AN OLD-FASHIONED HOOK-AND-EYE BUCKLE.

From Halifax to Esquimalt, from the Great Lakes to the ice,
A buckle for Her Majesty was purchased with a price;
Down from the Plains of Abraham to the hedge of Lundy's Lane,
Thro' cheers and tcars, thro' blood and mud, thro' toll and spoil and pain,
They bought and wrought the buckle; the mighty zone it graced;
They put their arms about the Queen, and clasped it round her walst.

An electric fire engine for Paris, driven by accumulators, easily runs 15 miles an hour, and has very satisfactorily stood the tests thus far made.

A curious advertising novelty devised by a German inventor consists of a lightly silvered mirror, behind which is an advertisement or a picture and an electric lamp. Ordinarily the mirror reflects ob-

with Muskoan straw,
Than a cyclone cellar, cool and safe, in
breezy Arkansaw,
I'd rather hear the b'nders break the western harvest calm,
Than to hear the darkeys singing in the
swamps of Alabam.

The control of th

I'd rather watch the violet spears flash in which is so high that if he were simply my northern sky.

Than see the faggots lesp and flash when
"our colored brethren" dle;
I'd rather live by Moosomin, 'mid the
prairie and the hay.

Than own a smart plantation way down
Than own a smart plantation way down Than own a smart plantation way down the Georgia way.

Ah: the woods of grand Muskoka are a safer place, I know.

Than a house in big Chicago or a ranch in Idaho.

The discovery of the latest new ele-

From Hal'fax to Esquimalt, from fresh water to the snow.

It will be the one salvation of the continent below:

It will be the last asylum of the folk who would be free.

The prayer of Massachusetts and the hope of Tennessee. of Tennessee.

God's Park! A holy buckle—to break it let phed some strange lines in the invisible Lo! old Halifax it is the hook and Esquilated an impure pale-brown earth. This, The Khan, in Toronto Globe.

## \*\*\*\*\*\* **QCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.** An Epitome of Latest Scientific Facts and Theories.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The successful solution of the problems of efficient conversion of fuel energy into electric energy and of electric energy into heatless light, would produce a social strain that would threaten the very ness the social and industrial changes University. Even now power developed in 000,000,000 passengers, and earning something like \$125,000,000. When we large tors used for other purposes, to say nothing of the transmitting apparatus, we of this new agent. The most astonishing late development is the electric carriage business, which has brought \$15,000,000 of orders to America from Europe in recent months. Electro chemical progress also is rapid, German electrolytic alkali works alone having produced 20,000 tons in 1897, while last year 300,000,000 pounds of copper was electrolytically refined, with 8,000, 000 pounds of aluminum.

ed by M. E. Leppik, of Warsaw. 'The steam is passed through a turbine fixed meat served to the soldiers was good in a drum, centrifugal force throwing or bad. There is no doubt in my opinion the particles of water toward the outer part of the cylinder, while the lighter steam acquires a rotating motion in the in what form it is furnished or in what middle part, and reaches the engine quite dry. The water descends through

A plan of the University of Aberdeen to form loan collections of natural will be supplied to teachers, who will make use of them in their classes, and will afterward return them.

Whoever has looked inside an elephant's mouth has seen a strange sight, says London Invention. Elephants have no front teeth, and they never eat flesh or any food that requires tearing two above and below on each side, huge yellow molars as wide as a man's hand and two inches thick. Over these hay and fodder are sifted by the queerest, ugliest tongue in the whole animal kingdom, a tongue that is literally hung at both ends, baving no power of move ment except in the middle, where it shifts back and forth from side to side, arching up against the roof of the big mouth like an immense wrinkled pink the working of an elephant's tongue, the working of an elephant's tongue, the gradual development in the making of clocks for many continuous apparatus when asleep. Elephants, like human beings, have two sets of teeth:

Among the curiosities are the milk teeth, which are smaller than animals are about 14 years old.

of the hair was an interesting ex-Society. Straight hair is always circuwhich is ribbon-like and fine. The shaft to resist the strain of the hair-muscle disturbed by the presence of light. and naturally assumes a curve, which developed, and is made permanent by

at 3,000 degrees Fhar, tI can be thrown below zero, and has very high crushing cated by a hand on the perpendicular as originally, excellence of style, masttrength and such insulating effect that | scale. 56,000 volts was required to penetrate alf an inch of the material.

