SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Many Nationalities and Religions Represented---Some of the Difficulties Which the Collectors Meet---Unknown Denominations Come to the Front.

LONDON, March 31.—Great Britain, like France, is just engaged in the interesting avocation of taking a census. By a still more interesting freak of fortune the first census of the British empire issued from the general register office is addressed to John Burns. Its origin is said to be due to the desire expressed by Mr. Chamberlain when at the head of the colonial office for more accurate statistics. Of course the census return is for the year 1901, but the compilers assert that the collection, analysis and arrangement of the huge mass of statistical material has involved the expenditure of much time, while further delay has been caused by the interruption of census operations in South Africa on account of the war.

This census shows that if the king of England does not rule over more subjects than any other monarch he is certainly a close second. China has always been accredited with a population of between 350,000,000 and 450,000,000. Inasmuch as statistics regarding the population of the Celestial kingdom are inaccurate and misleading one guess is about as good as another—even the Chinese statisticians adopting the old time mathematical absurdity method of guessing at half and then multiplying by two. Great Britain's ruler must have somewhere in the vicinity of 400,000,000 subjects under his flag. The latest returns show that he has in Asia more than 300,000,000 of subjects; in America 7,500,000; in Africa about 43,000,000; in Australia over 5,000,000; and in Europe over 42,000,000. Classifying them broadly by religion there are about 203,000,000 of Hindus, 94,000,000 of Mohammedans, 58,000,000 of Christians, 12,000,000 of Buddhists, and 23,000,000 of various Pagan and non-Christian religions. This last item represents a very wide generalization, since it contains Karsees, Sikhs, Jains, Jews and Confucians as well as many primitive forms of superstition. Every attempt in this country to add a column for religion to the census returns has been met with an opposition hitherto successful. The claim is made that a large part of the population of the British Empire possess an unaccountable reluctance to talk about their individual faith. But in many parts of Africa and Asia at least the great trouble has been experienced, not in trying to get people to say what their religion is, but in classifying their faiths after the information is acquired. People have had the courage to declare themselves Calathumpians, Canopists, Hokes, Hylozoists, Tipons, Thesians, Sung Quongs, Millennial Dawnites, and so on. Serious statisticians confess that they are sadly puzzled. Even among what they hesitatingly describe as minor Christian sects, such titles as Dippers, Dunkards, Forward Movement and Tolstorian Christians have a tendency to cause misgivings and make one question the accuracy of the statistics upon creed thus presented.

Not only do the returns deal in figures that are gigantic when it comes to a matter of population, but the area dealt with shows that the census-takers must have traversed all parts of the globe. The figures presented deal with an area of close on to 12,000,000 square miles. When it is remembered that much of this vast area is sparsely populated, and offers every physical and climatic difficulty that can possibly be conceived, one has reason to be surprised not at the delay in the tabulation of the census figures, but at the expedition with which the reports have been made. One of the lessons of the census is found in the fact that the registrar general has suggested that in order to make the imperial census a better basis for comparative sociolology it is desirable to arrange for a conference between representatives of th colonis and dependencies and the census authorities for the purpose of discussing the essential points of difference and of reaching, if possible, some agreement likely to make the tabulated results more homogeneous. It is probable that this suggestion of the registrar general's will be acted upon favorably before the next census is taken in 1911.

One curious fact has already been brought out by a study of the returns. It is that during the last decennial period there has been a falling off in the rate of increase throughout the whole empire. It is well marked even when India, whose circumstances on account of the sufferings due to famine have been exceptional, is excluded. No one appears to have been able to offer any rational excuse for this fact, though suggestions of race suicide and a revision of theories founded upon the study of preceding census statistics is likely to be next in order.

The new president of the Board of Trade is even now busying himself with the question of whether trustworthy statistics can be compiled of the home trade of the United Kingdom and the freight earnings of the British mercantine marine. Considerable information regarding these branches of industry have been collected by private associations of traders, and while the value of their statistics may be open to discussion, as straws showing which way the wind is blowing, they are extremely interesting. Perhaps the most important of these is the British Iron Trade Association. A certain amount of information also is available as to the cotton trade, compiled by associations of cotton merchants and manufacturers, and by firms who, being well known and trusted, are supplied with the facts by those engaged in cotton manufacturing. Statistics as to the consumption of wool are also published by leading firms of wool brokers. Most of these statistics, it should be explained, relate directly only to the quantities of raw material in the wider sense in which is included pig iron.

