The Mission of the Seventy-Luke 10: 1-16,

Commentary .- I. The seventy sent Commentary.—I. The seventy sent forth (18. 1-5). I. after these things after Christ and His disciples made their final departure from Galilee. According to Andrews this took place early in November. The Lord ampointed.—This appointment was temporary and not permanent like the appointment of the twelve apostles. Seventy others (R. V.)—The twelve apostles had been commissioned and sent out about a year before this. As the number of the apostles had reference to the number of the tribs of Israel, so the seventy disciples of Israel, so the seventy disciples sent out call to mind the number of elders who were chosen to assist Moses in governing the people. And sent them—The chief purpose of this sending was not to train these messending was not to train these mes-sengers for a later independent mis-sion, but it was a new attempt to influence to decision at least a part of the people, and oy word and deed to prepare the coming of the king-dom of God in the midst of them. —Lange. Two and two. The same manner in which He sent out the apostles. This was done, "1. To teach them the necessity of conteach them the necessity of con-ord among the ministers of righte-ousness. 2. That in the mouth of two witnesses everything might be established. 3. That they might comfort and support each other in their difficult labor."—Clarke. Be-fore His face—They were to visit those cities and places where He intended soon to visit. Whither He Himself—As John the Baptist heralded the coming of the Messiah, so now seventy start throughout Perea,

2. Harvest truly is great. The harvest is plenteous, the grain is ripe and spoiling, and must be garnered immediately or it will be lost. Laborers are few—True workers have always been hard to find. Pray ye therefore. They must set out with always been hard to find. Fray ye therefore. They must set out with prayer, and have a deep concern for precious souls.—Henry, send forth—True—laborers must receive their commission from God. Laborers.— Real workers. If souls are brought to God to-day it will take earnest, persevering effort on the part of His people. 3. As lambs among wolves —This was a strange way to encour-

arousing interest and announcing the coming of Christ.

This was a strange way to encourage seventy men just starting out to preach, but they had faith and knew that when Christ sent them they would succeed.

II. Various instructions given (vs. 4-11). The instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were distinct from and yet similar to the instructions given them were the light of God than not to have deal of time, and their mission was urgent.—Henry, 5. Peaced be to this house, "Peace among the Hebrews had a very extensive meaning; it comprehended all the sings, spiritual urgent.—Henry, 5. Peaced be to this house, "Peace among the Hebrews had a very extensive meaning; it comprehended all the sings, spiritual and temporal. 6. Son of peace. "Any truly pious man who is worthy of such a blessing," 7. It the same house remain. Their stay was to be short. They were not to choose the best place and neglect the poor. They were not to choose the best place and neglect the poor. So As are set before you. Probably thrist here refers to the traditions of the elders about their meat. 9. Heal.....and say. Their mission was twofold; 1. They were to gain the attention of the people by healing their to lies. 2. The important part of their work was to preach the gospel of the kingdom.

10. Receive you not—Do not receive you kindly and accepted your.

Pailroad officials are not all hypno-

gospel of the kingdom.

10. Receive you not—Do not receive you kindly and accepted your message. Go your ways— You have no time to contend with them. Do not cast your "pearls before swine."
Into the streets—The most public place. Let everyone see the result of rejecting the truths concerning the kingdom of God. 11.
Wipe off against you.—"The Jews
Jews considered themselves defiled
with the dust of heathen countries,
and the action here adjoined did not
express anger, but a warning. Be not cast your "nearls before swine. spre_"The message was again to be repeated, if, perchance, some might hear at the last moment."

