lesson in humility (vs. 41-43) 41. The ten—The other ten apostles Heard it—Heard of this bold request made by Salome and her sone. Much displeased—"Moved with indigna-tion."—R. V. "The sons of Zebedee and been in a better social position than most of their brethren, and this ettempt to secure a pre-eminence of honor kindled a storm of jealousy." Cam. Bib. 42. Saith unto them —"Our Lord soothed their jealousy by as-suring them that in His kingdom there were no lordships." Accounted to rule, etc.—That is, those who are in a position to exercise authority and dominion, such as princes and governors, use their power to grati-fy their worldly ambitions and their love of ruling. 43. Not so among you (R. V.)—The principles of My kingdom are entirely different and are peculiar to themselves. There are to be no ranks and no high-sounding titles. All are to be on a level —the rich, the poor, the bond, the free, the learned and the unlearned. Will be great—There is a holy ambition which every true Christian should possess, an ambition not for place, but for ability to serve. Minister-Al servant. The original word is deacon rd meaning a servant of any Preachers of the Gospel are called ministers, because they are the servants of God and the church.

44. The chiefest-"The only superhere to be sought is a superlority here to be sought is a super-lority in labors and suffering for the common good. It any would be great let him be the greatest ser-wait." 45. Came.....to minister—Jesus points to Himself as an example for them to follow. He was not a self-seeker and "came not to be minis-tered unto"; but He came to minis-ter—to serve. This was the charter—to serve. This was the character of His life. "The Son of man ministers to the sons of men." To give His life—The Son of man showed Himself the greatest of all by enderthe statement of the son of man showed Himself the greatest of all by enderthe statement of the son of the statement of the during the greatest sufferings and making the greatest sacrifice of all.
A ransom—The literal meaning is a
price paid for the redemption of captives. Christ died in the place of as well making the union quadruple.

sinuers. For many—"This does not mean that all were not rausomed. All are not always many. All the great poets of the world are not many. But the persons for whom thrist died are many—incatculably numerous; not one has been left out."—Morison.

-Morison.

A strange fear seems to come over the disciples, when Jesus speaks of His sufferings and death, and as He eagerly leads the way towards His crucifixion. They seem to have no true conception of the meaning. St. Luke tells us that "They understood they are the seem of the seem of the seem of the seem. none of these things; and this say-ing was hid from them" (chap xviii.

ing was hid from them" (chap xviii. 34.)

Absorbed with a worldly and selfish view of Christ's purpose and inflamed with carnal ambition, they overlook the solemn words hist spoken, and begin asking for special personal favors, which, if granted, would give them power and prominence. St. Matthew says it was their mother, Salome, who made the request; perhaps they were all involved. Our Lord makes His reply, however, to the two sons: "Ye know not what ye ask." How true, for they had entirely mistaken the nature of "His Glory," and perhaps had little idea of the true character of the baptism of which He speaks. In their ambition for place and honor, they think they can do anything, and almost flippantly answer, "We can." That it was not a loving desire to be ever close to the Master's side, but a human ambition for place and power that prompted their request, is shown by the solemn lesson which He proceeded to teach them.

They were indeed bantized with the They were indeed baptized with the same baptized of suffering and drank

of the same sorrow and martyrdom that Jesus was baptized with, though that Jesus was baptized with, though John, after much suffering, was permitted to die a natural death; but it was after all such wrong notions of Christ's glory and kingdom had been destroyed in them by the pentecostal baptism of the Holy Ghost. The truest exaltation is reached by the path of humility; we descend to ascend. All of our efforts to elevate ourselves in the eves of God vate ourselves in the eyes by any other means must fail. by any other means must fall. "Is it so great a thing to be sittle, that, unless it were done by thee, who art so great, it could not possibly be learnt?" "You will go ligher as you faithfully fulfil the duties of the lower sphere." We must be helpful, not helpless, not waited upon, but a servant; yea, "the servant of all." There must be rulers in church and in State, to be sure, but he is often best qualified for such positions who least desires them, who in his humility prefers to be least of all, and esteems others better than himself, he to whom: the responsibility is weighty and the position a cross.

whom the responsibility is weighty and the posttion a cross.

The aspiring one, to whom a failure to reach a place of dignity and authority is a great trial and grief, is surely not the one for the place, and would probably "lord it over God's heritage," had he the opportunity. Shakespeare said to Cromwell, "Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition. By that sin fell the angels; how can man then, the image of his Maker, hope to win by it?" It is a serious mistake for one to regard the sacred office of the Christias ministry as a genteel, respectable and remunerative profession, where there is little to do but "run the church" and have the entire flock as his servants, to obey entire flock as Lis servants, to obey his every whim and keep his delicate hands from being soiled by toil.

