

## RE FRAMES

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190 DUNDAS STREET.

## In the Net.

That some notable and flagrant examples of vice should have come to her knowledge could scarcely suffice. Unfortunately the number of persons said very nearly the same thing, and were still going about the world in the full enjoyment of their liberty, and clothed in their right mind, would more than fill all the lunatic asylums in the universe.

It was then found that Valeria was absolutely insane in money-spending, and that she was an opium-eater, two very useful manias. By means of the first, she could be deprived of the power to hold money; and without money she was powerless; by means of the second, her friends at a distance might be made to wish that some restraint might be put upon her till she should have been enabled to break a habit which had already unsettled her mind and might destroy her life.

There was a little effort made to ascribe to an aberration of mind her known dislike of Miss Cromo; but it was found that people insane upon that subject were but too common, and the effort expired in a laugh.

Miss Pendleton went to consult with Miss Cromo; but, as the former was "devoted to God," while the latter was supposed to be the other camp, it was necessary to begin with a disinfecting ceremony.

Miss Pendleton introduced the subject of religion. Miss Cromo professed herself contrite, humble, and believing. The base metal to which she had confessed to Valeria had apparently been again plated over. She was under the deepest conviction. She the clever mocker of 60, almost went on her knees to a woman fifteen or twenty years younger than herself, whose mind and profession she had ridiculed and despised. She assured Miss Pendleton that she performed her religious duties regularly, went to mass and said her prayers morning and evening; and she listened with meekness to a somewhat lengthened advice and admonition against backsliding.

Prayers having thus been said before meat, they proceeded plausibly and lovingly to mangle Valeria's reputation to plot against her freedom, perhaps against her life, and to consider that Valeria should be discredited, so that whatever she might say of the Belvedere affairs might be called a mania, then sent away, if she should outlive the discrediting process, where her revelations would not annoy such precious sinners.

She certainly did not dislike Valeria; on the contrary, she liked her while she was submissive; but she considered it in some sort a duty to sacrifice her in order to prevent a scandal. Having found herself strengthened by Miss Cromo, Miss Pendleton went to visit another lady.

Mrs. Harwood was a person of a very different character. She was a childless widow in good circumstances, but in bad health. She was a kind friend to Valeria, who had a sincere respect and affection for her. Of an upright and honorable nature, the equalities of her heart were even exceeded by those of her head; and her intellect, if she had had the full use of it would have been of an almost masculine character.

Like the most of the little circle of Valeria's acquaintances, she was a Catholic convert, and, being an invalid and advanced in age, her religion was her chief employment and consolation.

A peculiarity in her was the great respect which she professed and demanded for authority; and this sentiment was expressed less with a feminine reverence than with the masculine assertion of one who assumes to be authoritative in himself, and is defending the privileges of his own order. For while she denounced a popular independence of opinion and thought, she was herself notably independent of the authorities, and very hard to silence when not convinced that she was wrong. Once convinced, however, she submitted meekly. She had the partial justice of a good intellect; but justice is never perfect without imagination, and she was utterly unimaginative. She was incapable of fancying

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169 Dundas Str. E.

herself in any other position than that which she occupied. This lady's malady, a nervous one, was peculiar. She was subject to short trances, into which she would fall while talking, or after any exertion of the mind. The face became vacant, the eyes fixed, the form motionless. If addressed at such a time, she did not seem to hear. She appeared to be insensible, sitting upright with her eyes open.

After a minute or so, during which her interlocutor would pause in embarrassment or fear, according to his degree of familiarity with this phenomenon, she would suddenly resume the conversation where she had left it, and go on talking, without seeming to be aware that she had interrupted herself. If the person had continued talking to her, she had either no knowledge, or a very distorted idea, of what had been said.

This nervous malady had other consequences. One was an impatience of being kept waiting or of being contradicted, which would sometimes throw her into a sudden fury, as starting to one not accustomed to her as a sudden squall across a glassy lake. Her face would crimson with indignation, and she would suddenly, and without health, then, as suddenly, the squall was over, and she seemed as unconscious of it as she had been of the trances.

Her friends spoke of her with affectionate indulgence and pity. Among the first people she was surrounded by, she was spoken of as half-crazy. This lady, then, herself at liberty, was held to be an authority in deciding whether another should be put under restraint.