III. Impenitent cities upbraided (vs.

12-16). 12. In that day—In the judgment day. Sodom—See Gen. 19. This was one of the "cities of the plain" that was destroyed by God with lire because of its great wickedness. Than for that city-"Our Lord is here threatening the gulty inhabitants of the cities who reject His gospel, and from His words we learn: 1. That there is a future in which the tand before the judgment seat God and receive their sentence. The degree of punishment will measured according to the privi-leges enjoyed and the guilt incur-red. 3 Acceptance of the message of God is the only method of es-cape and the only methods of salva-

33. Woo unto thee- "Alas for thee!" This is an exclamation of rity, and it is evident that our Lord ed the words in this sense.-Clarke. Schorazin—A town on the north-Steet corner of the Sea of Gali-fee. Bethsaida—On the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee, north of Capernaum. It was the birth-place of Philip, Andrew and Peter, Mighty works—The great mir-acles. A miracle is a sign, a won-der, and a mighty deed (Acts 2; 2 Cor. xiL, 12; Heb. 2; 4(, and Sidon-Tyre and Sidon eastern spore of the Mediterranean Sea. In you-According to this pas-sage, most of the articles of sage, most of the articles of Christ were done in these cities of Galilee. A great while ago — This seems to refer to the time of Ezekiel, who denounced destruction against Tyre and Sidon (Ezek., thaps. 26, 27, 28. Sackcloth and ashes—"In the East it was common for mourners to put on a black garment, which resembled a sack with helps for the armond sack, with holes for the arms, and

Lange.
14. More tolerable. The degree of of your misery will be greater than even that of Tyre and Sidon." At

the judgment. The final judgment. 15. Exhalted to Heaven. A Hebrew metaphior, expressive of the utmost prosperity and the enjoyment of the greatest privileges.—Clarke. Down to hell. Capernaum was to be brought down to a state of utter ruin and desolation. This prediction was literally fulfiled soon after this in the wars between the Jews and Romans. 16. Heareth.....despiseth. He that welcomes the apostles and listens to them is listening to the voice of Jesus Christ and of God himself. It was not long before the seventy returned with joy because of their success.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The mission. The account of the sending forth of the seventy is given by Luke alone. The number corresponds to the seventy elders appointed in the wilderness to aid in the government of Israel, as the number in the permanent body of apostles was the same as the number of the tribes of Israel, The mission of the seventy was short, as Christ was nearing the end of his earthly life, and they were to go before him to the several "cities and places whither he himself would come." Seventy men going forth two and two could, in a very few weeks at most, go over the ground which Jesus would visit in the short time that he was to remain upon earth. Jesus would visit in the short time that he was to remain upon earth. He exhorted them to pray that laborers should be sent into the harvest. They were in a position to help to answer their own prayers. If God could secure the laborers whom he wished to employ with their full and perfect service, and the willing offerings that are due his cause, the pure gospel of Christ would be spread over the earth, and the kingdoms of this world would become the kingdoms of our Christ.

the kingloms of this world would become the kingdoms of our Christ.

Directions—They were not sent out on a pleasure trip, as the warnings and directions clearly indicate. "As lambs in the midst of wolves" is the comparison used. Naturally the lambs would be destroyed, and dangers as threatening would attend them on their mission, but supernatural protection was to be theirs. They were not out for gain, not for ease. No baggage nor money was to interfere with the one thing they had to do. Their business required haste, and they could not stop for social intercourse. Received or rejected. They were told in effect that they would not

be welcomed everywhere, but they were to go and make their mission known. If the messengers were re-ceived their sick were to be healed,

opportunity they invaribly see dou-



Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound on many ocasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could ot harm me at any rate to give it a

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unpounds more than I ever did, so hesitatingly recommend your medicine." — Mrs. May Haule, Edgerton. Wis. Pres. Household Economics (- \$5000 forfait if original of above letter produced.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY

Said to be Affianced to Princess Thyra of Denmark.



cam, says a London despatch. He says Prince of Denmark.

New ork, April 18.-The Berlin cor- that the Crown Prince may possibly reespondent of the Graphic is responsible turn from Copenhagen, where he is now for the latest rumor regarding the be- visiting, formally engaged to Princes rothal of Crown Prince Frederick Wil- Thyra, third daughter of the Crown

ATTACK BY TBETIANS.

They Had 200 Killed-British-Lost

London, April 18.-A despatch to the Times from Gyantse, Phibet, dated April 11, reports that further fighting in the course of the march of the Younghusband expedition occurred on April 8 at the Red Idol occurred on April 8 at the Red duo gorge, where precipitous mountains hem the winding river. The Thibetan guns on the crests were silenced by the British, and the 32nd Pioneers forced the passage. The Thibetans lost 200 killed. The British had ten

lost 200 killed. The British had ten wounded and none killed.
London, April 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, in moving that the revenues of India be applied to defray the expenses of military operations beyond the frontier, and of the Folitical mission to Thibet a movemed that Col. frontier, and of the political mission to Thibet announced that Col. Younghusband had arrived at Gyangtse, which is between forty and fifty miles from Lhassa, with-

out losing a single mam.