A novel steamboat propeller for an Irish loch is designed not only to drive the vessel but also to destroy the seaweed that obstructs an ordinary oro-

The use of the electric furnace in making glass, as tested in a trial plant at Cologne, is reported to have given suin'. My little brother's got a harelip.—Chisalaries in this line of work.

a few women in London earning good cits of departments which exceeded in 1898 or in previous years the appropriations. perior results. The melting is attended cago Tribune.

with no risk of getting carbon and ashes into the glass, the necessary appliances From Halifax to Esquimalt, from the Great Lakes to the pole.

That's the buckle of the golden zone that makes the empire whole; and every morning of her life the good Queen belts it on, and, when the strong, unbroken links are round her figure drawn. Behold the buckle shines in front; to break a time mark he materials, and a small quantity et a time may be melted, while work may it let them try.

For Halifax it is the hook and our Especial at time may be melted, while work may be stopped at any time—as on Sundays quimalt's the eye. and holidays-without loss of energy.

An electric fire engine for Paris, driv-

lamp. Ordinarily the mirror reflects ob-From Halifax to Esquimalt, from fresh jects like other mirrors, but when the water to the frost.

They are finding out that every rood is worth the splendid cost;
I'd rather have a shack of bark, thatched with Muskokan straw,

Women make from \$5 to \$7.50 a week some mossbacks sick;
They are finding out that every rood is at the back is brought to view. By flashing the light intermittently a novel to kick.

They are finding out that every rood is worth the splendid cost;
I'd rather have a shack of bark, thatched with Muskokan straw,

Women make from \$5 to \$7.50 a week in "fly-tying," for proficiency in which to kick.

an efficiency of very nearly 20 per cent.

The discovery of the latest new element, which has been named Victorium part of the spectrum, and has finally isohe thinks, could be reduced to a metal of atomic weight near 117.

Prof. Dewar's latest determination of the temperature of liquid hydrogen is only 15 degrees above the absolute zero. BEST SOLDIERS PHYSICALLY.

City Raised Men, of Medium Height and Weight, Stand War Best.

"The medical and surgical history of wrought by the steam engine. Such is wars that the medium-sized makes the line of work is too large to excite no- and emphasis was laid upon the neceswrought by the view of Prof. R. B. Owens, of Mc-the view of Prof. R. B. Owens, of Mc-best soldier; that is, the soldier who is tice. Under the heading "Lawyer" it is for women of all social grades. Re by electric motors, paign. The tall, long-jointed man proves stated that, although women cannot now cently domestic service as a career for con- to be the worst soldier, for he played out obtain the qualifications needed for prac- gentlewomen has been advocated, not junction with the electric light, has long before even the short, slim man. tising as a solicitor or barrister, one wo- as a last resource, but as a recognized become one of the largest commercial en- The medium-sized man, by this I mean man for many years has practised as a profession for which a thorough scienterprises of the globe. In 1898 more in height and weight as well, who was conveyancer. A few women have practical training is required than a million electric horse power was short coupled, wore better, taking all tised law and gone in for university exemployed in the United States in transemployed in the United States in transportation alone, conveying more than 3,
things into consideration, than all aminations in that subject. There are
and domestic science laid down by the
portation alone, conveying more than 3,
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the coun heavy weights, as well as extremely in every other way, proved to be, consider further the thousands of mo- as in the civil war, the poorest soldiers. attention of the surgeons and began to begin to form some idea of the influ- fall with diseases, almost before they got fairly into the campaign.

