

## ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Capt. Bloomfield Douglass to Re-  
vise the Bay of Fundy Pilot.The Banquet to the Newfoundland  
Delegates in the Russell House.Pleasant Speeches by the Governor General  
and Newfoundland Representatives.

Ottawa, April 9.—The present edition of the Bay of Fundy Pilot is now recognized to be somewhat obsolete, and preparatory to its revision, Captain Bloomfield Douglass, R. N. B., has been authorized by the minister of marine to make the necessary re-examination of the bay with a view to the correction of any errors that may appear in the Pilot.

The Canadian Soo canal will be opened the first week in May. The electrical apparatus for the opening and shutting of the gates is now being put in.

Dr. Wakeman, the international fishery commissioner, has just received a communication from Mr. Rathbone, his colleague on the international fisheries commission, proposing that the work of the commission shall be resumed early next month. Dr. Wakeman has acquiesced, and the two gentlemen will likely spend the whole of May on the coast of Nova Scotia inquiring into the condition of the shore mackerel fishery. From there they go to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Kemp, the oyster expert of the fisheries department, leaves for Tracadie, N. S., this week, where an oyster bed was cleaned up last year. Mr. Kemp proposes to plant it with young oysters this spring and then proceed to some other location to continue the work of oyster cultivation.

The Newfoundland conference was in session this morning, but there was no meeting this afternoon.

The inland revenue accrued last month amounted to \$591,024. In the same month last year it exceeded one million owing to the extra paragraph in the newspapers that the government intended increasing the excise tax on whisky, which led to a rush to release a large quantity of spirits from bond.

The banquet to the delegates from Newfoundland by the citizens of Ottawa in the Russell house tonight was in every particular a decided success. The only invitations issued were to the four delegates and his excellency the governor general. The others were present as citizens.

Mayor Borthwick presided and on his right sat Lord Aberdeen and on his left Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The vice chairs were occupied by Sir James Grant, M. P., Hon. R. B. Scott, Judge Mahon, Hon. John F. Wood, Sheriff Sweet and Rev. Dr. Manley Benson, E. B. Eddy, Patrick Baskerville, ex-M. P. F. and John E. Asquith.

In replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed by the chair, Lord Aberdeen said that the occasion on which they were gathered was highly commendable. As neighbors and fellow colonists, if he might use the term, it was proper they should give the delegates a hearty welcome to the city. As to confederation he said that no doubt a very satisfactory solution would be arrived at. That was about all he could say in regard to the subject, which was still under consideration. It was proper that we should entertain strangers, but more especially those strangers whom we expected some day to be part of our own life and kin as in the present case. (Cheers.)

Sir James Grant, in proposing the toast of Our Guests, said that Newfoundland occupied the same position in the mouth of the St. Lawrence that Gibraltar did in the Mediterranean, and therefore the importance of its being coming part of Canada was apparent. He spoke of the value of the Newfoundland fisheries and added that there was a time when the people of Canada were looking forward so anxiously for confederation with the island as at present. Union was already necessary for the maintenance of power and prestige of the empire, as Newfoundland was one of the links which connected the chain between England and India. (Cheers.)

Hon. Robt. Bond, in reply, said that it was not the first time that he had been the recipient of princely hospitality at the hands of the people of Canada. He referred to the time when he met Sir John Thompson and the other Canadian delegates at Halifax in 1892. Afterwards he touched upon the generosity of Canada when hardship and destruction overtook the island, and great generosity that occasion did away with the innumerable transgressions of which Canada had been guilty towards Newfoundland (laughter) for it must be remembered that Newfoundland had its grievances against Canada and Canada its grievances against Newfoundland. But there never was a better prospect of establishing peace with honor than there was at present. As to the question of union he said that thirty-seven years ago, in 1858, when the government of Canada asked the different provinces to meet with a view of confederation, Newfoundland was the only one to respond at that time. There must be something radically wrong, he said, somewhere, when she is the last to remain outside. Was the cause due to Canada or the unreasonableness of Newfoundland? Between the two countries there was a great gulf and consequently very erroneous opinions were held about Newfoundland. He might tell them that Newfoundland was only two and a half hours sail from Canada. With Canada the island

