NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Chinese Imperial Government has accepted the demand of the Pow ers that the aggregate indemnity shall be fixed at 450,000,000 taels. It has been repeatedly stated that this sum amounts in our currency to \$337.000,000; but, at the rate of 70 cents a tael, it would obviously be equivalent to only \$315,000,000. There has been, as yet, no agreement touching the particular revenues which are to be earmarked for the interest and amortization of the new debt. Nevertheless, the Powers seem to consider the Chinese problem solved, for the bulk of their troops are being rapidly withdrawn, although legation guards are to be kept in Pekin, and garrisons mainlained in Tientsin and near the

her trans-Siberian railway shall have been finished: and, obviously. when the line is completed she will have an even stronger motive for protecting it than she now has. Nor is this the only indication that projects of dismemberment have been by no means abandoned According to a telegram printed in a London newspaper, France is preparing to annex at an early date the island of Hainan, which is of great strategetic as well as commercial value. If these full of two Powers, in addition to their shares of the pecuniary indemnity, shall, under one guise or another acquire territory also, what ground have we for believing that Germany and Japan will not follow the pre cedents thus established?

The London Express publishes a Gery important interview with Sir Robert Hart, the Chinese commissioner of customs at the treaty ports. Sir Robert, who, unquestionably, is the highest living authority on the relations of China to foreign Powers, does not hesitate to assert that the problem raised by the assault on the legations is far from seasons of terrible depression and The London Express publishes a that the problem raised by the assault on the legations is far from solution. He pronounces the determination to fortify the legation quarter in Pekin a mistake from strategic, political and social viewpoints. A mistake it is strategically, he thinks, because the Chinese will be able to capture the legations whenever they wish, notwithstanding the assistance that the garrisons at Tientsin and on the coast might be expected to furnish. Politically, the fortification of the legation quarter is described as a blunder, because is described as a blunder, because the Powers ought to throw the burden of protecting that quarter of Pekin on the Chinese Government itself by making it thoroughly understand that the legation is sacred ground. Socially, the transforma-Socially, tion of the legation quarter into a fortress is stigmatized as an error, because it will humiliate the Manchu and Chinese inhabitants of the capital, and will aggravate the rancor with which they are disposed to look

What renders Sir Robert Hart's comments on the situation particularly discouraging is the fact that he practically admits not only that Chinese problem has been left unsolved, but that it is insoluble. He does not point out how the reprosentatives of the foreign Powers could have pursued a wiser course than that which they have adopted, except that they might have been more courteous in enforcing their ultimatum. He suggests that the foreign ministers might have gone through the formality of pretending to consult China as to their particular officials to be punished; but he does not deny the truth of the statement made to him by Li Hung Chang that if the Powers had not made out a list, and demanded that certain specified men should be beheaded, not one of them would have been punished. We cannot see, therefore, that Sir Robert Hart, in spite of his long residence in China, and relatively intimate knowledge of the Chinese peo-ple, could himself have furnished a definite and satisfactory solution of casting for the Chinese problem.

It looks to us as-if the work of teaching the Chinese Government a no distant date. We fear that the view; but not when you see the last train leaving, and you are thirty dream, for the reason that the present Manchu Gov ament of China is probably unwariby of the conlesson in international comity and

sideration and forbearance which foreign Powers have treated it. We fear that there are but two drastic solutions of the Chinese problems, to wit: the relegation of the task of imposing Western civilization on the Middle Kingdom to the Japanese; or else the parcellation of the whole empire among foreign Powers. We shall gain, no doubt. by the recent military and naval demonstration a certain amount of de lay. But we have only scotched the snake, not killed it. The venom of Chinese hatred for foreigners seems to be as deep-seated, as pervasive and as active as ever.

SHAWL WEAVING IN PAISLEY.

Product of Scotch Workmen Equal to Finest Fabrics of India.

lained in Tientsin and near the louth of the Pei-ho River. As a matter of fact, however, the fundamental questions namely, whether hereafter the legations at Pekin will be guaranteed against attack, and whether individual foreigners will be safe all over China, remain unanswered. It is not even certain that the territorial integrity of China has been assured.

To take up the last question first, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Russia is at this moment virtually the mistress of the Manchuria as well as the Liao Tung peninsula. There is no reason to believe that she will withdraw any considerable fraction of her troops from this region until the Manchurian branch of her trans-Siberian railway shall tate these shawls in the loom became the mission of the town of Paisley for two or three generations. The fame of the Paisley shawl spread to the most distant corners of the globe Their manufacture became the chief industry of that town, numbering industry of that town, number at that time 50,000 inhabitants.