"Another thing was pretty well prov-en, I think, and that was that cityraised men made better soldiers than country -raised men, though the latter were better workers, as far as hard work, manual labor, was concerned. Contrary to my previously formed opin-ion on this subject, light-haired men proved to be less susceptible to camp diseases. Heavy meat eaters did not stand it as well as those who ate of A novel steam dryer has been invent- meat sparingly, leaving out of consideration all questions as to whether the that pork meat is not proper food for soldiers in a campaign, it matters not manner it is cooked.

"The soldiers who sickened themselves in the early part of the war, when the examination in arts. Those who wish men were congregated about in large for a university degree must take a decamps, by indiscriminate eating of pies, cakes, ice cream and the like, were as history for instruction in schools. These a rule country-raised men, who seemed ready to eat at all times and who dis- posts is becoming more common every played no sense or discretion whatever day. They frequently are chosen for as to what or how often they ate. The asylums and infirmaries. The staff of much less than their country-raised as- up of women. stronger, but in the Spanish war the scales tipped in favor of blondes, redapart. Eight weeth are all they have, haired men standing the warm climates exceeding well."

> CLOCKS OF BYGONE DAYS. Curiosities in a Wurtemberg Village Museum.

In the town of Schramberg, in the Germany, where one of the chief industries is clockmaking, there has recently There is nothing stranger than there is nothing stranger than of an algebrant's tongue, of timepieces. The collection displays

Among the curiosities are many of great historical value. There is an nament molars, fall out when the alarm clock constructed in the year 1680 for the use of travelers. In form it resembles a lantern and the interior is de-A model illustrating the natural cur- signed to hold a lighted candle. The candle is slowly pushed upward by a and qualifications" it is set forth that hibit by Prof. Arthur Thompson at the spring, which also controls the mechanlast conversazione of the London Royal ism of the clock. A little pair of shears clips the wick of the candle automaticalar, and usually thicker than curly hair, ly every minute to regulate its light. The lantern is inclosed with movable in the latter case is not sufficiently stout slides, so that the sleeper is not at first and that for election canvassers. sub-The alarm is set by inserting a peg in

affects the follicle in which the hair is the second dial plate. When the required hour arrives the alarm is soundthe horniness assumed ere the hair cells ed, and at the same time the movable A new fireproof and insulating materi- saw clock. The clock itself produces al is made of granite chips, which are the motive power by descending a saw- into politics unless they have real pozed, molded and fused together formed strip of metal, the teeth of litical knowledge and deep convictions, red-hot into water without injury, resists In another Japanese clock the hand is upon others. the action of acids and alkalies, is unaf- attached to a weight, which sinks once fected by a temperature of 350 degrees in twenty-four hours. The time is indiate at 660, the qualification being set down

> There have been 484 cases of plague March 4. On Friday there were 36 cases. There is absolutely no excitement, although the weekly average of deaths is now over 60.

Boy on the Fence-You ought to see the rabbit's foot I've got at home.

THE MOSSBACKS.

Victoria's mossbacks are weeding out fast. So long as they're with us the dull times will last; Many observed.

The fine harbor scheme that would thouwill be killed by amendments—"It's too big," they will cry;
So, leave things as they are, not a mill we contain a spiral a day and expenses, dog walking, that is, taking out pet dogs for an airing at the rate of about 62 contains an hour. We want no advancement—good enough is Sandwich women receive about 50

Mr. Shakespeare, that hero of railway con-

The C. P. R. scheme first on paper looked

researches in England, Marcet and They want something for nothing, and that the ast end often help the Jews something good:
They should open up trade and their purse fires fer them during the Sabbath, re-Twill bring crowds to our city, vacant lots ceiving two pence from each family.

We can outstrip Vancouver, for we have human machine is a physico-chemical But they have the energy, pluck and fine

## EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Regarding Their Occupation in Great Britain-Well Represented in Medicine.

Some interesting facts have been made public by the Women's Institute of Lon- of England and Wales. Hiring fairs are don in a compilation which they have held in some parts of the country, where made of the employment open to women, details of wages, hours of work, and annual farm contracts. other information. This is designed primarily to aid the women of Great Britain is trying to decide upon an occupation or profession or in looking for Science Congress on domestic service employment.