The subject pained and disturbed her; she was sorry for Valeria, and she did not feel herself well enough to take any responsibility in the affairs of others, though, on hearing the stories that were brought to her, she unhesitatingly decided that Valeria ought to be sent to an asylum. Shut up within the four walls of her house, and utterly lacking in that artistic curiosity and in the lively charity which might have made her, had she possessed them, wish to know what was going on in the world, she knew nothing and cared nothing beyond her own circle, and she held her exclusion to be a virtue.

Those habits of observation which make the artist and the writer, she held to be a fault in Valeria. It was not alone Miss Pendleton who talked to this lady; Miss Cromo, too, she talked to, and with whom she had no intimacy, and in whom she had no confidence, invited her to go out to drive, and came for her in a cab that they might talk without interruption.

Miss Cromo began with praises of Valeria. She was so fond of her; so sorry for her; poor Valeria! she had much talent; had Mrs. Howard read her last story in the *Sunrise* Monthly? Valeria lent it to her. She liked it better than anything else she had previously read of Valeria's. Then came the object of their interview.

Mrs. Harwood knew Miss Cromo's character perfectly in a theoretical way. She had said to Valeria, in mutual acquaintance of theirs, "Clarissa knows her root and branch." Her practical sense told her that Valeria could be made by her to believe almost anything.

Miss Cromo, doing all that she could to prove that Valeria was fit only for a lunatic asylum, begged that she might not be sent to one, and Mrs. Harwood insisted that there was no course possible. Though she knew absolutely nothing of the case except by hearsay, she considered perfectly clear, and abundantly proved such witnesses as she had, that Valeria was a lunatic.

Mrs. Harwood knew the American consul and was known by him; and her word would have weight with him. It was for this chiefly that she was wanted.

The two doctors, though apparently the most important, were, in reality, secondary characters in the drama. An able and honest physician would have swept this network away like a spider's web.

Good care was taken that no such person should be called. Dr. Kraus had been skillfully manipulated by Miss Cromo. He understood that he might make a mistake by pronouncing against Valeria, and enemies by resisting her influences brought to bear upon him. He certainly did not expect that his dictum would ever be called into question, or he would never have dared to pronounce it. He had to choose between his duty and the strong, and he did not hesitate. Still he would never of himself have ventured to call such a physician as Dr. Lassalle in consultation. He would have preferred, maybe, to call a man of some reputation, and throw the responsibility off his own shoulders. He was not allowed to.

Dr. Lassalle was a familiar visitor of Miss Cromo's, and being, according to her, a solemn ass, was admirably calculated to sign the documents which should put Valeria out of the way.

Dr. Lassalle was doubtless entirely honest, and certainly not malicious. But he was fond of a man of some importance in his profession. This was Valeria, and he had been called in consultation, and it is doubtful if his professional services had been required before in any way since his sojourn in the Holy City.

(To be Continued.)

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spots. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's" and no other.

Twenty-four members of the British House of Commons are total abstainers.

A Genuine Triumph  
In the medical line it is made by a Brantford druggist, called Merrill's System Tonic. It embodies an idea long thought of but just recently made chemically possible. What System Tonic is taken the old blood is purified, new rich blood is made, while all the principal organs in the body are toned and new tissue constructed. The result is perfect health. Sold in 50c bottles, at Strong's Drug Store, Pamphlet free.

The teacher makes headway when he parts with hair.  
Minard's Liniment Cures La Grippe.  
The actors in an open-air performance are out-casts.  
Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during the night. Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your drug-store has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Now the season is opened, don't lose sight of the Fly.  
Minard's Liniment best Hair Restorer

## WESTERN ONTARIO

Winter apples are scarce in East Elgin.

Apples are a big yield in the locality of Exeter.  
Orin Ward, of Springfield, was married on Wednesday to Miss May Daney, of Malahide.

Etta Baxter, a Bayham girl, only 15 years old, gave birth to a son at the hospital in St. Thomas on the 17th inst.

A mysterious disease is carrying off horses in the neighbourhood of Exeter. The veterinary surgeons do not know what to make of it.

William Hill, of Crowland, Welland, has just sold a field of wheat of 3/4 bushels sowing, having 13 bushels of Genesee Reliable wheat.

Rev. S. J. Farmer has resigned his pastoral charge of the Wallaceburg Baptist Church, having accepted a call from the Petroka Baptist Church.

Robert A. Mason, of Merlin, and Annie M. Wigle, of Ruthven, were united in marriage at the parsonage on Wednesday by Rev. Hugh W. Locke.