At that time the Paisley shawl was in universal wear by ladies of highest degree and by all classes, es-pecially on Sundays and holidays. pecially on Sunda Now they are only

CHERISHED HEIRLOOMS.

the bequests of a past generation, full of quick interest to the younger race, and relics of former fashions and former times. The freshness and brightness of many of the shawls are to the corn and farming trades, and brightness of many of the shawls
were remarkable, woven, as they
were, fifty, sixty and seventy years
ago, and worn for many a day, still
looking as fresh and bright as 'if
they had left the loom a week ago.
Will any present day fabrics be able
to stand such an ordeal could they
be unearthed in the middle of the
the twentieth century? The Paisley
weaver and his assistant "drawboy"
weaver and his assistant "drawboy"

becoming known seemed to have a helpful influence, for e long the cloud of depression drove past and prosperity came again.

Really, Henry, I am sorry that you

very annoying.

And when he had settled himself in And when he had settled himself in his armchair after dinner he chuckled to himself and muttered:—
George! but I should have got a roasting for being late if I hadn't started in first. It's a great scheme.

LEST YOU FORGET.

Never put off till tomorrow cooking the fish that you bought yester-

THEY HAVE MADE TRADES

GREAT INDUSTRIES SPRING FROM SINGLE BRAINS.

Father of British Tramways-The Galvanised Iron Trade-Gave Britain a New Metal.

Over half a million Britons owe their entire living, and the trade they work at, to John Warren, who made, singlehanded, the whole great business of tramways, and all connected with them. A few years ago this half-million would have had to

this nail-million would have had to find some other way of getting its bread, says London Answers.

John Warren—he was a Manchester man—conceived the idea, built the first tram, partly with his own hands, invented the flush rail system. tem, and nursed the whole great trade from a weakly baby into a mil-lionaire giant, before anybody

using his tramways.

Today scores of rival companies have sprung up; but they all owe their birth to John Warren's invention and push, for he met with tre-mendous opposition at first from all quarters. At present 500,000 people thrive

in the tram business, 300,000 horses were employed in it last year, and a revenue of \$17,500,000 was brought in. There are 1,500 miles of tramways in Britain, and they carried 600,000,000 passengers last year-a stupendous total.

FIFTEEN TIMES THE POPULA-

260,000 British workers—enough stock three or four large towns. little while ago this trade was heard of; but he made it into one of the biggest industries in the coun try, and for the past ten years 100,-000 families have lived entirely on it, and brought their children up on

Grant worked in his own workshop for ten long years, turning out the new from with his own hands and by the help of his son, before it "caught on." Then the world suddenly woke up to find it could not do without this wonderful stuff, and now there is not a corner of the earth where it is not to be found.

There are whole towns of galvan-

ized iron in many parts of the col-onies, and the value of the trade onies, and amounts to

OVER \$20,000,000 A YEAR.

Scores of firms turn out the iron now; but not one of them would have been in existence had it not one of or Grant and his idea; and over a quarter of a million people would be flooding other labor mark ets, and forcing wages down. The country gains a clear \$5,000,000 HUSBANDS—DON'T LET YOUR
WIVES SEE THIS.

Maria, he said, as he entered the

MIUSBANDS—DON'T LET YOUR WIVES SEE THIS.

Maria, he said, as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the said as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the said as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the said as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the said as he entered the house, speaking before his wife had under the house, speaking before his wife had been the house, speaking before his wife had under the house is his wife had the wife was a good dear the house, speaking the house is his wife had been partially before the water of the house is his wife had with his own hands as we are ever was going to bring a first and the prices he can search with the was a first case of the kind every reason to some seal as likely to except your problem, and the prices he claimed to house, had not have the can search and the prices he claimed to house had to applie had not have a did not have a did not have the dear the house had to applie had not have a did not have a did not have a did

BRAND-NEW TRADES

Really, Henry, I do a are so much annoyed.

Well, I wish you would try to do a Well, I wish you would try to do a by Robert Scrope, for he was the better. It's very annoying.

John March 1, 12 was the brown boot. There is the brown boot. There is the brown boot. was no such thing a little time back as a "russet calf" boot, and now they are worn by everybody, and nearly three-quarters of a million nearly three-quarters of a milli nearly three-dathers that trade is spread out now, but Scrope made it, within twelve months of its birth, into a compact business of twenty branches, employing 200,000 menoranders, the combine of rival boot-makers tried for three years to wreck Scrope's new trade, but he was too strong, and eventual-

with a point, until Nettlefold con-ceived the idea, brought it out, and gave Birmingham a huge new trade, which has now spread to a score of other towns. Besides making a vast fortune, he presented the country with a field for labor worth \$10,-000,000 per annum, for when the patent ran out the

WHOLE NATION WAS FREE to take the trade up, and it ha grown from a pocket-trade to an imgrown from a pocket-trade to an im-mense industry. There is practical-ly no other kind of screw nowadays. The building up of this trade took Nettlefold two years, and it was in this business that Mr. Joseph Cham-

this business that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made his fortune.