The president of the Board of Trade in attempting to show that the government at the time of the taking of the next census should make a systematic effort to collect this information, notes that other countries obtain or attempts to obtain facts of this character. He cites by way of illustration that an industrial census is periodically taken in the United States. He says that the scale is perhaps more elaborate than the people of Great Britain are likely to undertake. It is suggested that as regards industrial production arrangements might be made for inquiries at intervals of five or ten years. Ten years is urged as too long a period, and even five, it is believed would detract from the usefulness of the figures. It is claimed that the ship owners would have no objection to supplying figures as to freight earnings every year. The Board of Trade is at present engaged on a census of wages, the information furnished being voluntarily given, and it already obtains every month through the trades unions facts as to the number of skilled workmen out of employment.

Mr. Haldane has just issued the army estimates for the coming financial year. The secretary of state for war took an early opportunity after entering office of assuring the general public that he would commit himself to no rash or hasty changes in his department, and financial and military experts unite in declarng that he has been as good as his word. Nererthless the army estimate for 1906-7 are by no means devoid of interesting and important features. Pledged though Mr. Haldane was to righteous economy, the estimates amount to nearly $150,000,000 and show a decrease of only about $100,000, an amount entirely insignificant on such a total.

CANADIAN BOARDER MURDERS LANDLORD

Was Exasperated at Continual Nagging For Board Money—Ready to Hang.

LOWELL, Mass., March 31.—A long standing dispute over an eleven dollar board bill culminated early this evening in the murder of Wm. H. Vincent, a lodging house keeper on Colborn street, the wounding of his brother-in-law, Fred Duchane, and the arrest of Arthur Lafond, a Canadian, 40 years old, who readily admitted the shooting and offered to be hanged at once for his crime.

Lafond told the police that he had become exasperated at the continual nagging of Vincent and Duchane, and that he purchased a revolver with the deliberate intention of killing the former.

The shooting took place in a room of the Vincent house. Duchane's wound was slight. Vincent was 35 years of age and married. Lafond is a native of Berthier, Que.

N. S. FISHERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE

Father of Three Small Motherless Children Took His Own Life.

WHITEHEAD, N. S., March 31.—Yesterday this community was startled by the report that Currie Munroe had shot himself in the heart and was dead. The circumstances which led him to commit the awful deed were sad in the extreme. Three weeks ago his young wife died, leaving three small children, the youngest being an infant only nine days old. The loss of his wife preyed heavily on his mind and he became despondent. He paid several visits to his wife's grave, giving vent to his feelings in grief. Yesterday he took his gun and went to the barn. A few minutes after a gun report was heard by his brother, who immediately went to ascertain the cause and discovered Currie's dead body on the threshing floor of the barn. Deceased was a hard-working, industrious fisherman.

WILL FIND OUT IF MEN WILL OBEY.

TAMAQUA, Pa., April 1.—Officials of the United Mine Workers today made a careful canvass among their men to ascertain whether any of them were likely to fail to obey the suspension order tomorrow. This evening they said they were positive every union man would remain away from the mines. The non-union men, they said, would likely report for work, but their number is not sufficiently large to permit the operation of any of the collieries in this district.

SYDNEY, C. B., April 1.—Cape Breton's new hospital for the insane at Sydney River, will be opened tomorrow with a public reception. Twenty-five patients at present in Mount Hope, will be removed to the new institution next

BOSTON MARKETS

Lumber Prices Still Gradually Going Upwards

Lath Situation Somewhat Mixed—Eastern Hemlock Boards Extremely Scarce—Fish Quotations.

(Special to the Sun.)

BOSTON, March 31.—Northern and Eastern Lumber—It cannot be affirmed that as yet there is any such general advance in the price of spruce as to justify a change in our quotations. It is a fact, however, that sellers are all the time becoming more disposed to demand premiums and that the whole tendency is, at the moment, upwards. In the volume of business this week there has been a slight shrinkage. This must not be attributed, however, to any difference of opinion between buyers and sellers as to value. The snowstorm, with its attendant inconveniences to retailers, is believed to be the real cause.

Eastern hemlock boards are now so extremely scarce that it is difficult to quote a price for them. The last sale of which we have been able to learn was made at $23. The situation today is such that it seems possible a holder might successfully ask $24.