"Some persons are like precious stones, glittering, but non-productie. Others are like the plainer militores, which by stondfast work min-

tie.Others are like the plainer millstones which by steadfast work mins'ster food to the hurgry and wealth
to the nation. Self-seeking ever
tends to separate friends and arouse
discord in the Christian church."
What is true of the ministry is true
of all. Any place, in the will of God,
can be made honorable by being
honorably occupied. Let us do our
best wherever we are without being
anxious "to be good or great or
wise in any but our Saviour's eyes."
"One very common error misleads "One very common error misleads the opinion of mankind universally, that authority is pleasant, submisof human affairs the very reverse of this is nearer the truth. Command

is anxiety; obedience, ease." "Our Lord's career on earth was one long ministry of wisdom, faithfulministry of wisdom, faithfu love and power."

Lanson H. Mulholland.

**CHURCH UNION** 

by the Ministers a Discussed Montreal.

Montreal, May 16 .- An informal discussion of the proposed union of the Protestant Evangelical denominations in Canada took place here this morning at a meeting of the Protestant Ministeriai Association, and as a result it was decided to hold a public meeting at an early date to further consider the matter. The discussion was introduced by Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Zion Congregational Church, who referred to the resolution that had been passed at To-ronto, declaring the proposal both de-sirable and practicable. For himself, he felt that the plan must move along the line of least resistance, and that might possbily exclude suc decominations as the Anglicans and

These remarks elicited an opinion from Rev. J. L. Gilmour, paster of the First Laptist Church, formerly of Hamilton, who said that from the point of view of the Baptists union was rot practicable at the present time. The question of the rite of bap-tism would prove an insuperable bar-

The Church of England was rep resented by Rev. Dr. Symonds. He said that the question that now sep arates the Congregationalists, Pres byterians and Methodists was practically the same as separated the high and low Church parties in the Church of England, viz., the apostolic

succession of the ministry.

Rev. C. E. Bland, representing the Methodist body, argued that if real

fraterrity existed, organic unity must follow, Rev. James Fleck, pastor of Knox Church, referred to the fact that in matters of government and worship the Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists were practically all one, and he saw no reason why the Deptists should not be included

DEATH OF SIR HENRY M.STANLEY.

The Great African Explorer Passed Away This Morning.



London cable says-Sir Henry M. Stanlev, the African explorer, passed away peacefully shortly after 6 o'clock. He was quite conscious to the last, and able to recognize his wife. Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat, Furze Hill, Pirbright, Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey. He had been ill with pleurisy, complicated with heart trouble, for some time.

Henry Morton Stanley was born in Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. He was the son of John Rowlands, who died when the boy was two years old. When sixteen he worked his way to New Orleans on a sailing vessel and went to work for a merchant named Stanley, who became his friend and from whom he took his

name.
Stanley entered the Confederate army and was made prisoner at Shiloh but escaped and soon afterward, returned to his Welsh home. In 1863 he went to New York, enlisted in the Federa navy, was assigned to the flagship Ticonderoga and soon became secretary to the admiral.

He was made an officer for his gal-

lantry in swiming 500 yards under fire to fix a line to a Confederate steamer After the war Stanley left the navy and in 1867 he acted as a newspaper correspondent in one of the Indian campaigns of the west.

In 1868 the New York Herald sent him

to Abyssinia with the British expedi-tion under Sir Robert Napier, and in 1869, Bennett sent to Stanley the fam-ous message: "Find Livingstone."

ous message: "Find Livingstone."
Stanley started from Zanzibar on
Feb. 5, 1871, with about 200 men, and
on Nov. 10 met the teeble and almost
helpless Livingstone at Ujiji, nursed him
back to better health, and, as Livingstone refused to return to Europe, gave him supplies with which to continue his explorations.

explorations.
Stanley accompanied Livingstone on part of his later journeys. He returned to Europe in 1872, and the next year the Herald sent him to West Africa to report the British campaign against the Ashantis.

In 1874 Stanley determined to take up the work of African exploration where Livingstone left off. He left a place near Zanzibar with 356 men in his cara-van on Nov. 12, He made a boat survey of the Victoria Nyanza and dis-covered Lake Albert Edward. His ex-pedition became enfeebled by fever and smallpox, but he pushed westward to Nyangwe.
Stanley determined to make his way

down the Congo and he embarked in November, 1876. He was frequently at-

November, 1876. He was frequently at tacked by cannibals, thousands of whom pursued him in canoes.