was connected with electricity. He would like to give some idea of the extent and wealth of the island. Newfoundland covered 42,000 square miles. It was equal to the size of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Its position at the mouth of the St. Lawrence made it the key for England to its North American possessions. Being within three days' steam of England it was the natural terminus. Among the 2,000 miles of coast line of Newfoundland there were some of the finest harbors in the world. Then there were the bait fisheries, without which neither the United States or the Canadian fisheries could not be prosecuted.

There were engaged in the fisheries some 30,000 fishermen. England owed her strength to the navy and Newfoundland. Newfoundland was the nursery for her seamen. The value of the fisheries annually was \$5,700,000. It ought also to be remembered that they were but partially undeveloped and unprotected. There were 2,000 square miles of white pine, and the output of the forests this year was valued at \$300,000. This industry was but comparatively new. It was only about nine years ago since lumber was first exported. Then there were 3,700 square miles of mineral land untouched. In mines already in operation there were \$5,250,000 invested. This was the result of random discoveries along the coast lines. Up to a very recent date there were no connection between the coast line and the interior.

A large coal area had been retained in the hands of the government. This would be an inducement to the millers to win over the island to confederation, because as he understood a large part of the coal fields of Canada had been given over to an American syndicate. The fourth largest exports to any country from Canada was sent to Newfoundland and still there was only a population of 207,000 people. He had heard great tales to the debt of Newfoundland. It was only in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, and that included the cost of its railways up to the present time. There were also dry docks and a municipal debt of \$1,250,000 included in these figures. The fact was that Newfoundland had assets for all its liabilities. There was no truth in the story of the island being bankrupt. When the crash came there were \$4,500,000 of deposits in the banks, or about \$20 per head. Newfoundland also had a dependency four times the size of herself. On the Labrador coast she had possessions of 140,000 square miles. The timber land was of great value.

The hanging up of the "A Working Man" had succeeded in making with the United States had prevented the opening up of markets which helped to bring on the financial troubles on the island. Newfoundland was not knocking at the door of the dominion, but was merely taking advantage of the invitation which was open to them for the past twenty-eight years to come in and join confederation. They were in Ottawa anxious to know what the dominion would do for them. If Canada would do for Newfoundland what would enable her to stand the storms of the future then she would join the dominion. (Cheers.)

Not only would she join the dominion but would aid in building up a structure sound and strong with bonds of patriotism and adding lustre and prestige to the great empire of which she is a part. The empire at present comprised one-fifth of the globe and which Canada then would form one half. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Morris, Emerson and Horwood also replied, each of them expressing the hope that the union would be the result of the conference now going on between both countries. Joseph Kavanagh proposed the toast of the Parliament of Canada. Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the first to reply. He spoke of the parliament being second to none, not even the imperial house. In referring to the time when confederation of the dominion took place, he said that all political parties forgot their differences, even their quarrels about separate schools, to accomplish that great work. He trusted that the result of the conference would be to establish satisfactory terms of union.

Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. R. W. Scott, spoke to this toast. Sandford Fleming proposed Trade and Commerce, and Hon. Mr. Haggart replied, stating that if confederation was not brought about, the fault would not be with Canada. His excellency proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which closed the proceedings.

Montreal, April 9.—Charles Forbes, aged 25, from Toronto, came to the city three weeks ago and went to the Hotel de Ville. In retiring last night Forbes blew out the gas, and was found this morning dead in bed.