There is a more or less animated inquiry for shingles and values are still hardening. For the nicest New Brunswicks it seems that $3.75 is not now an unusual asking price. It is claimed to have been obtained, too, on several occasions recently and we again revise our quotations.

The lath situation is a little mixed, as, indeed, it has been for some time past. For 1½ inch slab laths $4.25 is still, however, the best figure that can be secured in this market.

There is no decided change in clapboards. The expansion in the inquiry is of a gradual sort.

Spruce Lumber, rail shipments—10 and 12 inch dimension, $27; 9 inch and under dimension, $25; 10 and 12 inch random lengths, 10 feet and up, $26.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x5, 2x6 and 2x7, 10 feet and up, $23.50; all other random inches, 9 inches and under, 10 feet up, $24.50; merchantable board, 5 inch and up $20; matched board, $23 to 24; eastern hemlock board, 12, 14, 16 feet, $23; bundled furring, clipped to same length, p. 1 s, $22 to 22.50.

Shingles—Cedar ex, $3.50 to 3.75; do, clear, $3.10 to 3.25; do, 2nds, $2.50 to 2.65; do, clear white, $2.35 to 2.50.

Slab Lath, spruce—1½ in, $4 to 4.25; 1¾ in, $4.25 to 4.50.

Clapboards—Spruce, 4 feet ex, $41 to 43; do, clears, $40 to 42; do, 2nd clears, $38 to 40; pine extras, $48 to 50; clears, $44 to 46; 2nd clears, $39 to 41.

The fish trade is very quiet this weke. Prices are steady and unchanged, with the exception of fresh fish, which are more plentiful and cheap. Nova Scotia early caught mackerel are held at $13.50 to $15 per bbl. Codfish continue firm at previous prices, although medium fish are a trifle easier. Smoked hering are steady at 12c for medium scaled. Pickled herring are scarce and firm at $7.25 to 7.75 for N. S. large split. Lobsters are scarce and higher. For live lobsters 28 to 35c per lb. is asked, and for boiled 40c.

THE FREDERICTON HIGHWAY BRIDGE

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 1.—The material for the superstructure of the Fredericton highway bridge arrived here last evening from Pennsylvania and at an early hour this morning J. C. Grant, who is superintending the job for the Canada Foundry Company, with his crew of a dozen men, started in to put the spans up. Their work was watched by large crowds during the day. At one time during the afternoon the crowd got so large standing on the end of the wooden structure that it was found necessary to call on the police and drive the multitude back. Mr. Grant says he will get the bridge up in ten days.

W. S. FISHER WRITES ON BEHALF OF EMPLOYE.

BOSTON, April 1.—A letter from a St. John man figured in the probate court at East Cambridge, where the will of Wm. H. Webber of Arlington is being contested by his nephew and niece. About $20,000 is involved. A claimant against the estate is Mrs. Minnie L. Duchrie, a lieutenant in the Salvation Army. The court has received a communication from W. S. Fisher of St. John, in which he states that Mrs. Duchrie was in his employ and that she claimed Webber gave her a check for $1,000 payable to her after his death. Mrs. Duchrie has lost the check, but asks that payment be made to her.

BOSTON, Mass., March 30.—Many distinguished women from Canada, Europe and elsewhere are expected in this city next October when the world's convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held. The convention will be opened on October 18th. The president of the world's union is Lady Henry Somerset of England, who was in this country ten or twelve years ago. Lady Somerset resides at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire.

COUNTRY MARKET.

The markets do not show an extraordinary change for this month. Pork is higher, but there have been small declines in other staple articles. Butter is somewhat scarce. The feature in the market produce is the arrival of celery, lettuce, parsley, rhubarb and cucumbers. The cucs are native grown and over a foot in length. S. Z. Dickson of the country market has some of the earliest in tihs line, being grown at Pedersen's, on the Sandy Point Road.