For a "slap-up" trade—one of the most flourishing industries we have—Britain owes a big debt to James Woodhouse, the "Ginger-beer King." He invented, made, pushed, and created the whole business of ginger-beer brewing, which is a newer thing than electricity. It is practia national beverage, for over 30,000,000 gallons per year are drunk, being nearly twice as great as the amount of wine consumed. Twenty years ago there was no such Twenty years ago there was no such thing as ginger-beer as it is now understood, and Woodhouse, who brewed the first output in a kitchen copper at his own cottage in Stepney, kept a little coffee stall of his own to sell it in. No beverage has ever "caught on" with the same rapidity, and twelve months later Woodhouse had a factory with thirty hands. In another two years he was hands. In another two years he was EMPLOYING 6,000 MEN,

nd a year after that there were 80, ono working at ginger-beer breweries all over the kingdom. Today there are hundreds of firms that owe their are hundreds of firms that owe their birth to James Woodhouse's inven-tion, and a total of a million and a half workers, male and female, get their living at this trade. There are a hundred and fifty "bean-feasts" given every summer to ginger-ber workers, all paid out of the profits of the trade, and costing \$40,000 to provide. provide

Finally Mayne Roberts, who inrinarly Mayne Roberts, who invented and nursed into a source of material wealth the business of toffee making, should for ever be blessed. It is not a business to be laughed at, the toffee trade, for it now keeps 150,000 families busy, and brings in a joint revenue of \$4,-000,000 a year. 000,000 a year

FACTS AND FIGURES.

London imports 4,000,000 parasols

New Zealand's crown lands are now disposed of for 999 years. Three new British battleships planthis year will cost \$6,250,-

In the City of Mexico there are 1,071 private artesian walls 1,071 private artesian wells and eleven public ones.

Prussia gave 1,228 medals last year to 614 couples who celebrated diamond and golden wedding anniversaries. New Zealand, with a death rate of

less than 12 per 1,000 a year, is the nost healthy of all the British Col-The United Kingdom's postal ser-

vice employs 60,000 letter carriers, who deliver annually nearly 3,600,-000,000 pieces of mail. Denmark holds the record for consumption of spirits, 4½ gallons a year per head against less than 1 in

REASON WITHOUT RHYME.

THE PRACTICAL TEST.

IT COSTS EDWARD VII \$100,000

A MONTH TO BE KING.

Revenue of the Crown Lands Over balances the Civil List-Valuable Property.

Most people imagine that we pay our sovereigns a handsome yearly salary in return for ruling over us, and incidentally acting as figure-heads to the ship of state, says

London Answers.

This, however, is entirely wrong. The civil list of \$2,350,000 per annum, recently granted the King by Parliament, is really in the nature of a commutation for the rents and revenues of the Crown.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the senior county court judge, has celebrated judge of the City of London for nearly 42 years.

The staff of the Central Telegraphics of the Crown of the Cro last year amounted to \$2,250,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the nation is a heavy gainer on the transaction, since, by no possible stretch of imagination, can the whole, or even the greater part, of whole, or even the greater part, of the civil list monies, be considered as being either intended or used for his Majesty's personal benefit. The his Majesty's personal benefit. The \$50,000 a year which goes into his privy purse is his to do as he likes with. The remaining \$1,850,7000 is merely distributed, nominally through him, but really through certain high officials of the Royal beneated. household, in salaries, grants, pen-sions, and other similar items of

sions, and other similar items of expenditure.

And, mind, although for a long time it has been the custom of successive sovereigns to surrender the rents accruing from the Crown hands to the nation, receiving therefor a Parliamentary grant of income, the lands themselves are not, and never have been. NATIONAL PROPERTY.

On the contrary they have constitu-ted a personal and private appanage of the Crown since the Norman con-

rest, for example, is Crown Land, and if sold would fetch millions, whereas now it is nearly valueless. The most productive of the "lands" are those situated within the metropolitan area, and which include some of the very best districts in all London. "Clubland" is Crown land. The Carlton, the United Service, the Travellers, the Marlborough, the Guards, and many other West Endclubs are built upon land leased directly from the Crown, So, too, is Marlborough House, so that his Majesty is in the peculiar position of being his own ground landlord, and paying handsomely for the privilege. est, for example, is Crown Land, and being his own ground landlord, and paying handsomely for the privilege. Stafford House, Carlton Gardens—which pay the highest rents in London—stand upon Crown lands; as do also Montague House, the Duke of Buccleuch's palatial mansion in Whitehall, Dover House and many others. And the rents of these sites are continually rising, as the leases fall in. If King Edward could only deal with his property as other landlords deal with theirs, he would be a comparative carbonic on outbreaks of enteric fever in a report to be submitted to the London County Council on outbreaks of enteric fever in lords deal with theirs, he would be one of the richest men in England.