"The medical and surgical history of trades, and businesses open to women the Spanish war, when it is fully writ- seems to be equal to those in this counrefined women, brought up in comfort observed an army surgeon to a try, but in many of these there are only and often in luxury, when deprived of Washington Star reporter, "will again a few representatives, while the number the incomes to which they have been demonstrate the experience of other of American women pursuing a similar accustomed, was set forth strongly,

and others who have passed the inter- class of housework, greater forethought, mediate examination in laws, and at accuracy, and skill might be expected, least two Girton students have passed and the whole standard of service ele-They were the men who first needed the the law tripos, but none of these examinations would qualify for practice. The at large. benchers at one of the Inns of Court would have to be referred to for the adin the United Kingdom are married, the mission of women as barristers. An catalogue contains a section on the du-Act of Parliament would be necessary before they

Could Be Admitted As Solicitors. In 1897 a woman was admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, and an Indian woman has lately defended successfully a case in the Indian law courts.

In medicine women are well represented, there being about 55,000 of them practising as doctors and surgeons. There are in Great Britain two kinds of liplomas for the medical profession, one granted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the other a medical degree granted by the universities. nedical study must pass a preliminary Reflections of a Zoologist Who Has gree in arts or the matriculation examination of the university. Appointment of women in England to medical city-raised men offended in this respect the hospital for women is entirely made

A woman doctor is employed as cersociates. In previous campaigns it was A woman doctor is employed as cer-proven that black-haired men were the tifying surgeon in the general post offices in London, Liverpool and Manchester and as overseer of health of post office women. Another woman is medical examiner in the government insurance annuities department, G. P. O., London. A chief gets from \$1,500 to \$2,250 a year and an assistant from

\$1,000 to \$1,500. The Secretary of State for India also appoints a woman to the position of first physician of the Kame hospitar. Black Forest district of Wurtemberg, Among other government posts to which women have been appointed are: Mempership in various educational, industrial, and reformatory commissions and asylum boards, inspectors of schools and factories, superintendents and matrons of prisons, etc., assistants in libraries and observatories, besides numerous positions obtained by competition in the clerical and telepraph service of the gen-

eral post office. Almost 800 agents, brokers and factors are reported, and under "training "for this class of work a vigorous personality, robust constitution, and a nature not easily daunted by rebuffs are

The Necessary Qualifications. agents and organizers of political associations, political knowledge and experience are required. To act as an advertising agent an apprenticeship must be served under someone already estabslides fall, flooding the room with light. lished, as there are many complications Among the curiosities is a Japanese and cross-intersts connected with the business." Women are warned not to go which operate the wheel of the clock, as well as the power of impressing them

The number of women authors is put ery of the languages employed, literary culture and power of observation. Wellknown novelists, it is said, may receive in Hongkong and 436 deaths since \$2,500 or more for one book, but as a rule not more than \$500 is paid for a novel, and many writers are compelled to receive so small a sum as \$50 or \$75. or even to publish at their own expense. The business of a woman journalist is held to be precarious, although there are

the report, earning from \$3 to \$500 a

Among the more unusual kinds of work done by women are those of bee-keen-Many chances to boom our fair town have irg, bill posting, selling boiling water in been given,
They're too good for this earth; they should the poor districts for a farthing a kettle, calling to wake work people in the morning and leaving for society ledges (which ing, card leaving for society ladies (which commands \$1.25 a day and expenses).

cents a day. The employment of women for this work is new, and as yet not common. There have been a number nection,
Invited the Fifty to have an inspection,
And declared at a meeting, 'twixt a wail
and a weep,
That for twenty long years they had all
been asleep.