Toronto, April 9.—A motion was made at Osgoode hall this evening to strike the name of Hon. G. W. Ross off the roll of members. Mr. Ross is in partnership with a young lawyer, M. G. Cameron, who had been acting for a woman named Hyslop, retained \$300 as his fee out of \$900 he succeeded in having paid out of court to her. Mrs. Hyslop, thinking this rather costly, gave the matter into her solicitor's hands, who took this way of having it settled.

## UP TO DATE.

"How many characters are there in your play?" asked the manager.  
"Characters?" asked the astonished dramatist. "I don't know. It is an up-to-date drama. Not a single person in the piece has even a shred of character."—Indiana Journal.

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## FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES.

As They are Beginning to be Under-  
stood in England.The Red Rag of Political Economy—What a  
Workingman Thinks.

(Joseph Hatton in the London People.)

The laboring classes as a political power have not yet made themselves familiar with the present working of strict free trade principles. They are on the lines of the purest Christianity, it is true, you turn your cheek to the other smiter. He kills some national industry of yours; you still receive his goods freely and untaxed. To discriminate against him on the plea of "reciprocity" is the chief platform of "fair trade," which is the late Lord Randolph Churchill advocated. It is in this direction that the red rag of this week being moved by Baron Stumm, an imperialist, and Herr Moeller, a liberal, to add to the customs law a new paragraph stipulating that dutiable goods from countries which discriminate against German vessels and merchandise as compared with those from other countries should be subjected to a surtax of 10 per cent, and that a duty should be imposed on these articles which have hitherto been admitted duty free. What is good for a nation at one time may not be good at another. The trouble is that the word "protection" is a red rag to a bull when uttered in the presence of a French free trader, and he begins by calling names, and ends by morally punishing heads. Call it "revenue" instead of "protection" and the thing is possible. Her majesty's present government have already given us a striking example in point. They tax Lancashire cottons in India as a measure of protection to the Indian manufacturer, but they describe it as "an imperial necessity" and "for revenue purposes." From a dozen letters which have been addressed to me I claim attention to one from "A Working Man." Here and there I have made a slight revision of the writer's style; otherwise it stands as I received it, and may be taken as typical of that want of knowledge of the meaning of unreciprocal "free trade" which is general. I fancy, among our fellow subjects who work mostly with their hands.

## WHAT A WORKING MAN THINKS.

"I had no notion that we was taxed by foreigners and they wasn't taxed by us," says my correspondent. "I always thought free trade was free trade. You mean to say that a foreigner comes into our market and isn't even put on a level with our producer? That is, don't he pay nothing? And when we send our goods to him does he put a heavy tax on them while we receive his free? That's my neighbor says is the explanation of free trade. Kase we gets bamboozled with so much talking by our leaders that unless we're out of work and got nothing else to do we has no time to study these things. Seems to me as something's very wrong. No doubt farmers don't work on the land as they used, sending their children to swell schools; and then there is the landlord and the steward, and the bailiff, and others to get their pickings, and the land don't stand it. But for all that when you tells me that every little twopenny 'apeny' farmer abroad can send his eggs and his chickens and his fruit and his cheese, and no end of other things, and gets them to our market for less than the cost of the goods that it costs the English farmer, and that he pays nothing toward English taxes, why it do appear to be on a wrong footing, seeing that our land is going out of cultivation; nor to name fables in prisons competing with brushmakers and mats, and the like to the extent of millions a year. Sir Harcourt says he wishes things were as cheap, and no doubt they will be if foreign prisons is to be turned into factories, making brushes, and mats, and boots for England. But what's the good of all the cheapness if we workmen gets more and more out of work, and has less and less money to buy things with? I don't see no sense in having foreign things cheap if we has to lay down our tools and let our land go out of cultivation to make way for goods from abroad. Better we was all at work on the land and in our own factories, even if we had a bit more to pay for things; bless my life, what is the use of sitting down and earning nothing, and then the foreigner comes and can live on half what we can and work his bloomin' head off for fourpence; I'd rather give a bit more for my butter, a bit more for my coat, a bit more for my boots, than help to keep hard-up laborers and mechanics in the workhouse and worse. It's only just lately that this question of buying in the cheapest market, as they call it, has got under my skin, and I don't think it bears out its name of free trade. But, as the great French martyr said, 'Oh, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!'"