Gyangtse is only about sixty miles from the place where the British had their battle with the Thibetans.

The House, by 270 to 61 votes, adopted a resolution sanctioning

His power, and by writing their names in Reaven. They were honored with personal contact with Him to whom "all things" were delivered of His Father.—David S. Warner.

Railroad officials are not all hypnotists, although they make passes.

When some men are confronted by the results of the relations with India, they simultaneously were at the provider of the simultaneously were at the relations with India, they simultaneously were at the relations with India troops for the emf-loyment of Indian troops for the emf-loyment of Indian troops for the protection of the "political mission to Thibet." tempting to open up relations with Russia. The British Government could not acquiesce to any change in the political status quo in Thibet, nor countenance an attempt on the part of any of the foreign Governments to establish a predominant

> Great Britain, declared Mr. Brodrick, had no desire to occupy the country, or to establish a permanent mission in Thibet, but the Government was absolutely resolved that if any power is to be predominant in Tibet, it must be

Freat Britain. Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, warmly criti-cized and condemned the mission, and the "slaughter" os the Thibetans, declaring that Mr. Brodrick's explanations of the reasons for the mission were wholly insufficient. The debate ended with a short speech by Premier Balfour, declaring the speech by Premier Balfour the speech by Premier Balfour the speech by Premier Balfour the speech by Premier Balfou

ing the mission had no ulterior objects. The last thing the Govern-ment desired, he said, was to add to its Indian frontier responsibil-

CANADA IS PATIENT.

She Awaits Britain's Action on the Fiscal Question.

London, April 18.—Mr. E. Parks, M. P., presiding at a meeting in Bir-mingham, said he believed the Can-adians had no sellish idea in regard

remunerative investment, he said, are remunerative investment, he said, are unequalled in any other part of the world. Referring to further preference, Mr. Ames declared that he would tele the truth; they could not give any. Thirty-five years ago, had the mother country talked, of free trade with the empire, Canada might have been able to do something on those lines, but not now, Times had changed. Great Britain might take-all the time necessary to consi ergonal considers. all the time necessary to consi er the question. Canada was quite wi'ling to wait long. She felt they were A child of honestly endeavoring to find a solution to the question, but, if it were thalf inches allowed to drop, there was the dangep that Canada would get tired half inches.

waiting, and their powerful neighbor might make a tempting offer that Canadians would find difficult to turn their backs upon.

A two column editorial on Mr. Chamborlain's proposals in the Liverpool Daily Post, referring to Canada's prosperity, says; "As a new country fills up and progresses in wealth and prosperity, its interests necessarily broaden, its intellectual, social life advances to a higher plane. The Canadians are on this upward journey, and will not allow their progress to be impeded by any fiscal policy that would run athwart their line of advance."

The superintendent of the Islington Cattle Market says Canadian horse dealers complain that they no longer find a paying market in England, giving as the cause the electrification of the tramways.

The receipts for the year 1903 at Deptford of cattle and sheep from Canada were 47,812 and 46,012 respectively.

spectively,

How Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets Give Instant Relief.—They're handy to carry-take one after eating-o whenever you feel stomach distress coming on-sufferers have proved it the only remedy known that will give instant relief and per manent cure—no long tedlous treatment with questionable results—best for all sort of stomach troubles. 35 cents—96

CANADA'S FIR T ROD MILL.

Extension of the Iron Industries in Cape Breton.

Sydney, C.B., April 18.-Despite the depression in the steel market and the fact that the local steel and coal plants are working to only half their capacity, it would be di'ficult to find a more optimistic peo ple just now than those living in the Sydneys.

When It is learned that the Do minion Steel Company at Sydney had just completed new billet and rod mills, is constructing a new coal washing plant, and is commencing to build a mill for the making of steel ralls, and that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company at Sydney mines is just finishing the erection of a steel plant and modern

plers, the prophecy seems to be pro-perly fortified.