The fifty to have an inspection,
of protests made against their employment, and the S. C. A. P. A. (which is
the Society for Checking the Abuses of
Public Advertising) points out that while old and infirm men have generally sought this occupation, among women it Some heavenly power hath broken the is the young and strong who are taking it up.
Women make from \$5 to \$7.50 a week

Under the head of "fire-gova," it Those old fogles are greedy, let me be unstated that poor Christian women As bath attendants and in wash house 185,246 women serve, a day's work being fifteen hours in summer and twelve in winter, wages varying from \$3 to \$5.25 a week. In the public baths for Jewish women the duties of an attend ant are to keep the baths clean, and to say the necessary prayer for any bather inspected by the rabbi before being used. to see that everything is in accordance with the prescribed ritual.

In certain districts and parishes al otments of land are made, suitable for small farming, and women as well as men may take them un There are almost 52,000 women among

The Agricultural Laborers employers and employes meet to make

"Lady help" is a term due to Mrs. employment.

The number and variety of professions, was published in book form and aroussity for practical and efficient training vated with great gain to the community As 5,000,000 of the 19,000,000 women

> ties of wives. The legal position of a wife in England is still that her personality is merged in that of her husband. The lay imposes no duty upon her as a wife. The court can order her to live with her husband but cannot force her to obey. If she does not, the court simply issues a decree of separation. A wife may pledge her husband's credit with tradesmen for personal or household ex penses. Since 1882 a married woman has the right to her own property free from her husband's control.-Cleveland

Plain Dealer. HABITS OF CERTAIN ANIMALS Made a Study of the Subject.

Dr. Louis Robinson, an English zoolo

gist, has just given to the world an account of investigations as to the origin of the habits and mode of life of certain animals, and the conclusion at which he seems to arrive is that all such phenomena may be explained on the ground of atavism, says the New York Herald. Thus he claims that the horse of our day derives his swiftness and power of endurance from the fact that his ancestors in former days were obliged to flee from, and frequently to de fend themselves against, their great enemies, the wolves. In like manner he claims that the reason why the horse shies is because his ancestors were forced to be constantly on the alert against hidden enemies, and that the reason why he rears and plunges is because only by pursuing such tacties could his forefathers shake off wild anlmals who had leaped upon their backs. Sheep when frightened immediately rush off to the highest point they can reach. The reason, says Dr. Robinson is because all sheep originally inhabited mountainous districts. And this, he claims, is also the reason why they wear a thick fleece of wool all the year through, the summer temperature mountainous districts being almost as cold as that of winter. Finally, we are assured that the reason sheep invariably follow a leader is because their ancestors were obliged to go in Indian file through the narrow mountainous passes. Pigs have also engaged Dr. Robinson's attention. He was puzzled for a good while as to the cause of their grunting, out now he thinks he has discovered the real reason. The pigs of to-day, he says, evidently grunt because their ancestors made their homes in thick woods. and only by making this sound could they keep track of each other and guard nemselves against going astray from the common herd. Commenting on this latter explanation, a scientist suggests that Dr. Robinson might now do well to spend some time in trying to find out why the herse neighs and why the dog barks.

Each day of the week has served as iay of rest somewhere: Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, 'Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks, and Saturday w'th the Hebrews.

The gross expenses of the state of New York in the year 1899 will, it is computed, amount to \$25,000,000, of which nearly 10 per cent. will be necessary to pay the defior in previous years the appropriations There are 3,700 actresses, according to made for them.

WHEN WE GROW OLD.

When we grow old, dear love, and from my dies,
And all the fairness you are praising now
Casts but its wraith o'er lip and cheek
and brow,
While one by one our golden visions flee—
I ask you—will you love me faithfully
When we grow old?

When time shall turn these sunny locks to gray, From my trim form all beauty take away, When grace and ease and elegance are And nought is left Love's fires to feed upon, You, whom I chose my king among all men, Still your heart's queen, shall I be reigning When we grow old?