The new town hall built for Tillamook, weighing 1,500 pounds, has arrived, and the town hall committee are somewhat exercised as to the hanging thereof.

Mr. Stewart, of Clinton, this week sold the last half of June make of Sunnyside chaff cutters to Hodgson Bros., Stratford, for 7 1/2 cents. It was shipped from Blyth station.

Miss Luxton, who left Exeter on Tuesday for the first time, was on her farm on the fourteenth concession of Osborne to Duncan McLean, for \$2,400. The farm contains 50 acres.

The San Jose scale near Blenheim is giving trouble. The scale is a great deal of trouble. The scale is in the move and is proving to be much worse than expected. He has a number of fruit which are also badly affected.

Last Thursday Mr. Dennis Hicks, of South Norwich, brought the first load of new wheat to Tillson's mills this year. It weighed 61 pounds and carried a bushel, right from the machine, and was a fine sample of the white variety.

Michael Ballantyne's farm, lot 20, con. 2, Downie, consisting of 85 acres, was sold last week by auction to John Herman, of the same township. The price was \$2,500. Mr. K. Erb, M.P.

Hugh Treanor, blacksmith, St. Marys, while shoeing a horse on Monday broke his ankle. He was working under a horse when he stepped on a piece of hoof which twisted it, and the horse moving twisted it the opposite way, with result of fracture.

The farm on the Bayfield concession, Goderich township, belonging to the estate of the late John Eagleson, and containing 14 acres, was put up at auction on Tuesday, but no bidder appeared. It has since been sold privately to John Middleton for the sum of \$2,100.

Mr. Bruce Davis, of Yarmouth character, perfectly in a theoretical way. She had said to Valeria, in mutual acquaintance of theirs, "Clarissa knows her root and branch." Her practical sense told her that Valeria could be made by her to believe almost anything.

The Waterford village council has passed a bylaw laying a penalty, not to be paid, but to be paid, on the occasion of the sale of straw, straw to be laid badly in the field.

At the meeting of the Guelph presbytery, Tuesday, Rev. John McInnes, Elora, was elected moderator. Rev. Dr. Gorman was elected clerk. The presbytery on his recent election to the highest position in the gift of the Presbyterian Church, viz. moderator of the general assembly.

Tuesday morning of last week Mr. Thomas Maunders was in Brussels, and taking a crook of butter from a burgundy cheese when a large dog ran against her throwing her off her feet. Mrs. Maunders put out her left hand to save herself, and she broke her arm at or near the wrist.

Watsons Corners: Among the prominent ladies who are camping on Brindley's Heights, Lake road, are Mrs. T. Case, London—Wheat is an abundant crop here. It is nearly all harvested, and the grain is in good condition.

The marriage of Miss Galt, daughter of the late John Galt, of Goderich, grand-daughter of John Galt, the well-known novelist, and niece of the late Sir Alexander Galt, K.C.M.G., and of Sir Thomas Galt, of Toronto, took place at Elm Ridge, Dorval, the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Savage, Toronto.

John Marshall, of North Keppel, attempted suicide by taking poison. He had been drinking and had thrown himself into a pond. He was rescued and will recover. If he will come to Essex and tackle the worms on a three-acre tobacco plot he will find it a much surer route than any he has yet tried.

Amherstburg Echo.  
On Monday Mr. Harry Davis and Mr. Smith, of London, went out to Black Horse Lake to spend the day fishing, where they had an exceptionally good catch, it being 32 large bass, 12 small ones, and a number of minnows. The friends of the above gentlemen were pleased to hear of their good luck, as they shared the spoils.

Several hundred of the old coal oil torches used at political demonstrations in Amherstburg are now being used in the tobacco fields. The torches are filled with coal oil, the wick lighted and placed throughout the field. The horned fly and moths head for the lights and are burned. Early in the morning a peck of insects are often found around the foot of the torch.

John Knight, of Staples, has entered action for \$5,000 damages for false arrest and malicious prosecution against Hugh Lindsay, J. P., of Comber; Constable M. Laporte, of Comber; B. Rothwell, real estate agent, of Exeter; and J. Robinson, of Lapeer. Mr. Knight was arrested for trespass on land which was claimed by the American Right of Possession, and was locked up for 24 hours. He claims that he should have been summoned instead of arrested.