The new rod mill of the Dominion perly fortified.

The new rod mill of the Dominion Computing at Sydney will be in operation in a few days. It has a guaranteed capacity of 200 tons per day of twenty-four hours. Placed in direct line with the other mills and furpages, it forms the last, although not by any means the least interesting, of the stages through which the metal passes in its metamorthe metal passes in its metamor

phosis from orc.

To replace the small coal washing plant which was burnt down about twelve months ago'the company is installing a modern plant at a cost of \$: 00,000.

The steel rail mill, will, it is an-The steel rall min, will, it is anticipated, be ready to start operations in the fall. It will have a capacity of 500 tons per day.

The new steel plant of the Nova Scotia Steel & Iron Company at Sydney mines will cost, it is stated, in P., presiding miagham, said he betieved addrins had no selfish idea in regard to the fiscal policy. Their only desire was that we should take our food from them, and they would in return, obtain their manufactures from us.

Montreal, pointed out a million do lars having been spent already. The work has been proceeding somewhat slowly owing to the ing somewhat slowly owing to the large million of the self-bar in million of

that Great Britain is invisting mon y already. The work has been proceed-all over the world, and the Canadans thought that some should go to canada. The opportunities there for pushing the construction and exa Columbus, Ohlo; firm, are now pushing the construction and expect to get the plant completed by the end of Jane. The plant includes one blast furnace and four open hearth furnaces, and will give em-ployment to about 400 hands. It is located quite close to the three collieries which the company purchased in 1000 from the General Mining Association, of London, England.

Normal Weight of Children.

A child of 5 should weigh fortyore pounds, be forty-one and onedest girth of twenty-three and one

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

The offerings of grain on the street to-day were small, and prices in most cases are nominal. Barley, quiet, 100 bushels selling at 48 to 48%c. Oats steady, with sales of 300 bushels at 36 to 37c.

Dairy produce in fair supply, and prices easier; choice dairy butter brought 19 to 21c, and eggs 17 to

18 cents.

Hay in moderate supply, with prices firm; 30 loads soid at \$10 to \$12.50 a ton, for timothy, and at \$7 to \$3 for mixed. One load of straw, sold at \$10 a ton.

Dressed logs are unchanged with heavy selling at \$6.25 and light at \$6.75.

Following are the quotations:

heavy selling at \$6.25 and light at \$6.75.
Following are the quotations:
Wheat, white, bush., 98c; red, 97c; spring, 90 to 92c; goose, 82 to 85%c; cats, bush., 26 to 37c; peas, bush., 68 to 70c; barley, 43 to 48%c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$10 to \$12.50; clover, \$7 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$10, seeds, alsike, bush, \$4.50 to \$5.75; red clover, bush., \$6 to \$6,35; timothy, 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$8.25; apples per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.25; drassed hogs, \$6.25 to 6.75; eggs, per dozen, 17 to 18c; butter, dairy, 19 to 22c; creamery, 23 to 26c; chickens, per lb., 12 to 15c; gease pen lb., 12 to 13c; ducks, per lb., 12 to 14c; turkeys, per lb., 17 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 90c to \$1.10; cabbage, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 40 to 50c; cauliflower, per dozen, 40 to 50c; beef, hindquarters, \$7.50 to \$9; beef, choice, carcass \$7 to \$7.25; beef, choice, carcass, \$6 to \$6.50; lamb, yearling, \$10 to \$11; mutton, per cwt., \$8 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$8 to \$9; veal, per cwt., \$8

British Live Stock Markets. London, April 16.—Livo cattle steady, at 10 to 12c per lb. for steers, dressed weight; refrigera-tor beef, steady at 8.1-4, to 8 1-2c. Sheep, slow, 12 1-4 to 13 1-4c per

	May!	July-
New York	94 1-2	90 7-8
St. Louis	90:1-4	82 1-2
Duluth	03	92 1-4
Toledo	93 1-4	89 3-8
Minneapolis	93 1-2	99 3-4
Toronto Cattle		

Receipts of live stock on the city. market for Thursday and Friday were 121 cars, 2,568 hogs, 508 sheep, 517 calves and 58 horses. Besides the above there were 32 cars of Chi-cago cattle, 550 in number, in tran-

cago cattle, 550 in number, in transit for export.