Wholesale.		
Turnips, per bbl	0 00	" 0 75
Beef, western	0 08	" 0 09
Beef, butchers' carcass	0 07	" 0 08½
Beef, country, per lb.	0 07	" 0 08
Lamb, per lb	0 08	" 0 09
Mutton, per lb.	0 07	" 0 09
Veal, per lb	0 07	" 0 09
Pork	0 09½	" 0 00
Ham, per lb	0 14	" 0 16
Roll butter, per lb.	0 20	" 0 23
Tub butter, per lb	0 18	" 0 20
Eggs, case, per doz.	0 17	" 0 00
Turkey, per lb.	0 20	" 0 22
Fowl, per pair	0 90	" 1 30
Potatoes, per bbl	1 25	" 1 50
Hides, per lb.	0 09	" 0 00
Calf hides, per lb.	0 00	" 0 14
Lambskins, each	1 20	" 1 40
Cabbage, per doz.	0 40	" 0 80
Mackerel	0 13	" 0 15
Codfish, large dry	4 90	" 5 00
Medium	4 85	" 4 90
Cod, small	3 75	" 3 85
Finnan haddies	0 05	" 0 05½
Gd. Man. herring, hf. b.	2 35	" 2 50
Bay herring, hf. bbls.	2 25	" 2 50
Cod, fresh	0 02¼	" 0 02½
Pollock	0 00	" 3 00
Smoked herring	0 09	" 0 10
Shelburne herring, pr bl	5 25	" 5 50
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	0 11	" 0 12
Carrots, per bbl.	1 00	" 1 50
Beets, per bbl	1 25	" 1 50
Squash	0 02	" 0 00
Chickens, per pair	1 00	" 1 30
Retail.		
Beef, corned, per lb	0 09	" 0 10
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 00	" 0 14
Pork, salt, per lb.	0 14	" 0 16
Ham, per lb.	0 18	" 0 20
Bacon, per lb.	0 18	" 0 20
Tripe, per lb	0 10	" 0 00
Butter, dairy, rolls	0 23	" 0 28
Butter, tubs	0 20	" 0 25
Lard, per lb.	0 16	" 0 18
Eggs, per doz.	0 22	" 0 00
Onions, per lb.	0 05	" 0 00
Beets, per peck	0 30	" 0 00
Carrots, per peck	0 20	" 0 25
Cabbage, each	0 06	" 0 15
Turnips, per peck	0 15	" 0 00
Squash, per lb	0 00	" 0 05
Potatoes, per peck	0 20	" 0 25
Fowl, per pair	1 00	" 1 50
Turkey, per lb.	0 25	" 0 00
Chickens	0 75	" 1 50
Geese	1 00	" 1 25
Smelt, per pound	0 10	" 0 00
Halibut	0 15	" 0 17
Fresh cod and haddock, per lb	0 05	" 0 00
Finnan haddies	0 07	" 0 00
Sm'k'd bloaters, per doz	0 24	" 0 00
Boneless cod, per lb	0 12	" 0 00
Sm'k'd herring, per bx.	0 15	" 0 00
Celery	0 10	" 0 15
Lettuce	0 06	" 0 07
Parsley	0 00	" 0 05
Rhubarb	0 00	" 0 18
Cucumbers	0 00	" 0 30
GROCERIES.		
Cheese, per lb.	0 14½	" 0 15
Rice, per lb	0 03¼	" 0 03¾
Cream of tartar, pure bxs	0 20	" 0 23
Cream of tartar, pure, bbls	0 18	" 0 18½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2 10	" 2 20
Sal soda, per lb	0 00¾	" 0 01½
Molasses—		
Extra choice, 1905	0 35	" 0 38
Barbados	0 27	" 0 30
New Orleans (tierces)	0 00	" 0 00
Sugar—		
Standard granulated, yellow bright, yellow, equalized rates.		
Barbados	0 27	" 0 30
Pulverized sugar	0 06	" 0 07
Coffee—		
Java, per lb, green	0 24	" 0 26
Jamaica, per lb.	0 24	" 0 26
Salt—		
Liverpool, ex vessel	0 58	" 0 59
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0 61	" 0 63
Liverpool butter salt, per bag, factory filled.	0 95	" 1 00
Spices—		
Nutmegs, per lb	0 40	" 0 50
Cassia, per lb. ground,	0 18	" 0 20
Cloves	0 00	" 0 25
Cloves, ground	0 30	" 0 33
Ginger, ground	0 15	" 0 20
Popper, ground	0 18	" 0 21
Tea—		
Congou, per lb, finest	0 22	" 0 24
Congou, per lb,common	0 15	" 0 00
Oolong, per lb	0 39	" 0 40
Tobacco—		
Black chewing	0 45	" 0 65
Bright, chewing	0 47	" 0 68
Smoking	0 39	" 0 80
FRUITS, ETC.		
Currants, per lb.	0 06	" 0 06½
Currants, per lb., cl'n'd.	0 06¼	" 0 06½
Apples, dried	0 04¾	" 0 05
Walnuts, Grenoble	0 14	" 0 15
Almonds	0 12	" 0 15
Filberts	0 10	" 0 11½
Prunes, California	0 06½	" 0 10
Brazils	0 15	" 0 15½
Pecans	0 14	" 0 15
Dates, lb. pkg	0 06½	" 0 07
Dates, new	0 03½	" 0 06
Beef tongue, per lb	0 10	" 0 00
Peanuts, roasted	0 09	" 0 10
Figs, new, per lb.	0 09	" 0 12
Figs, bag, per lb.	0 04	" 0 05
Malaga, London layers.	1 90	" 2 00
Malaga, clusters	2 75	" 4 00
Malaga, black, baskets	2 60	" 0 00
Malaga, Connoisseur, clusters	3 10	" 3 25
Jamaica oranges, pr bbl	6 50	" 7 00
Valencia oranges	4 50	" 4 75
Canadian onions, bags.	1 60	" 1 75
Raisins, Sultana, new	0 00	" 0 00
Bananas	1 50	" 2 25
Cocoanuts	0 00	" 4 00
Lemons, Messina, pr bx	0 00	" 3 50
Apricots, evaporated	0 14	" 0 15
Apples, evaporated	0 11	" 0 11½
Peaches, evap'd new	0 12	" 0 13
Apples, per bbl.	2 00	" 5 00
Valencia onions, cases.	3 25	" 3 50
PROVISIONS.		
American clear pork.	20.50	" 21 50
American mess pork	22 00	" 22 50
Pork, domestic	21 00	" 21 50
Canadian plate beef.	12 50	" 13 50
FLOUR, ETC.		
Manitoba	5 20	" 5 30
Cornmeal	2 60	" 2 65
Canadian high grade.	4 75	" 4 85
Oatmeal.	4 90	" 5 00
Middlings, small lots bagged	24 00	" 25 00
Medium patents	4 55	" 4 65
Bran, car lots	22 50	" 23 50
Bran, small lots, bag'd	24 00	" 24 50
GRAIN, ETC.		
Hay, pressed, car lots.	10 00	" 10 50
Oats (Ont.) car lots	0 46	" 0 00
Beans (Canadian h.p)	1 85	" 1 90
Beans, prime	1 75	" 1 80
Beans, yellow eye	1 95	" 2 10
Split peas	5 25	" 5 25
Pot barley	4 40	" 4 50
OILS.		
Pratt's Astral	0 00	" 0 19½
"White Rose" and Chester "A"	0 00	" 0 18½
"High Grade Sarnia" and "Archlight"	0 00	" 0 18
"Silver Star"	0 00	" 0 17½
Linseed oil, raw	0 00	" 0 60
Linseed oil, boiled	0 00	" 0 63
Turpentine	0 00	" 1 05
Seal oil (steam refined)	0 00	" 0 45
Olive oil	0 00	" 0 95

