

### MORE ABOUT WINSTON.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., failed to keep an appointment to lecture on Friday at Brantford, Ont. Mr. Churchill and his agent, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Daily Mail, have issued contradictory statements on the point, the agent making a charge of breach of faith in money matters. Mr. Churchill issues a statement to the effect that he was unable, through overwork, to face an all-night journey after Thursday night's lecture in Ottawa, and instructed his agent to endeavor to arrange another date at Brantford.

Major Pond, his lecture agent, had previously told interviewers that Mr. Churchill agreed to receive \$250 for a lecture at Montreal House, which proved worth \$1,300. Mr. Churchill threatened to cancel the engagement unless Major Pond doubled the contract price.

Major Pond represented that he had to face the possibility of poor houses elsewhere, and explained the details of his expenditure. Mr. Churchill, he said, finally refused at less than double the rate to carry out his engagement. Major Pond notified him that he must keep to his contract, or face the consequence.

### LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The suicide of Mrs. Kopsacker, who lived on Ludlow street, New York, was pathetic in the extreme. Her husband was unable to earn much. She did sewing, by which her two children were provided for. Although consumption had reached an advanced stage she did not become discouraged until she was told by a dispensary physician that she would be blind if she attempted to sew any more. Then she went home, gave the children a penny for candy and when they had left the room hanged herself to the transom by a rope. She was willing to work so long as she was able, but could not bear the thought of being a burden to others.

### AND NOW ON THIS.

A very original and picturesque fete was recently celebrated at Budapest. Count Paul Szapary, president of the Park Club, the most distinguished club in the Hungarian capital, arranged a rose festival in honor of the many aristocratic strangers gathered at Budapest for the racing season. The whole suite of rooms belonging to the club was decorated with La France roses. The wall was covered with them. Every corner was utilized for the display of these lovely flowers. Rose-colored glasses softened the electric lights, etc., etc., etc.

### MINING IN ONTARIO.

The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1899 shows a satisfactory state of affairs in the province, and a wider interest in the development of this element of the country's natural resources. Most of the figures contained in the report have been made public through bulletins. This is, however, a synopsis of the statistics of mineral production for the first half of the year 1900, which affords evidence of steady progress.

Several gold mills have been idle pending development of the mines, enlargement of machinery capacity and other causes, says the report. Returns have been received from eight, which show that during the six months 22,177 tons of ore were treated. The yield was 9,983.37 ounces, worth \$150,269.84 gold and \$141.54 silver. The silver mines show a product of 12,000 tons ore, with a yield of 85,000 ounces, valued at \$51,000. The arsenic product was 208,000 pounds, worth \$8,081.

The output of zinc was only 150 tons, estimated at \$900.

Seven iron mines in the eastern parts of the province report a yield of 9,068 tons, worth at the selling price at the mines \$19,532. One mine in the Michipicoton Mining Division, which began to produce in July, will probably show a larger output than this total for each fortnight until navigation closes. At two blast furnaces there were smelted during the first half of the year 50,538 tons of ore and 8,155 tons mill cinder. The proportion of Ontario ore used was a little more than one-fourth of the whole, being 13,252 tons; but the second half of the year will no doubt show better results in this respect. The quantity of pig iron produced was 32,279 tons, the value of which is \$511,209, computed at the selling price at the furnaces.

Open hearth steel begins for the first time to figure in the metallic industries of the province. The production for the first six months was 945 tons, valued at \$25,515.

The quantity of nickel-copper ore raised was 87,808 tons, and the quantity of roasted ore smelted was 100,073 tons, which yielded a matte product of 12,323 tons. The estimated metallic contents of the matte is 1,925 tons of nickel valued at \$413,771, and 1,784 tons of copper valued at \$165,908. The total value of metal products for the six months was \$1,353,287, or two-thirds as much as for the whole of last year.

### HOW BISMARCK COULD EAT.

In an enterprising collection of anecdotal history regarding the life and times of Bismarck, published by Harper & Bros., occurs the following:

Bismarck and Bancroft, the American historian and at that time minister to the court of Berlin, were one day dining with Herr von der Heydt, who prided himself on the quantity and quality of the food which he furnished to his guests, and of that dinner the following story is told:

"In those days (1888) Bismarck was still in possession of his wonderful appetite. Bancroft, at first amazed, became at last anxious on seeing his friend twice partake largely of the first course. 'Dear Count,' he remarked with a world of anxiety in his voice, 'I believe there is more to come.' 'I should hope so,' replied Bismarck, joyfully, and renewed his terrifying practice at the next course."

### SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

Although Sir Hiram Maxim is of French origin and American born, he recalls with pride that some members of the family held commissions in the colonial forces and were present with Wolfe at Quebec, fighting on the British side, while later on others