God keep you ever happy by my side! Though age may stem th's fevered passion When worn and weary down Life's vale we stray, Be my heart's anchor as you are to-day; Be my true love that shall the closer cling Through all the changes coming years may (our faith upheld-count this our lasting

main
When we grow old!
—Annie G. Hopkins, in June Pall Mall

## THE AUTOGRAT OF RUSSIA.

"Not the Czar, but the System" -- A Correspondent Tells flow Cossacks Treat Students in St. Petersburg.

correspondent of the Chicago Record in teresting details of the Boer military Posen, who has just returned by way of organization and other matters. The Moscow and St. Petersburg from a Journey commando under Gen. Joubert was the through Turkestan, "is not the Czar; but largest ever assembled in the Transthe system; not Nicholas II., but the re- vaal, numbering with the native allies g me of cruelty nanded down by his more nearly 10,000 men. This force was dicruel ancestors. It seems to me to be a vided into five laagers, each under fact that the Czar is not aware of all of commandant. The first impression the cruelty that is enacted in his name, a Boer army, the writer says, is but he knows enough, heaven knows! He flattering. There is no appearance cannot but know that while his represent- order, and the men are not uniformed atives are proceeding to his peace confer- which is in striking contrast with ence at the Hague, every centre of energular armies of other countries. But lightenment in the Russian empire is the apparent absence of discipline is closed, and the students scattered among only on the surface. their homes, the dungeons of the cities, made up of burghers drawn from va-the penal settlements of Archangelsk and rious districts, each man considering the mines of Siberia. It cannot have been himself on an equality with any other. concealed from His Imperial Majesty that They are only subject to orders from he new chief of police at St. Petersburg, their own district commandants, who Gen. von Kleigels, formerly police masser in turn are responsible to the general at Warsaw, has issued administrative or. In the field all fare alike, the com ders for a parallel to which you may missariat knowing no distinctions. The search in vain in the chronicles of the only regulars are the state artillery, 'bad times' of that monumental despot, drawn from the sons of burghers, and Ivan the Terrible. and paid about \$2 a day.

"My arrival in the two capitals of Russia chanced to be timed for February, the Boer laagers in the campaign was the

month when

The Great Student Strike reached its climax. This revolt and the leaders for prayer, concluding with the pan-Russian disturbances accompanying it singing of their battle hymn, "Rust are a protest against the arbitrary ill myn ziel, nev God is Koning." treatment dispensed by the police and the my soul, your God is King.) War, Cossacks, and the protest has called forth with the Boers, is considered a religeven more of the same devilish brutailty.

This movement, in which the students of eight universities and of a number of Russian high institutions of learning have jointed to the students of the storming of M'Pefu's stronghold, in the Magato mountains, a united ed, is directed particularly against the parvenue minister of public instruction. laagers under the personal leadership Nikolay Pavlovitch Bogolepoff, whose phe. of Gen. Joubert, and the scene is de nomenal rise to a position olympic com-pared with anything he has a right to ex. scribed as singularly impressive. The Makatese position pect, is resented by all the better class was carried with only trifling loss, of Russians. Bogolepon is a plebelan of after the kraals had been subjected to the plebelans. His father was a common a heavy military fire; and the remain-Russian pope, or priest of the orthodox der of the campaign was pushed church, without any natural capacity-a such vigor that several of the chiefs, void which he transmitted in full measure with their men, surrendered, and to his son. His protector is the precurer M'Pefu, with about 10,000 followers. of the holy synod, the evil spirit of Russia, took refuge in Mashonaland, in Rho-M. Pobedonoszeff, Bogolepoff was on the desia, across the Limpopo river. The point of dismissal, for failure to suppress victory of the Boers was the student upr'sings, but the procurer had was a signal triumph for Gen. Joubert, got him his position, and the procurer held the Magato mountains having been conhim in it, so that now the minister of edu- sidered impregnable, and the strongest cation is higher in the imperial favor than natural fastnesses in South Africa.