Bran cannot be obtained in the city, as the mills have all they can do to supply the local demand.

Heavy feed is very high. Oats are firm.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM ST. GEORGE

Capitalists Interested in Iron Ore Veins

Repairs to the Pulp Mill—Quarrel of Long Standing—Approaching Municipal Elections.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., March 30.—The first schooner of the season is now loading pulp at the public wharf.

The approaching municipal elections excite but little interest. The retiring board of city fathers relinquish control of town affairs after the first year of incorporation with everything running smoothly and a good-sized surplus on hand. They are deserving of credit for the judicious manner in which the have handled public expenditures.

It is doubtful is there is a more orderly town in the province. Arrests are few, fighting on the public street is a thing of the past and the installation of a town marshal is the best move made by the town officials. The lighting of the streets by powerful oil lamps, while not entirely satisfactory to some whose ideas of progress rur to electricity, has well served the wayfarer on dark nights. The council made a fair start in the matter of sewers, the passing of the snow should convey a lesson to future street committees. On the hills it generally means that a half or all the gravel put on one year goes with the snow of the next year to fill up the channel of the river. There must be a way to prevent this. In the matter of fire protection the council has on hand several longs ladders which were very much needed in the town.

Lepreaux is not the only part of Charlotte Co. that may boast of iron deposits, if we may believe the assertions of a mineral expert who was a recent visitor to this part of the county. He says that on the property formerly owned by Mrs. O'Herrin, now in possession of O'Brien and Baldwin, granite manufacturers, there is every indication of the presence of a large body of this useful ore. So enthusiastic are some capitalists over the matter that a large sum of money has been offered for the property.