The quality of fat cattle was generally good. Trade was good in all the different lopanches.

Prices remained steady in all the different classes as will be seen by the individual sales quoted below.

Exporters—Best loads of exporters sold at \$4.50 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Export Bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$5.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Export Cows—Export cows are are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.
Export Cows—Export cows are
worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.
Butchers: Cattle—Choice picked lots
of butchers', 1000 to 1,500 lts. each,
cqual in quality to best exporters,
are worth \$4.35 to \$4.50; iots of
good sold, at \$4 and \$4.25; fair to
good, \$3.60 to \$3.85; common, \$3.25
to \$3.50; rough and inferior, \$3;
canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.
Feeders—Steers of good quality,
1,050 to 1,150 lbs, each, at \$1 to
\$4:25 per cwt.

weights are worth \$2.50 to \$5 per owt.

M lch Cows-Mi'ch cows and springers are worth \$30 to \$55.

Calves-Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each, or from \$3 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep-Prices \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and bucks at \$3 to \$3.50.

Yearling Lambs-Prices for grainfed, choice ewes and wethers for export \$5.60 to \$5.10; bir yard lambs at \$4.50 to \$5.50. at \$4 50 to \$5.50.

at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Spring Lambs—Good spring lambs
are worth \$3 to \$5 each.

Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150
to 200 lbs. in weight are worth
\$4.75 per cwt., fed and watered.

Bradstreets on Trade. Wholesale trade at Montreal this who lessate trade at Montreal this week has been moderately active in some departments. The manufacturers are busy on gods for the coming season. Large shipments of merchandise are being made to the Northwest. Collections are only fair.

There has been quite a revival of ac tivity in hardware and metals at To-ronto this week, but in dry goods and milinery the sales are somewhat slow result of the unseasonably cold r. The outlook for business is weather.

encouraging.

At Quebec the breaking up of the country roads has interfered considerably with wholesale trade, which is reported, as a rule, quiet. Collections are ported, as a rule, quiet. Concettons are still slow. The maple engar crop in this section is likely to be very small, At Vancouver, Victoria and other Paci-fie coast points this week trade has been fairly good. Only a small run of salmon is expected.

Wholesale trade at Winnipeg as re-ported to Bradstret's, is showing con-siderable expansion. Seding of wheat

has begun.

In Hamilton the wholesale trade rather more active in some departments this week. Large shipments of goods are being made. The corting business is fair, but would improve with fine, warn weather. The outlook is bright.

London jobbing trade circles are fair
ly active, according to advices to Bradstreet's. Values of staple goods are

There is a fairly good sorting demand at Ottawa from the retail trade for spring goods. Prices are firmly held.

Some of the Strongest Fliers Of birds no win existence, probab-ly the one with the greatest exly the one with the greatest expanse of wing in proportion to the body, and with the greatest power of flight, is the frigate, or man-o'-war. This bird apparently flies more by skill than by strength, for it great carrying powers. The wandering albatross, the largest of all sea birds, is also one of our strongest fliers. One bird was known to fly at least 3,150 miles in twelve days. This bird was caught, tagg.d, released and caught again. released and caught again.

EXPLOSION ON A U. S. VESSEL

Twenty-nine Killed on the Warship Missouri.

Accident Took Place in the Turret Room.

Only One Man of the Turret Crew Survives.

Pensacola, Fla., April 18.-By the xplosion of 2,000 pounds of powder in the after twelve-inch turret and the handling room of the battleship Missouri, Captain W. S. Cowles, commanding, 29 men were instantly killed and five injured, of whom two will die. The M.ssouri was on the target range with the Texas and Brooklyn at practice about noon, when a charge of powder in the twelve-inch left-hand gun ignited from gases, exploded, and, dropping below, ignited four charges of powder in the handling room and all exploded. Only one man of the entire turret and handling crew survives. But for the prompt and efficient work of Captain Cowles in flooding the handling room and magazine with water, one of the magazines would have exploded, and the ship would have been de-

captain Coowles, completely over-Captain Coowles, completely overcome by the disaster, referred all newspaper men to Lieut. Hammer, the ordinance officer, The latter gave out a statement of the explosion and its probable cause. According to him, about noon, after the first pointer of the after twelve-inch piece had fired his string and the second pointer had fired the third shot of his string, the charge ignited. The fought shot was being loaded, and from all indications the first part of the charge had been rammed home, and the second section was being rammed home, when gases from the shot previously fired or portions of the cloth cover ignited the powder.

of the powder.