## THE LAW IN SHYLOCK'S CASE.

(Minneapolis Tribune.)  
The ordinary mortal who reads Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice, which will be presented at the Grand Opera house tonight, is apt to lay aside the volume with a pleasant sensation of having listened to an interesting tale well told. If he goes away it acted in a theatre, he was worth the satisfaction that the play was worth the evening—especially if the Portia was handsome and clever, if Shylock was sufficiently savage and relentless in his craving of the law and misanthropic of the dose of it he gets, if Tubal was grotesque and Gobbo funny, if the scenes were as brilliant and the garden at Belmont as full of moonlight and music as Shakespeare meant it to be. As for the trial scene, the unthinking playgoer's verdict upon Shylock is apt to be "served him right."

But the learned commentators who have sat for 100 years upon the law in Shylock's case as persistently as ever Coke sat on Littleton are not satisfied. In England, in Germany and the United States, practitioners and professors of the law have come forward to demonstrate that Shylock did not get a fair trial. It is gravely argued

that the decision of Referee Balthazar, alias Portia, was not based upon any known principle of the law; that if the bond for the pound of flesh was a good bond then Shylock had an indefeasible right to cut it from Antonio without regard to the quantity of blood that might follow; that if he had a right to cut a pound he was not required to cut a full pound, but might stop a little short of it. It is a well known principle of law, they tell us, that the right to do a thing confers a right to do everything incidental thereto, and as nobody ever heard of living flesh without blood it was preposterous to enjoin the plaintiff from drawing blood in collecting his bond; it would be just as reasonable to enjoin a man having a right of way from making tracks in the use and enjoyment of his "easement."

These commentators have agreed that the bond was void ab initio by reason of its fantastic and homicidal character, and should have been so pronounced by the referee. But a German critic has gone further and grown eloquent in denouncing the outrage that was perpetrated when, after declaring the bond good, Portia proceeded to punish the plaintiff with the miserable quibble about bloodletting. Evidently this learned publicist is merely a professor of law, and not a practitioner, or he would surely have had a higher respect for the quibble as a means of getting the bench and the bar to the corners of the law, logic and precedent, sometimes lead them. An ex-United States judge, in a lecture on this subject, has assured us that even if the bond had been valid, as Portia pronounced it, the tender and refusal of the ducats, although it did not wipe out the debt, therefore Bassanio's tender of the sum made it unnecessary for Shylock to waste time sharpening his knife, though it did not warrant the court's forfeiture of the original debt, to say nothing of heavier forfeitures and penalties that followed.

On the other hand, Portia's management of the case is not without defenders among the commentators, some of whom find it a proof of Shakespeare's lofty devotion to the higher principles of justice and an object lesson to the effect that those who try to make a bad use of the law are entitled to little sympathy if they get the butt end of it. It might be, however, if all the critics would remember that Shakespeare was not writing a treatise on English or German law when he constructed the trial scene. That he was right in the notion that the untechnical reader or playgoer would be perfectly satisfied with the trial and the verdict is something the too critical commentator has overlooked. Moreover, it is authoritatively stated that the law, the course of procedure and the verdict are all substantially the same as they were in the Italian novel, written by Sir Giovanni in 1573, which evidently furnishes the principal plot for the play.

Whether the law is good, medieval, Venetian law or not is, perhaps, of little consequence so far as Shakespeare and his play are concerned. The Boccaccian romance who furnished the story might easily have sacrificed legal accuracy in order to point his moral and adorn his tale. But it is worth remembering that middle-aged Italian law was something quite different from modern English jurisprudence. If Shylock were to come into a Minneapolis court and "crave the law" in satisfaction of his bond he would be sent to jail for contempt of court or to an asylum for the insane lunatic. A Venetian court in the fourteenth century would hardly have been more lenient.