A new power wheel is being placed in position by the pulp company. The polishing departments of several of the mills are down in consequence.

Two of the granite firms are using their old water wheels to run their mills.

The body of Mrs. Joseph McCormick is expected here on Saturday. Mrs. McCormick died on Tuesday last at Northfield, Vermont. She was born at L'Etite, was thirty-eight years of age, and was a daughter of James McLean. The first years of her married life were spent in St. George. Of a pleasant disposition, Mrs. McCormick made many friends, who deeply sympathize with her husband in his sorrow.

Judge Cockburn of St. Andrews was in town on Wednesday last. He came in connection with the trial of an assault case. The parties in connection with the affair reside in Negro Harbor, parish of Pennfield. The assault grew out of a dispute over the ownership of a certain property, a family affair. Forty-odd years the row began. Every now and again since then someone in the family gets possession and some of his loving cousins lay violent hands on him, then to court. Doctors, lawyers, money lenders and relations of all kinds have papers to prove that the land and buildings belong to them, but the tenant in possession generally holds the fort.

ACADIA GRADUATE GETS APPOINTMENT

BOSTON, April 1.—Rev. Shirley J. Case, instructor at Yale Divinity school, has been appointed a professor at Cobb Divinity school, Lewiston, Me. Rev. Mr. Case was graduated from Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S.

PRESENTATION AT WELSFORD.

The members of Welsford L. O. L. No. 111, on Wednesday evening last presented Bro. C. J. Soule, past master of No. 111, and past county master of Queens West, with a very handsome P. M. jewel. The presentation was made by the chaplain of the lodge, who, in a few chosen words, gave expression to the brethren's deep appreciation of Bro. Soule's hard, earnest work on the hall building committee, and of his many good qualities as an Orangeman and a citizen. The Welsford Orange hall is one of the best country halls in the province. To Bro. Soule it is to a very large measure due that the Welsford Orangemen have so comfortable a home. Although taken completely by surprise, Bro. Soule responded in feeling terms.

LONDON TIMES ON PRINCESS ENA'S CHANGE OF RELIGION.

Straight Talk on the Subject Which Has Aroused So Much Comment---Expressed Dissatisfaction is Natural

LONDON, March 31—Even the Thunderer, the London Times, does not take kindly to the change of religious faith made by Princess Ena of Battenburg in connection with the announcement of the betrothal to the King of Spain. If such a thing as the crime of Lese Majeste could be possible on the part of the London Times it would appear that this newspaper comes close to the line in the publication of a recent leader in which is says:

"We trust that in the visits to her native land which we hope the Princess will often pay in future years as Queen of Spain, the Roman Catholic aspects of her new dignity will be made as little prominent as possible. The British public will gladly welcome her, but it will not so gladly welcome the sight of Roman confessors at Buckingham palace and State ceremonials in the Westminster Cathedral."

In this connection the London Times says:

"On one point, indeed, the approval of the match in this Protestant country is not so general, and it would be mere courtly affectation to ignore the fact. Everybody wishes to see these young people happy; everybody applauds the political convenience that may result from their marriage. But there is the religious difficulty. We all know that the King of Spain must marry no one but a Roman Catholic; and if the bride is not one already, she must become one. She must do, in fact, what German and other Princesses, like the present Russian Empress and the Empress-Mother are often obliged to do on marrying with a Russian sovereign. She must be converted, and profess the King's religion. Now these sudden conversions for a purpose are not to the taste of the sincerely religious people, who still, we are happy to believe, form the bulk of the population of England. Their view is adequately expressed in the letters of the Bishop of London, Canon Ransford, and others. They regard religion as the most important thing in life—a thing not to be forfeited or exchanged for a crown, or for any other worldly dignity or possession. The objections expressed by the Bishop of London have been, as he indicates, strongly urged in high quarters by those best qualified to speak for the Church of England and the Protestant people of this country. That they were overruled is certain, and since then the Princess has been duly received into the Roman church. It would be idle to pretend that this is an act of which the religious sense of this Kingdom can wholly approve. It must be defended, if at all, on the ground that a change of religion is a matter that should be left with Princesses as with other people, to the individual conscience. The responsibility must rest upon the person who takes the step. In this case, if the royal bride has decided that she may and can sincerely change her faith it is her affair far more than that of any one else. At the same time, the instinct which leads to protest and dissatisfaction is natural, and ought to be respected.