After a voyage of 1,500 miles, in the course of which he twice crossed the equator, he emerged on the Atlantic coast, proving that the Congo and the Lualaba were one river. His party marched into Boma, on the lower Congo, in August 1877, 2000 days after leaving

narched into Boma, on the lower Congo, in August, 1877, 999 days after leaving Zanzibar, and after having travelled 7,000 miles. He had lost his three white companions and 170 of his porters.

In 1879 Stanley again sailed for Africa on the five-year exploration adventure. He went up the Congo, making treaties with the native chiefs, carrying his envilues and heat in sections on the treates with the native chiefs, carrying his supplies and boats in sections on the heads of porters around the great falls, building stations and planting gardens. Stanley rested for two years, and in 1886 took charge of an expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, Governor of the equatorial province of the Egyptian Soudan. He reached the mouth of the Soudan. He reached the mouth Congo in March, 1887, ascended to the Aruwimi, and struck out through the wilderness in the direction of the Albert

He had to hew his way through the He had to hew his way through the forests, and did not reach the Albert Nyanza until December. Of his 398 men only 174 were left, and they looked like skeletons. The next April he found Emin Pasha. Stanley retraced his steps to pick up a detachment of men whom he had left behind, but few of them were

A third time he crossed the forest, re joining Emin in January, 1889, and they went together to the coast. This expe-dition ended Stanley's career in Africa, of which he had given more information
to the world than any other man, except, perhaps, Livingstone.

cept, perhaps, Livingstone.

Stanley founded the Congo Free State,
His tact and kindness made him very
successful in handling the natives,
though he showed no hesitation about ghting them when it seemed necessary Stanley was married to Porothy

Britain, and in 1895 entered Parliament for North Lambeth as a Liberal Union In 1899 the Queen made him

ist. In 1899 the Queen made him a Knight of the Bath.
He wrote How I Found Livingstone, My Kalulu, Coomassie and Magdala, Through the Dark Continent, The Congo, In Darkest Africa, My Dark Companions, Slavery and the Slave Trade in Africa, My Early Travels and Adventures in America and Asia, and Through South Africa.

Nature Revolts Against High Living and it has set its seal to it by add-ing to man's aliments the scourge of diabetes. Eminent medical men until recently proclaimed it a "no cure" disease, but South American Kidney Cure has knocked down their petfallacy and has proved itself master of kidney diseases in all its forms. Relief in hours.-110

QUARTZ CREEK MASTODON.

Most Perfect Specimen Ever Found to be Secured by Government.

Victoria, B. C., May 16. - Dawso papers received by the last northern mail, give the information that the Dominion Government will purchase and take possession of the perfectly preserved mastodon found recently in Quartz Creek, frozen solidly, as it has been for perhaps a couple of thousand years. Commissioner Cong-don recently inspected the remains and found them excellently preserv-cd. It is hoped to have the specimen, the best of its kind ever secured in any part of the world, ready for shipment and exhibition in connec-tion with Canada's display at the World's Exposition in St. Louis.

London.-The correspondent of th Daily Mail, it is announced in that paper this morning, has been expelled from Belgrade, Servia, for his severe com-ment on the conspirators who planned and executed the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga.



Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y. cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, undisease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful
study to the subject, and in producing
her great remedy for woman's ills—
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound—made sure that it contained the correct combination of
herbs which was certain to control herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, woman's kidney

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says. "DEAR MES. PINKHAM: — For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband ther advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape." MRS. PAULA WRISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y.—\$5000 farfelt if eriginal of above latter proving gensineness cannot be produced.

## The Markets

Toronto Farmers' Market.

Leading Whe at Markets. May. July.

New York 91 881-5

St. Louis 103 82 5-8

Duluth 90 1-4

90 1-4

Belleville, Ont., May 14.—To-day here were offered 1,620 white and 5 colored; Magrath bought 1,035 at 71-16c; same offered for balance

not sold.

Cowansville, May 14.—To-day 20 creamer.es offered 990 boxes of butter, 14 factories offered 630 boxes cheese; Hodgson secured 395 butter at 15 3-8c; Gunn secured 542 boxes butter at 15 1-8c; Fowler 75 boxes

Live Cattle Trade.

Chairman Holland, of the animal meat trade set t.cl. of the Liverpool Chamber of Commence, States that 878,000 live annuals were landed at United Kingdom ports 1 1903, im-ported from the colonies and foreign ports, and Variatio Long dead meat Every effort is using made to re-prove the restrict day on Canadlan cattle, but tthere is little chance at present of Julycess.