"The students who have taken part in among his men as Slim Piet, the writer these d'sturbances and suffered for it vre says he has been uniformly successful, Drawn From the Poorer Classes

hroughout the empire. The rich students proved to their own satisfaction, times know enough to keep out of trouble. Yet it is in the hearts of the wealthy subjects of the Czar that the student martyrs find That may be, he says, because of his the only sympathy extended to them. The appearance on the field of battle, which lower classes and the mercantile bourgesis execrate the 'nasty young rebels,' and delight in all they hear of the inquisitorial suit with a tail coat. But neither the methods and administrative cruelty of the general nor his men care for externals, pol'ce, while the mob and the poor, half, and although their clothes would hardly starved moutiks believe that all students

are most dangerous and disloyal. "I found it difficult to ascertain these facts-that is to say, that any of the Russians had compassion for the studentsfor it may mean Siberia to express sympathy, and it certainly means Siberia to ass'st a hunted student fugitive. The Russian press is gagged, either by prejudice cipent of nothing but kindness from the or by intimidation. The conservative napers, following the lead of the St. Peterslurg Pravitelstveny Vestnik, or Official question on which he had to be Messenger, have published full reports of the student disturbances, with comment, accusing the students of all manner of sedition. The liberal papers have were hot and frequent, the general conclusion being that the conflict would be fall enough to keep at a safe distance from the brink of suppression and imprisonment. "Let me tell you, finally, about

The Latest Scandal ed April 15 (new style) just before leaving their hearths and homes, and with Russia. It was a bright, sunny Saturday thorough knowledge of the country, The Petersburg police and gendarmes had would mean that England could only asgeons the compromised students and take after great bloodshed, and then would transportation to Archangelsk and Siberia, more serious.—New York Sun. whither they had been ban'shed by administrative process. The free students, in INFLUENZA AND VENTILATION. preparation for this gloomy event, gathered on the Nevski Prospect and took up a position opposite the Doums, or city hall. near the Roman Catholic cathedral of St. Katharine. The police tried in va'n to per ventilation of private disperse the noisy and impatient crowd. eager to prevent the police and gendarmes insisted upon by their owners," it says from treating their comrades like common malefactors. A street fight followed, and of the infectious forms of so-called the police and house porters got the worst of it. The hubbub increased and the milltary was ordered to subdue the turbulent students. Troops of mounted Cossacks of the city garrison galloped to the city hall, where the square was occupied by riotons students. The latter were easily discerned by their uniforms of black, with blue stripes and brass buttons, and the Cossacks, acting on instructions, separated the students from the rest of the throng. Then out came the whips, the typical Russ'anknouts, or nagaikas, a weapon the possession of which the Cossacks owe to the brutal Kleigels-the first police prefect, as hinted in the beginning of my letter, to order the subjects of the Czar whipped from the streets to their homes like dogs to their kennels. "The Cossacks closed in on the stude its

and drove them-very appropriately-to Cos sack place, where they reined in their horses and began to wnip the young me light and brilliance of my hot youth Hundreds of students were severely jured by the half-drunken Cossacks. many of them, who were beaten to

ground, were Trampled and Half Killed. Then the maimed, dishevelled crowd driven within the gates of the city to take its turn on the road to Siberia "All th's I saw with my own eyemy Russian calendar told me that Cossack servants of the Romanoff p of peace were fighting with unarr youths in the centre of a fasting

fasting in preparation for the feast of resurrection! All over Russia, my correspondent mothers are watching for the their student sons; but they are wat for those who will never come back. H dreds upon hundreds have been su up by black S'beria-no trial, no defu no notification of friends; an administration process, an order from some subaltern subaltern, and that is all! "And the we so live that Love undimmed re- father of all the Russians,' you must member," concludes by friend, "ifoundation of authority to do these things even if not all the barbarity perpetrated his name actually comes to his notice

> THE BOERS AT PRAYER. Their Army on its Knees Before Going Into Action.

An Englishman who accompanied the

Boer army under Gen. Joubert in the recent campaign against M'Pefu, chief of the Makatese, in the north-eastern "The real autocrat of Russia," writes a part of the Transvaal, gives some in-One of the principal features of the

religious exercises each evening, when the men would assemble

Of General Joubert himself, known notwithstanding that his detractors have without number, that he has neither is not impressive, his costume during the Magato campaign having been a tweed excite the envy of a self-respecting

tramp, they do excellent work in them.