As for Referee Balthazar, alias Portia, he or she, probably, did not seem so remarkable in Venice as to some modern critics. In some of the less frequented Spanish and Italian theatres, which, undoubtedly retain the ancient customs, the alcalde does little more than ascertain the facts of the litigation and refer them to a capable lawyer, who gives the decision upon them as juriconsult or referee with judicial power. It is highly probable, therefore, that Shakespeare knew a good deal more about the law in Shylock's case than his most learned critics ever dreamed of in their efforts to disparage him.

## THE MISUNDERSTOOD ELEPHANT.

The affection and sensibility of the elephant are well known. In the memoirs of the actor, Charles Young, is an anecdote which illustrates these characteristics.

Chung, a big elephant, just arrived from India, had been bought by an English manager to exhibit in a children's pantomime. At the first rehearsal, when Chung reached a bridge over a cascade which he was expected to cross, he refused to step upon it, distrusting its solidity, and not without reason. In vain the angry keeper punished him by pricking him behind the ear with an iron goad. With lowered eyes and pendant ears the enormous beast stood in a pool of blood motionless as a wall.

The captain of the vessel which had brought Chung over came in during the contest between the man and the elephant. He had become fond of the beast and often fed it with dainties. The animal, as soon as it recognized its friend, approached him with a supplicating air, gently took his hand in its trunk and placed it in the bleeding wound, then held up the hand to the captain's eyes. The gesture said as clearly as words, "See how they have made me suffer." Poor Chung appeared so unhappy that every one was touched, and the cruel keeper, who had so often applied what he offered to the elephant, but Chung disdained to throw away. The captain, who had also fetched some fruit from Covent Garden market, immediately laid it out to Chung. He willingly accepted it, and after he had finished it he took the hand of his protector's waist. "Our Dumb Animals."

The pleasant and beneficial effects of **McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup** Make it the best Worm Remedy for children.

Vespaian had a large, red face, with high cheek bones and heavy chin.

## AMONG THE INDUSTRIES.

The Manufacture of Ready-made  
Clothing in St. John.The Fish Business at St. Andrews—Trade  
With London.Cheese Factories Going up—Boisstown and  
Kewick—Bustling Bear River.

An article was quoted in the Sun a few days ago from the Journal of Commerce, showing how the manufacture of clothing had developed in Canada in recent years. A Sun man dropped into Oak Hall yesterday and asked Scovill Bros. & Co. how many people they employed in their manufacturing department. The reply was about forty, and sometimes more. For this firm are manufacturers as well as jobbers and retailers. They make "ready made clothing" as well as clothing to order. For three years they have been carrying this branch on and with success. They make the better class of "ready made" goods in young men's and men's suits, overcoats and pants. The material is chiefly Canadian, but they import cloths. Their goods are sold all over the lower provinces, and they keep up their manufacturing department throughout the year. They are also very large handlers of clothing made in the upper provinces. They find upper province competition very keen. For example, they received an order the other day for one hundred pairs of pants. The work of making these pants, exclusive of cutting, would cost them twenty-five to thirty cents per pair. The same work in Montreal is done for eight cents per pair. A whole family will go to work up there, mother and daughters, each take a certain part of the work, become expert at it, pass the garments hurriedly along, and do a great deal in a day at a much lower rate of wages on the whole than has to be paid here. Nevertheless, Scovill Bros. & Co. in their special lines of work are able to do a large business.

T. McAvity & Sons have received a letter from Wallace Brock, late of St. Stephen, but now representing a German New York house in South Africa. They also have a letter from his firm, the object being to open up a trade in their brass goods in South Africa and Australia. Messrs. McAvity do not think, however, that the chances are favorable, though they have submitted the matter to the board of directors. Increasing thought and nearly every steam from this port takes a case or two of their goods. Geo. McAvity believes there is a good business in London if it were actively pushed. They also send considerable goods to the West Indies, especially their line of pumps.