He is not a poor man even now, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The wills of Royal perstanding.

The wills of Royal perstanding the results of the London County Countries and the contrary notwithstanding. The wills of Royal perstanding the results of

own precisely how her Majesty dissed of her property; but it is an

year per head against less than 1 in England and Scotland.

Redditch in Worcestershire, England, has the largest needle manufactory in the world. Seventy million needles are made there weekly.

New South Wales has paid £743,000 in fifteen years for the destruction of over 24,000,000 noxious animals—kangaroos, wallabies, dingoes and others.

The Midland Railway Company in England is fixing 60 as the age limit of its staff in most cases; at 65 all, with very few exceptions, must retire.

The Russian Empire is possibly the

Every tickle makes us chuckle.

Make haste slowly—when the employer isn't looking.

Every man has his price—but brides are given away.

Possession is nine parts of the law; but the man who has the tenth part holds the trump card.

Don't look a gift lion in the mouth.

Manners make the man seem glad to see his mother-in-law.

A ring on the finger is worth two in the pawnshop.

As some men are known by the companies they float.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school.

OF TWO EVIL'S THE LESSER.

Papa—Didn't I tell you. Willie 14.7 in the pawnshop.

As some men are known by the companies they float.

Every cloud has a silver lining.

OF TWO EVIL'S THE LESSER. A ring on the finger is worth two

Papa—Didn't I tell you, Willie, if I caught you playing with Tommy Jink again I would whip you?

pointed screw. A few years ago THE NATION IS A GAINER, IN MERRY OLD FNGLAND.

NOTES BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

rd of Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Con World. At the Mart, Tokenhouse

London, the licensed freehold premises, known as the Load of Hay, Praed street, Paddington, were sold for £71,000.

The staff of the Central Telegraph Office, St. Martin's le Grand, London, last year, worked 747,775 hours overtime, the ordinary hours of work being eight a day.

The County Court bailiff distrained Connection church, Springfield road. Blackpool, in payment redemption charge, £1 10s, 6d George Julian, who was the oldest

railway porter, has died at Lincoln. It is claimed for him that he had loaded up more horses in his lifetime than any railway man in the country. At Thorpe, Essex, Arthur Cook

was fined 20s. and 15s. costs on a excise prosecution for killing a phe sant without a game certificate. I had already been in prison for days

The River Wear Commissioners have decided to purchase two additional dredges from a foreign firm at the cost of £40,000, just about one-half the price that British firms had touckers! tendered. The London School Board has de-

quest.

This Crown property is very valuable, and would be far more so were it not for the fact that it is strictly entailed. The whole of the New Foral Victoria Memorial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is

Sir George Newnes wanted to know known precisely how her Majesty disposed of her property; but it is an open secret that she left the bulk of it to her eldest son.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER is, of course, his absolutely during the King.

them, so was she, and she passed him around that the host and host-ess might feel the bumps and know their existence. Then she explain-

My book on phrenology says that others they mean good memory and gene

It was evident that she was proud of the facts and so was he. But the host, being of an inquiring turn of mind, wished to satisfy himself, so he got down a phrenological work from one of his library shelves, and after much labour found the bump on the chart. Turning to the notes he read, seriously at first, then unsteadily. The bride became suspicious, but she was game and said:
Read it out loud. Please do!
And the host read:

Jink again I would want Jink a lickin' would hurt, so I liust went over and played with him, other topics consumed the remainder of the visit, which was him.

ashould The answe forgot. Ren of South British sub the midst o formed, and your power Green teas you from not only ai get absolut who drink

FO

ation in sto Ribbon, Sa be had from Mr. A. a few day Mrs. J. Co Miss E Mich., is a

visiting fi Mrs. W dist confer John Ti by a kick week.

Miss Id

Acute : Are equally pain-subdui equal in m quantity of cures becau disease and Nerviline i cure, and m rub it in th The immed 25c.

A very he section on T Some of last week, h week. Mr. R. D Mr. P. Bous for Mr. L. N for Mr. A. I basement un Mr. Lewi

by lightning

Miss Win

friends and Mr. Ferg valuable hor Mr. and Sunday at

sieter. Did The Bost sickly rich King's New to perfect he biliousness, iver and s effective. O

store.

completed on a stone Ten pup to Vienna Examinati A lawn

lawn of Mi

evening.

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Leach B gas placed The scho proved a s last. The The Ed Tilsonburg

favor of E A Food Whether inability to weakness ar Nerve Foo energy, stre blood and r part of the irregularitie

Mr. Joe new turno other nigh of the barl When he some turi knew any The horse day norti loose. No the person deed, but be found :

> of the law To C Take La: All druggist

on each box.