Failures Last Week.

Toronto Live Stock

S'ear.

Although the receipts were light compared with Thursday, trade was not as brisk, but prices ruled steady in all the different classes, as quo

cattle 153 in number were export ers from Chicago for Lunness & Hal Coughlin Bros. received 8 car load

Export bulls—Choice export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25, medium at \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Export Cows—Prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Trade at Montreal has made son advance this week in certain depart-ments, and the outlook for the balance of the spring and the early weeks of the summer is promising. Improvement is looked for after the seeding is over, out the country will become more active. The cold weather has prevented such an expansion in the dry goods trade at Toronto as expected. Stocks are rapdly arriving to replace those recent-y destroyed by fire. The building trade here shows much activity, and there are signs of any serioue labor trouble

Wholesale business at the

Wholesale business at the Pacific coast keeps moderately active, and the outlook continues to improve. The demand for the Yukon is large.

Busines men through Manitoba and the west are in a more cheerful mood over the outlook for trade. Retail merchants are buying liberally, and numbers of new stores are being stocked.

In Hamilton, according to Bradstreet's reports, the sorting trade has been very fair this week. Values of staple goods are firmly held. Remittances goods are firmly held. Remittance fair for this season and are expec d to improve soon.

London wholesale trade is showing a

xpansion in the movement in some deartments. Prices are firmly held.

There has been a fairly good deman

The Grain Market was very dull to-day, the weather being uniavorable One hundred bushels of white wheat sold at 95c a bushel, and 200 bushels of oats at 36 to 37c.

Dalry produce quiet, with prices steady. The berk dary butter sold at 17 to 19c, and eggs at 16 to a8c ter dozen.

ase per dozen.

Hay dull, four loads selling at \$13 to \$14 a fon for timothy and at \$7 to \$6 for mixed. Straw, nominal at \$10 to \$10.50.

to \$6 for mixed. Straw nominal at \$10 \$10.50.

Dressen hogs are easier, light being quoted at \$7 and heavy at \$6.50. Wheat, white, bush 95c; yed, bush, 95c; spring, bush, 95c; goose, 84c; oaty, oush, 36 to 37c; peas, bush, 65 to 66c; barley, bush, 45kc; hay, per ton, timothy, \$12 to \$14; clover, \$7 to \$9, straw, per ton, \$10 to \$10.50; scedy, £sike, bush, \$4.50 to \$7.76; red clover bush, \$4.50 to \$7.76; timothy, bush, \$2 to \$3; dressed hogs, \$6.25 to \$7; eggs, per dozen, 16 to 17c; butter, dairy, 17 to 19c; creamery, 18 to 20c; chickens, per bu, 14 to 15c; turkeys, per b., 16 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.20; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; califlower, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.75; celery, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.75; celery, per dozen, \$0.50; beef, hindquarters, \$7.50 to \$9; forequarters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; choice, carcass, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, carcass, \$6 to \$6.50; lambs, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per owt., \$7.50 to \$9.

British Cattle Karkets.

London, May 14.—Canadan cattle are steady at 111-4 to 12c per lb.; refrigerator bsef, 91-8 to 91-2c per lb.; sheep, 12c per lb.; yearlings,

butter at 15 1-8c; Fowler 75 boxes cheese at 61-2c; Brice 36 boxes cheese at 65-8c; 53 boxes butter and 469 boxes cheese held over.

Watertown, N. Y., May 14.— On the cheese board 40-day 250 cheese sold, 61-8 to 61-4c for large and 61-2c for small size.

May T4.—Commercial failures this week in the Spitol States, as religited by R. 3. Dun & Co., are 236, against 20f. ast week, 202 the preceding wisk, and 196 the corresponding wisk, and 196 the corresponding wisk. preceding wisk, and 196 the corresponding week last 'tear. Fallures in Canada number 23, against 27 last week, 16 the probability week and 13 last year. Of fallures this week in the United States 86 lower in the east, 56 south; 33 lypst, and 21 in the Pacific States, and 94 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of \$5,000 or more. Liabilities of \$5,000 states reported for May to date are \$1,720,491, against \$3,218,0.8 for last 5 car.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto cattle market were 35 cars, consisting of 405 cattle, 897 hogs, 48 sheep, 116 calves. Although the receipts were light

Nine cars of the above number of

purchased in the country, being nerely delivered here and not for

This left only 18 cars of all kinds Exporters — Choice, well-finished heavy exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$4. 95 per cwt.; medium at \$4.60 to

At Quebec reports from various correspondents throughout this section in licate that rain is wanted.

for goods at Ottawa.