The breach was open and a dull thud gave notice of something unual. No loud report was made, but flames were seen to leap from every portion of the turrent. A few. every portion of the turrent. A few seconds later, another exposion, somewhat stronger, occurred. This was in the handling room below, where 1,600 pounds of powder, or four charges, ready to be hoisted above, had ignited. Fire quarters were sounded and every man of the ship responded, and the magazine and handling room were flooded with water.

water.
The second explosion occurred The second explosion occurred near one of the magazines, and so hot was the fire that the brass work of the magazines was melted. Smoke and the fumes of the burned powder made it almost impossible to enter either the turret or handling room, but officers and men, with handkerchiefs over their faces, made handkerchiefs over their faces, made efforts to rescue the men inside. Leading the rescuing party was Captain Cowles. The officers endeavored to keep him from going below, as men fell unconscious as-they entered, and had to be pulled out by their comrades, but, unheading their advice, the commanding officer rusaed below, followed by Lieut, Hammer, the ordinance officer, and Lieut, Davis.

Davis. The twenty-five men of the turret were found lying in a heap. They had started for the exit when the first explosion took place, and had just reached there when the more terrible explosion in the room occurred, which burned and strangled them to death. The bodies were hardly recognizable, the terrible and quick fire having burnt the clothing from the bodies of the men, and the flesh hung from them in shreds. The faces were mutlated by

shreds. The taces were that the flames only.
The dead are—L'eut. W. C. Davidson, l'eutenant, junior grade; E. A. We'chart, l'eutenant of marines; J. We chart, I cutenant of marines; J. V. P. Gridley, midshipman: W. E. T. Neumann and Thomas Ward, jun.; boatswain's mate, first class, J. K. Petterson; seamen, W. J. Bogard, O. N. Sounder, E. R. H. All'son; ordenary seamen, C. Rice, C. J. Killen, J. Gedris, J. F. Kennedy, J. P. Starr, J. C. Nunn, C. H. M. Franks; landsmen, H. S. Cherbarths, B. J. Milligan, J. M. Roach, C. H. Meyer, R. C. Tob n and J. W. Cole; coxswain, J. Bloxopolus; electrician, second Miligan, J. M. Roach, C. H. Meyer, R.C. Tob'n and J. W. Cole; coxswain, J. Bloxopolus; electrician, second class, T. F. Rowians; gunner's mate, second class, A. Smith; chlef gun captain, T. J. Braun; private marine, W. L. Shipman; apprentices, second class, J. C. Hardy and P. R. Castler.

The injured—J. E. Knight, seaman, may recover; J. T. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, dying; R. S. Starr, seaman, will recover; F. C. Scaub, apprentice, second class, will recover; man, supposed to be O. B. Moe, apprentice, second class, dying.

ing.

SAW NAVAL DRILLS.

Kaiser at Malta Pays Visit to the British Fleet.

Valetta, Island of Malta, April 18 .-Emperor William this morning visited the British fleet and witnessed torpedo nets, anchor, and boat drills. He lunched on board the battleship Bulwark, (flagship of Admiral Domville), and made a speech of con-gratulation to the officers and men

their efficiency. on their efficiency.

During the afternoon the Emperor received the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Malta on board the Hohenzollern and later drove to Citta Vecchia and visited points of interest. This evening his Majesty officially died at the palace afterwards ially dined at the palace, afterwards held a reception on board the Bul-wark, and viewed the illumination of the flet in the harbor.

Mrs Bugging-Von have hever done anything really clever in your life.
Mr. Buggins-You seem to forget, my,
dear, that I married you!