They held the colored race at the Windsor driving park Thursday, and the successful contestants won in a walk—a cakewalk. Some five or six hundred people from both sides of the colors were present. The cake and first prize were won by Miss Ida Nelson, of Detroit, and Thomas Giam, of Windsor. Second prize, Miss Gussie Humphrey and Phil Robinson, both of Detroit. Third, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon Scott. The judges were J. J. Foster, James Anderson, A. M. Stewart and Alfred Wigle.

A gang of swindlers are traveling through the rural districts claiming authority from the state to examine wells. They examine the water through a microscope and find all kinds of bacteria, cholera and typhoid germs, then they permit the farmer and his wife to

look through a microscope, where, of course, they see the menagerie that always will be found in a drop of water. The frightened farmer is then advised to apply certain remedies, which the taking of a high price, which proves to be a little plain soda.

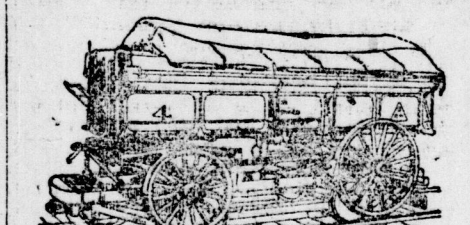
A very bad accident happened to Master Batty Irwin, the little son of Herbert Irwin, manager of the Merchants Bank at Ingersoll, the other evening. He was riding his tricycle along the pavement, when, just as he reached the corner of the Mansel House yards a rig was coming out. The driver apparently did not notice the boy, and one of the horse's feet struck the wheel, knocking it over, and then the entire outfit passed over the boy and wheel. The boy was not injured.

## FARMERS' TROLLEYS

Loaded Wagons Put on Trucks and Shipped to Market.

Great Saving of Horses—This Is Made Possible by the Construction of a Vehicle That Will Soon Be Running on the Streets of Toledo, Ohio—An Example for Canada.

An experiment in transportation will soon be in operation in the city of Toledo, Ohio, that will be watched with much interest by the farmers contiguous to the larger cities of Canada. Colonel Joseph C. Bonner, a prominent capitalist of that city, has just been given a franchise by the City Council for the use of car tracks through the city upon which he may run his patented "rail wagons" for a term of one year. Briefly explained at the outset, the Bonner "rail wagon" is a combination vehicle on which



TROLLEY TRUCK WITH FARM WAGON READY TO BE SHIPPED TO MARKET.

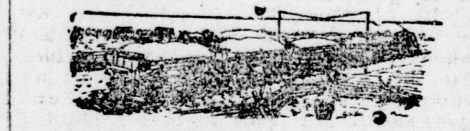
It is proposed to load farm wagons or other vehicles. It is so constructed as to be readily convertible for use upon any ordinary roadway or upon a railroad track. It can be shifted from the one to the other at will, without the necessity of reloading or rehitching the contents between points of shipment and destination.

The wagon proper is patterned after the ordinary improved standard wagon, modified, of course, for the special nature of the service contemplated. The running gear and springs are of standard construction, having a carrying capacity of from three to seven tons, depending upon the class of freight to be carried.

The rail truck is not materially different from the car truck in general use on electric railways, except that it is provided with special attachments for automatically gripping and supporting the wagon which comprises its load. The illustrations show clearly the detail construction and arrangement of the truck and wagon.

The promoters of the enterprise have promised the City Council of Toledo that convenient receiving and distributing stations will be located within the municipal boundaries. Bulk merchandise will be handled, parcels, mail, and express matter also, the wagons making store-to-store collections and deliveries, accomplished by the wagons taking the rail line of travel least used for passenger traffic, and by operation at night when streets are not otherwise in service.

The inventor says: "This system will at once render accessible endless acres of fertile interior lands, and open them up



TRAIN OF FARM WAGONS BEING SENT TO MARKET BY TROLLEY.

to the systematic energy of the thrifty market gardener, the dairyman and the fruit grower. Improved conditions will result to the truck farmer, who will no longer be obliged to spend his night in long weary drives in order to reach an early market. Instead, his day's harvest will be transported to town during the night by electric rail wagon while man and horse refresh themselves in sleep.

The manufacturers of the wagon are already negotiating to place their vehicles in several States where the country is thronged with electric railways.

Few people have any knowledge of the real cost of transportation by horse and wagons or comprehend the amount of money expended needlessly every year through failure to provide proper roadways and modernized equipment.