PALACES BROUGHT TO LIGHT. Five Dwellings of bardanapalus Dis-

Berlin, May 16 .- The Society of Ger-

Perlin, May 16.—The Society of German Unientalists reports that they have made a historical discovery of the greatest interest in the Valley of the Tigris, where for some years they have been busy exploring the rains of old Babylon.

This last discovery, consisting of five palaces and a large temple in only slightly damaged condition, will now permit the historian to construct and locate the principal events of the reign of Sardanapaluy, of whose history only very little has been known heretofore, and this is not substantiated by any proofs.

One of the palaces which has now been uncarthed is literally covered with descriptions, describing the glorious reign of the famous King of Assyria, the last descendant of Semiramle.

This palace is undoubtedly one of those which Sardanapalus had built in his central in the sevents control in the sevents control.

those which Sardanapalus had built in his capital in the seventh century before Christ. Other very interesting finds have

statue of the king, cut in solid rock, and another similar to it representing King Salmanasar II., covered with the skin of a lion.

Both these are works of art, and will be sent to the Archaeological Museum in this give

eum in this city

FINE PROSPECTS FOR CROPS. The Acreage in the West Has Greatly

Winnings, May 16 .- The first crop report of the year, compiled by the report of the year, compiled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued to-day, tells a story of magnificant prospects for 1904's wheat crop. From every station in the graingrowing belt along the main line of the railway, agents advise that their districts are showing a material increase in acreage undercrop, with only two exceptions, and everywhere weather is "fine and everywhere weather is "fine and everywhere weather is

To-day's report is significantly important as giving the first statement on the actual acreage. Figures from the district along the Prince Albert branch are Aladdin-Prince Albert branch are Aladdin-like, the Saskatoon agent report-ing an increase of 200 (per cent, while the average for the whole branch is 65 per cent, a 50 per cent, increase along other lines is reported. Rouleau, Weyburn and Yellow Grass, the remaining dis-tricts, renging from 10 to 25 per cent.

Several stations on the main line, La Riviere and Souris branches, line, La Riviere and Souris branches, report "Acreage same as last year." Allowing that the report is a fair indication of general conditions, a conservative estimate places the total number of the acres under crop in the whole Northwest, Manitoba and the territories at 4,300,000. The proportion would be: Manitoba, 2,390, the Territories, 1,900,000 acres.

The Canadian Northern Railway has also issued a report on the seeding for the week ending May 7. According to a report the seeding

According to a report the seeding has progressed very favorably to

## **NEWS IN BRIEF**

Sir Hibbert Tupper has returned to Ottawa from England.

Winnipeg's assessment is \$48,000,-000 and the population 67,000.

A complany of U. S. infantry was ambushed by Moros, and two of-ficers and fifteen men were killed. The acreage of wheat in Great Britain last year was 150,000 less than in 1902.

The first election in the newly insulted in the return of Mr. Thomas McGill as Reeve.

According to reports received fully one thousand deer are lying dead in the French River district as a result of the unusually cold winter. The British Fire Preventive Commit-tee is offering a gold medal and £20 for the best fable teaching the danfor the best fable teaching the dan-ger of playing with matches or fire. Mr. T. Eaton, of Toronto, was thrown from his carriage yesterday and shaken up, but no bones were

broken. The Manitoba Government is corted to have sold 256,000 acres of land to a Duluth company for over

A Japanese doctor at the Serum Institution, Copenhagen, has discovered a positive antidote for the biteof a rattlesnake.

At New York Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture, was elected Vice-President of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Mr. W. T. Stead, in the Review of Reviews sees in Mr. Winston Church-il a coming party leader in view of his appreciation of labor claims. The draft estimates submitted by the Toronto City Treasurer call for a tax rate of 19 7-8 mills, which the Board of Control hopes to re-

duce to 19 mills. Rev. Robert Renston, of Sacramento, Cal., who had been appointed to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Leamington, has declined the

position. Walter Stewart, rancher, of Davisburg, Alberta, was drowned while attempting to cross the Bow River, near Okotoks, Man., on Fri-

Fire has destroyed the village of Richmond Corner, N. B. It was for years the terminus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. Fourteen buildings were burned. Governor Odell, of New York, has signed a bill reducing from 2 to 1 per cent. the tax on premiums of insurance companies of other coun-

tries. This is to meet the Canadian It is announced at Victoria, B. C., that James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, and William Randolph Hearst, candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Unit-ed States Presidency, will start a morning newspaper in Victoria at an early Bie.