The writer says it is a great mistake to suppose that the Boers hate individual Englishmen. It is only against the government that they entertain red. Throughout the campaign he de scribes himself as having been the regeneral down, and that without any sacrifice of his own opinions. The only circumspect was as to what would haped'torial pen if war broke out between the two the greatest disaster which could befall South Africa. From what he saw, the writer says, he could well believe this would be the case, for while England must eventually win, the obstinate re n St. Petersburg, which I myself w'tness sistance of 60,000 burghers fighting for received orders to escort from their dun- sert her sovereignty, over the republic them to the Moscow rallway station for have to face after consequences even

---Atmospheric impurity, says the Lancet, was largely responsible for the recent epidemic of influenza. "If the proespecially of places of business, were "we should hear much less than we de colds." The imperfect provision of ven tilation in churches and chapels is referred to in the same connection by the Hospital, which "considers such buildings as hotbeds for influenza on this account, and on account of the gathering together of persons whose power of resistance has been diminished by recent illness or by other circumstances



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## Surrende Their

All Is Quiet at Apia Are Returning Homes.

Mataafa Blames Eu Troubles, But Wil Commissioners'

Apia, Samea, May 31, via 6.-Malietoa and Tamasse members of the Samoan board the United States tr and Mataafa visited the day. Neither of them w king. Mataafa expressed abide by the commissione blamed the Europeans for The commissioners inform had power to establish a g or without a king. Mata Samoans should have a king willingness to disarm his leave the matter in the ha ieave the matter in the missioners. The Germans acted, for many months, with the re the other powers and official

The naval authorities a cicties have submitted view mission and the latter, b fixed May 27 as the date to surrender arms. Mat usked for an extension of

to-day, when he surrende board the Badger. The also now disarmed. The United States cruise with Admiral Kautz, sailed the British and German con S. Maxe and Herr Rose, pre

on June 7. Queen Victoria's birthday with great rejoicing, abou the Malietoa party attendin at Malien, in the presence consul and naval officers, visited the graves of British and then marched to the Germans, who were slain i Fagalt, in 1879. The Am salute over the German gran The natives are gaining have freely submitted grid

The natives brought here slands at the time of the di be returned to their hom warships will probably early date.

The commissioners are ret understood they are conside of the cost of the ad lished by the Berlin treaty, number of officials may be The residents of Apia expl tien at the indications give mission that the rebels will ed and that they will also b lliegally imported. They c bad precedent, but it is admi early to criticize the action

The American engineering rived here and will proce naval jetty and stores at Pa Judge Mulligan, the for consul, has arrived to condu sation claims and defend Ma commissioners have intime notice will be taken of the recording them, and it is po mission will ask each power its own citizens or subjec may be.

HEAT WAVE IN E Too Warm for a Commer Who Committed S

(Associated Press London, June 7.—A heat to one which is now affect prevails over Europe. Her uance of the hot weather June almost breaks all re mometers in this city have tering 88 in the shade at the of the day for five days pa have been several deaths commercial traveller comm yesterday, saying: "I mus the world; I will suffocate.'

ACCIDENT LEADS TO (Associated Press Cleveland, Ohio, June 6 .- A dan Jews attacked a Broad on Orange street last evening windows with stones. Mot lipra was pursued, and wor killed had not Moses Rosl him to his saloon and hidd police quelled the riot and

men and one woman. The

rouble was the killing of Roy

years old, by a motor car. AMERICAN OFFICER'S (Associated Press. Washington, June 7 .- Fred

ommitted suicide at Manila, ed a cadet from Osage Mills, 1893, and graduated in 1897. signed to the sixth artillery i is second lientenant. His fat Pearce, who was a graduate tary Academy in 1846, but general in the confederacy de

VISITING THE ISL. (Associated Press Manila, June 7.—4:45 p Schurman, of the United Sta mission, sailed from he board the United States gunl ton for a three weeks' tri southern islands. The profes Hollo, Zebu, Negros and Sulu o investigate the local gov lave talks with the leading