The table given herewith shows the results of actual observations on the part of mechanical engineers. The figures are the cost for moving one ton a distance of one mile on level roadways, with different pavements and under average conditions: Iron rails, 1.28 cents; asphalt, 2.70 cents; stone, paving dry, in good order, 5.33 cents; stone, paving ordinary condition, 12 cents;



HOW A WAGON IS LOADED ON THE NEW TRUCK.

stone, paving, covered with mud, 21.80 cents; broken stone, dry and in good order, 8 cents; broken stone, moist and in good order, 10.30 cents; broken stone, ordinary condition, 11.90 cents; wet stone, covered with mud, 20 cents; earth, dry and hard, 13 cents; earth, ruts and mud, 39 cents; gravel, loose, 61.60 cents; gravel, compact, 12.80 cents; plank, good condition, 8 cents; sand, wet, 22.60 cents; sand, dry, 64 cents. It has been calculated that the average cost of transportation by animal power is 25 cents per mile.

A House on Sons.  
Bulgaria is going to take effective means to increase its population. For every son born beyond a minimum number 30 francs will be paid not only to the father, but to the mother also.

A soldier showing a dozen sons will receive a pension large enough to support him, and besides a decoration. The same reward will go to his wife.

Minard's Liniment best Hair Restorer

## FIRST CANADIAN POWER SCHEME

The Welland Canal Put to Work for Hamilton, Ont.

The Cataract Power Company's Unique Power Distribution Plan—Will Supply It Along the 36-Mile Route From St. Catharines to and Including the Ambitious City.

One of the most interesting power distribution plans now under way is that of the Cataract Power Company, of Hamilton, which proposes to supply power at any point along a 36-mile line from St. Catharines to Hamilton. This is the first big attempt to carry into effect a long distance power supply plant in Canada.

The plan of the company is to obtain a water supply from the old Welland Canal, at Allandburg, and carry it by means of an artificial channel, four and one-half miles in length, to the brow of the mountain overlooking Twelve-Mile Creek, just east of DeCew Falls, and about two miles from St. Catharines.

At DeCew Falls a very large reservoir is in course of construction, and other storage reservoirs are being built between DeCew Falls and Allandburg, so as to provide an abundant supply of water. The water will be carried to the power house from the reservoir through pipes 8 feet in diameter, the fall being 275 feet. The power house has already been erected at DeCew Falls.

The old and new canals come together near the village of Allandburg, and it is near the junction that the tail race is made to permit of the water being utilized for the driving of the power generators at DeCew Falls.

From the headgates the water is conducted through an artificial channel on canal. For a distance of two miles from the intake the canal is now practically completed. About two miles from Allandburg a large aqueduct has been erected for the purpose of carrying the water across the creek. This aqueduct is a wooden flume 600 feet in length, with an inside diameter of 8 by 8 feet, and is supported by a steel truss. Considerable work is yet to be accomplished, to carry the water from the flume to the brow of the mountain, and to do this numerous small bridges are in course of construction. It is the intention of the company to provide three large storage reservoirs, one of which is already completed. These will contain sufficient water for two days' operations, and the danger from

frail or small particles of ice getting into the water wheels will be provided against. There will also be built at the brow of the mountain a concrete wall 600 feet in length and 15 feet high. A cutting 38 feet deep and 14 feet wide was made in the rock at the top of the bank, in which the pipe line will be placed. This cut, together with a view of the power house, is shown. The distance from the top of the mountain to the base of the power house is 900 feet, the vertical height being 275 feet, as already noted. This gives a head nearly double that of Niagara Falls, and a pressure of 135 pounds to the square inch.

The foundation for the pipe line is made of stone, with a pier and drain every 12 feet. At the top of the line the pipe is three eighths of an inch in thickness, gradually increasing to 1 inch. It is a circular steel pipe, the first section being 9 feet in diameter, and then it diminishes to 8 feet 6 inches, 8 feet, and finally 7 feet 6 inches.

The power house is located on the bank of Twelve-Mile Creek, into which the water will discharge directly. It is 175 feet long by 40 feet wide, the walls being 30 feet in height. The framework is of steel filled in with bricks. The roof is covered with lead seam metal and the floors are of concrete 3 inches thick, but where the generators and turbines will be located it will be laid to a depth of 12 feet. At the present time no machinery has been installed, except a large traveling crane. Four generators will be placed on the north side, as well as two excitors. The water wheels are of special design, and have steel fly wheels weighing 7 1/2 tons each, the total weight of case and turbine being 80 tons. At the power house the pressure of 25,000 volts will be generated and transmitted to the transformer station at Hamilton.