W. A. Robertson, of W. A. Robertson & Co., St. Andrews, fish curers and handlers, was seen by the Sun yesterday. His industry is a new one in the old town, and has been of great benefit to the fishermen thereabouts. In the busy season last year he had eight or ten men employed. Men who had not been in the haddock fishing business at all before last summer were paid by the firm sometimes as high as \$40 to \$45 for two days' fishing of a boat carrying three men. Just now there is little or nothing doing, as it is between seasons, but this industry is a distinct gain to St. Andrews. The firm ship fresh and cured fish, west by the C. P. R. in large quantities when the busy season is on. A meeting in the interests of a cheese factory was held at Napan, Northumberland county, recently, and a committee of six appointed to canvass the district. An offer was presented from John Gregory, Antigonish, N. S., offering to build a cheese factory at his own expense if the farmers in the neighborhood would guarantee him the milk of 400 cows.

A cheese factory will be operated at Stanley this summer. The Stanley sawmill is in operation again, making shingles at present. Later on it will turn out dimension stuff, and a clasp machine will be added. A large business will be done this year.

About 24,000,000 feet of logs were cut on the Tobique this year, says the Gleaner, or nearly double last year's cut.

The Shelburne, N. S., Budget, says prospects are bright there. Several schooners will be built this season, probably four or five in all, a number of dwellings, a church, and probably a hall will be erected, and the stone quarry will employ about 70 men.

Says the Chatham World: "Until within three or four years ago the rock maples growing near the C. P. R. on the Kewick river, from 30 to 40 miles distant from Fredericton, were used only for the purpose of firewood. A lumberman residing in Danforth, Me., having heard of the fact of maple growing not far from the line of railway at this point, embarked in a two years' operation in maple last year, with the result that in two years' time he had transported over the C. P. R. two millions of last blocks, out of which he made a profit of \$12,000 over and above all expenses, besides having paid \$2,000 to the land owners by way of stumpage. Other lumbermen followed his lead and cut up the hemlock which our people had cut down for the bark, leaving the tree to rot. This the Americans sawed into boards, planed them on one side, and shipped to Boston and out-ports by rail. From the fallen timber which they cut up, stumpage also was paid. The above facts, which have been selected from many others, go very far to show that the dissemination of reliable information regarding the forest can be and no doubt would be the means of attracting much capital to investments in timber manufacturing along the line of the Intercolonial."

The Digby Courier has interviewed leading merchants and finds trade and the outlook good over there. One firm says they shipped 3,000 blue potatoes to the West Indies last season. Clarke Bros. of Bear River have 3,000,000 feet of lumber sold for shipment to South America. The Digby Telegram says the same firm: The bktns. Rachel Primrose, capacity 450 M. and bkt. loading for Buenos Ayres. The sch. Geo. H. Mills has finished loading pulp wood for Havre de Grace, and has

been chartered for four consecutive trips. The E. Morris is loading with wood and piling for Boston. This firm have lately purchased 2,000 acres of timber lands, making a solid block of 5,000 acres. There is supposed to be from fifteen to twenty millions of timber in this block, consisting of spruce, pine and hemlock. There is a prospect, it adds, of opening up a trade in ice with the West Indies this summer, which means another industry to the progressive little town of Bear River.

## THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES.

A Big Meeting at St. Martin's Addressed by Messrs. Hazen, Chesley and Mullin.

(By telephone to the Sun.)

St. Martin's, April 9.—The liberal conservative party had a very large meeting in Vaughan's hall tonight for the purpose of organization.

In spite of the heavy rain and bad roads over one hundred electors were present.

It was decided to form a permanent organization, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Moran, president; Robert Carleton, vice-president; Wm. Smith, secretary; W. H. Rourke, treasurer.