MAKE ALL CHILDREN PLAY INDIAN

Seton Thompson Comes Out With a New Scheme.

He Opens a Back to the Woods Campaign Along Kindergarten Lines.

LONDON, Mar. 31.—Ernest Thompson Seton, or Ernest Seton Thompson, for it will be remembered that this famous artist, author and lecturer has changed his name, is conducting a "Back to the Woods" campaign which premises to be as successful as some of his stories regarding the wild animals which he has met. In an interview this week he declared that he sees in the intense commercial activity of the United States the baccillus of physical decay, and that he is trying to eradicate it by teaching the rising generation to emulate the healthy life of the aboriginal redskin.

"My method," he said, "is to reach the rising generation by encouraging boys to play Indian. At a certain stage in the development of the American boy he plays Indian as inevitably and naturally as a duck takes to water. I aim to extend this period to cover several years, and to systematize it so that as the boy grows older the play will be adapted to his maturing intelligence, and still hold his interest to such a degree that when he is fully matured and mere play becomes a secondary matter in his life he will have acquired a permanent interest in wild nature. The whole plan aims to make the outdoors the real life, and the indoors the incident; the reverse of the present condition. Of course I do not tell the boys of my ulterior design. But I try to interest them in real heroes who are fond of outdoor life, such for instance as President Theodore Roosevelt. I began by experimenting a few years ago with boys who live in the neighborhood of my estate in Connecticut. They were invited to camp out in my woods, using my tents and canoes, but furnishing their own provisions. I taught them games that I had myself learned from Indians, and invented others. These boys organized what they called a tribe of Indians, and I taught them the ceremonies by which chiefs are installed in office, and established a system of rewards by which each member of the tribe had an opportunity of carrying away a souvenir of the occasion.

"The rewards were feathers bestowed by the council of the tribe for skill in arrow shooting and woodcraft, for speed in running and swimming, for strength in wrestling, etc. The rules were Indian rules, or based on them, and every boy received an Indian name on his admission to the tribe. From this beginning the movement grew until now there are no fewer than 50,000 boys in the United States enrolled in tribes of Seton Indians. They represent every section of the country and they look upon me, my title being Black Wolf, as their leader."

MARTIAL LAW RULES IN THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

Riot Act Twice Read to Street Railway Strikers---Sullen Crowd Parading Streets ---Importation of Foreign Strike-Breakers Rouses Indignation.

WINNIPEG, March 31.—There is wild excitement in Winnipeg. A sullen crowd is parading Winnipeg streets tonight, in anticipation of trouble in connection with the strike of the railway employes, which has now been on for three days, and in which serious rioting has taken place. The city is practically under martial law, the riot act having been read twice by Mayor Martial Law.

The company is operating cars on Main street and Portage avenue, manned with policeman, special constables, and strike breakers, imported from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. Much indignation has been aroused among citizens over the report that a hundred professional strike breakers from Chicago have been brought in, and are working on the cars. The company denies this, and claims that all men brought in are Canadians.

It is believed that the stringent measures taken by Police Magistrate Daley in cases of men brought before him charged with taking part in riots, has had a deterrent effect on the mob. Angus McDonald, convicted this afternoon of having taken part in a riot, was sent to jail for six months, without the option of a fine. In the last two days seventy people have been fined for taking part in disturbances. The regular police force has been trebled, and many special constables have been sworn in.

Stipendiary Magistrate Alex. McMicken was today suspended by the attorney general on the charge of having sworn in strike-breakers from Chicago as constables and thereby giving them the powers of policemen. Several of them were arrested for flourishing fire-arms and others for assault on citizens. Magistrate McMicken admits having sworn in fifty constables at the request of the company, but he was under the impression that they were Canadians and that they were to be employed only to protect the barns for the company. The government will investigate.

Application has been made by the trades and labor council to Hon. A. B. Aylesworth at Ottawa for the immediate attendance of alien labor officers to investigate the charge that Americans have been brought in to break the strike by operating cars.

The men have just sent a statement to the company offering to waive the clause in their demand for the recognition of the union, but have received no reply from the officials.

There were no disturbances today. The men are now willing to drop the claim for resognition of the union provided an advance in wages is given.

A deputation will meet the Street Railway management tomorrow.

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