It was intended to have furnished the first power by the 1st July, but it will be the middle or end of August, owing to unavoidable obstacles, before power is generated.

Beggar With a Fortune.  
A beggar died at Auxerre, France, not long ago, and in his trunk were found stock securities—valued at 1,000,000 francs. In his collar were found 400 bottles of rare wine.

Minard's Liniment is the best.

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## MILITARY EXPERTS

Those Sent to Watch the War by the Principal European Nations and the Kingdom of Japan.

Military experts from the principal European nations, and one from Japan as well, accompanied the American army of invasion to Cuba. It is the custom for other nations to send trained men to observe the conduct of wars, so that their own army may imitate the good points of the combatants and avoid repeating mistakes.

The men who are with General Shafter in Cuba are all men with reputations for their military knowledge. Captain A. H. Lee of the British royal artillery has been with the army for more than a month. He spent several days at Chickamauga before joining Shafter's army. Captain Lee has made many friends among the officers. He has seen service, but he modestly declined to speak of his record when asked for a brief sketch of his military career.

In this respect Captain Lee is much like Captain Sir Bryan Leighton of the cavalry. Captain Leighton is a wealthy baronet who dearly loves a fight. As he could not come over here as the representative of his government, he came on his own account, and he has been living with the Ninth cavalry as the guest of Colonel Hamilton. He invariably refuses to talk about himself, but his record is a dashy one, and he owns many articles of gold and silver which bear tall tales of his military career.

Another reminder of this service is a canvas jacket worn next his skin, which conceals an unhealed wound, received in the African campaign. Captain Leighton has seen service in India and South Africa. He is on furlough from his regiment.

Count A. von Goetzen was military attaché to the German embassy at Washington for a year and a half. He was recalled to Berlin about two months ago. He is on furlough from his regiment.

Wester of Sweden. Shiba of Japan. Rodier of Austria. Lee of England.

Yermoloff of Russia. Von Goetzen of Germany.

MILITARY EXPERTS WITH AMERICAN ARMY.

and immediately sent back here to go through the war by the German Emperor. He is a captain in the German army, and was an attaché of the German embassy at Rome, and then he was sent on a scientific expedition into central Africa.

He is a graduate of the University at Kiel and has a legal diploma. He also studied at Paris and Berlin. In last February, while attached to the embassy of his government at Washington, he married Mrs. Mary Lay, a wealthy widow of Baltimore.

Captain A. Wester of the Swedish army is the military attaché to the legation of Sweden and Norway at Washington. He is a graduate of the Swedish army, and has served two years in the artillery, and is just completing his second year in the infantry arm of the service. He was with Stanley in Africa.

Captain Abilgaard of the Norwegian army and Surgeon-General Thorslow are attached to General Shafter. These gentlemen from Norway and Sweden are friends by tradition to a degree in many little matters to which our own military officers pay less attention. Their salute is not a mere wave of the hand. It is an operation in which care and plenty of time are consumed.

Colonel Yermoloff, military attaché to the Russian imperial embassy at Washington, is on the general staff of the Russian army. He was formerly of the Russian army, and represented his government in the Russo-Turkish war, and saw service in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. He was at the siege of Plevna. He is a graduate of the military school at St. Petersburg, and has spent seven years as an attaché at the legation at London.

Major G. Shiba of the Japanese legation at London is a major of artillery, and was in the field in the Sino-Japanese war, taking part in the battles of Wai and Port Arthur. He is a graduate of the military college at Tokio.

Lieutenant Joseph Rodier of the Austro-Hungarian legation is a naval officer who holds a commission on the Donau. He has seen service afloat as well as in the diplomatic field, and was on a battleship when the powers blockaded the ports of Greece in 1886. He is a graduate of the Austrian naval school at Fiume.

A Notable Canadian Tribute.  
In a recent issue of the *Canadian Gazette* it is said: "Of the many tributes to Mr. Gladstone which have come to hand from the colonies, the Westminster *Gazette* selects for special honor Mr. Wilfrid Campbell's poem, to which it gave prominence last week. A few stanzas may be quoted