After the election of officers the chairman called on Daniel Mullin of St. John for a speech. For over half an hour Mr. Mullin spoke with much eloquence, comparing the history of the liberal conservative and liberal parties, and conclusively showing that the present government should receive the hearty support of the people, as it was the best for the country.

J. D. Hazen, M. P., was received with applause. In a speech lasting about one hour and a quarter he dealt with the trade questions in a most convincing manner. He contrasted the condition of the Canadian farmer with those of the United States, and amid great applause showed that our farmers were enjoying much more prosperity than those across the border.

John A. Chesley, M. P., in a very clear and forcible speech, pointed out the weakness of the liberal trade policy, and showed how utterly absurd it was to put such a policy before the Canadian people. Mr. Chesley was heartily applauded. The meeting broke up with three cheers for the Queen and Messrs. Hazen and Chesley.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

British Steamer Seized With Am-  
munition on Board.

London, April 9.—The Times tomorrow will publish a despatch from its correspondent at Shanghai saying that a Japanese man-of-war has seized the British steamer Yik Sang outside Yaku, having on board 220,000 cartridges shipped at Shanghai by a German "bamboo and steel."

The owners of the Yik Sang, it is added, accepted the shipment in good faith. A despatch to the Times from Kobe, which will be published tomorrow, says that it is the correspondent's belief that the responsible statesmen of Japan are desirous of the success of the negotiations, but he adds, their efforts are thwarted by the war party. The Japanese press, he also says, is virtually unanimous in deprecating the conclusions of peace at present, and he adds that it would be incorrect to infer that the armistice for northern China indicates a disposition toward peace.

In conclusion he says that some of the influential papers demand, besides the occupation of Peking, the subjugation of southern China.

THE ALPHABET.  
To those who have never considered the subject, it might appear that each letter of the alphabet is of equal importance with the others in the formation of words; but the relative proportions required in the English language are these: A, 8; B, 18; C, 30; D, 44; E, 120; F, 25; G, 35; H, 40; I, 40; J, 40; K, 30; L, 30; M, 30; N, 30; O, 30; P, 17; Q, 5; R, 62; S, 80; T, 90; U, 34; V, 12; W, 20; X, 4; Y, 20; Z, 8. Hence the letter e is used six times oftener than z, and about thirty times oftener than j, x, or q. It is this knowledge of how frequently one letter is used in proportion to others that enables cryptogram readers to unravel so many mysteries.

## THE MASS MEETING.

Orator—My friends, the time is coming when we shall own the railroad. Everybody—Hoorsy.  
"We'll own the mills and the mines; there will be no more poverty; there will be no more plutocrats."  
"No, hip! hip! hi!"  
"No, there will be no more soft-handed plutocrats."  
"Good, bully for you."  
"For every man will have to work three hours a day."  
"Kats! Put him out! Knock the traitor in the head! Get the stuff out of him!"—Indianapolis Journal.

## KEELY'S LATEST.

The Niagara electric power isn't in it. Keely announces that he is about ready to release a colossal force drawn from the atmosphere. He describes it as "a sympathetic force of outreach representing in the full receptive circuit an accumulation of polar sympathy of more than 25 tons when under rotation to be distributed to the polar and dipolar circuits" of his machine. After all, it isn't nearly so wonderful as the fact that nature has made every man his own motor.—Buffalo Courier.

## THE WORM TURNED.

"No man ever obtained anything worth having without working hard for it," said Mrs. Bickers to her husband, who was in a discouraged mood. "This," replied Mr. Bickers, reflectively, "I remember I obtained you without the slightest difficulty."—Harper's Bazar.

Philip the Great of Macedon had a large mole on his neck.

## FAT CATTLE &amp; HORSES.

To Fatten Horses and Cattle, give occasionally the

GRANGER  
CONDITION  
POWDER

They cure indigestion, and the food is completely assimilated. Cure Fever, Coughs, Worms, Swellings, Stomachache of Water, &c.

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