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God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—Of course it's hot. Who denies it? But tell us what you are going to do about it? Assassinate the man who prepares the weather prophecies? That would not do any good. The Government would appoint a man that would send reports just as red hot as the man who now officiates. Besides, the man does the best he can. Then think how much cooler it is here than in Hamilton and Toronto. People have been sizzling in those places. It's hot in New York—so hot that no one is cool enough to order a strike that would be doomed to failure. It's hot at Ottawa, too, and the Governor-General is up the Gatineau with nothing on but his trousers, a balbriggan undershirt and a solitary suspender. The members of Parliament are so hot that they have to go down to the restaurant to pour water on themselves every few minutes. They are beset by office-seekers who pant with heat and desire for a chance to perspire for their common country. The heat, with the assistance of the Curran bridge manipulators, has shrunk up the surplus in the Dominion treasury until it is found to be melted into a deficit of \$500,000 or more. It's hot everywhere except at the North Pole, and the explorers promise to make it hot there, also, when they reach it. Calmly reflect on the situation. Summer down. Be happy that you are alive and well and likely to exist for some time yet. A cooling breeze is always coming. The sizzard will yet be chased southward. Snow is due before Christmas.

—Called off—The strike. Mr. Debs. The Dominion Parliament.

—Mr. Debs no longer competes with Mr. Cleveland for first place in the bossing of the great American republic.

—Cook county, nearly the whole of which is occupied by Chicago, will have a pretty penny to pay the railway and other corporations which have sustained losses by the recent rioting. The losers will lodge a claim against the county, and will be able, under the law of Illinois, to recover three-fourths of the loss sustained. This is one reason why Mayor Hopkins of Chicago was so anxious for a speedy settlement of the whole affair. The taxpayers will have to foot the bill.

—A model city in the management of which the workmen residents have no say can hardly prove a success. That is the conclusion which readers must reach after studying the special correspondence in another column. Workmen who are called upon to maintain a superior style of household and surroundings must be paid good wages in order to pay their way, or discontent will ensue. Mr. Pullman may not regard it as his duty to be a philanthropist when dealing with work people, but it must now be clear to him that he cannot compel a man receiving \$10 a week to live at a \$20 a week rate without getting into trouble.

—A number of men are at work erecting portable houses at the concourse of Coney Island, near New York. Inquiry as to what they were for elicited the reply: "For Edison. Watch and wait." It is said that Edison is going to experiment in using the sea waves as a motive power for generating electricity. It is stated to have long been known to him that by floating a series of large casks attached to each other by chains, and anchored so as to rise and fall with the waves, they could, by means of rods communicating with ratchet wheels placed in power houses on the shore, be made to revolve dynamos and generate electricity. If electricity can be generated in this novel manner, there is not a water fall in the country that cannot more easily be turned to account for a similar purpose.

ONE of the things which it seems difficult for the public mind to grasp is that there is a decided difference between the knot and the mile. It is certainly about time to have it thoroughly understood that the two are not the same thing. It seems easy enough to remember that a mile is only 57 per cent. of a knot, the latter being approximately 6,082 feet in length, while the statute mile measures 5,280 feet.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The Ottawa Journal points out that "a deficit of \$500,000 in current expenditure or 'consolidated fund' is in sight for the Dominion year just ended, with an additional deficit of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 spent on 'capital account.'" What can be expected from an Administration which never lets a contract that is honestly carried out? The country has paid millions of dollars to the hoodling element in the last thirteen years, and they in turn have supplied the huge bribery fund that has kept the present Administration in power. Is it not a fact that in every investigation the main excuse of the men who have robbed the public purse, by the dozen and one device presented to them, has been that the plunderer was needed to meet election fund subscriptions and assessments? The country needs a change.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

The great strike at Chicago has failed, as was made evident to most people almost as soon as it was resolved on. Mr. Debs undertook the impossible, and he has now to sue for terms. If he had been a man governed by a reflective temperament rather than by impulse he would have thought twice before setting on foot a railway strike that had no sympathy from such bodies as the Orders of Locomotive Engineers and Conductors, and did not have the united support of the railway men.

As strikes invariably cause loss to both workers and employers, they are always to be deprecated except as a last resort. For this reason, it is reassuring to find a growing feeling in favor of arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes. To be effective, however, arbitration must be resorted to before a strike is declared. Then it is possible to have conciliation and concession on the part of both sides. If this fact is emphasized by the commission which President Cleveland has promised to appoint to investigate the whole matter, the United States will get measurably nearer an equitable settlement of all disputes arising between employers and employees. The experience at Chicago has proved that the methods there pursued are most damaging, not only to the original disputants, but to thousands of innocent persons. The country cannot afford a repetition of the Chicago troubles.

CHEESE IS KING.

Thus exclaims the Trade Bulletin of this week, which points out that, notwithstanding the fact that the shipments of cheese from Montreal were again heavy last week, amounting to 107,488 boxes, against 35,113 boxes for the corresponding week last year, making the total shipments for the season up to July 7, 457,199 boxes, compared with 284,642 boxes for the corresponding period last year. The market opened this week decidedly firmer, with sales of about 3,000 boxes of finest Quebec cheese at 9 to 10 cents. This is an advance of 1/2 to 1 cent on last week's sales. Finest Ontario has also sold at 9 1/2 cents, and the whole tone of the market has undoubtedly a firm tenor on this side, helped by an increase in cable limits. That the market should assume such a persistently strong tone in face of the heavy exports from Montreal and New York, which amount to 845,658 boxes up to July 7, against 591,961 boxes for the corresponding period in 1893, or an increase of 253,697 boxes, shows that the consumptive demand in Great Britain must have been far beyond all precedent even allowing for what may have gone into store on both sides of the Atlantic. Already about \$2,700,000 of English hard cash has been distributed in Canada in exchange for our cheese products; and with the prospects of six times this amount being distributed before the season is over, Canadian exporters may well say "Cheese is king." In fact, had it not been for the ready cash that has been realized on this staple product the present dull times would have been much duller. The money that has been paid out in the country for cheese has already been felt in improved remittances by many wholesale firms in different trade departments, and even they have had to admit that "Cheese is king."

DOCTORS AND THEIR PAY.

Dr. Hammond, in the North American Review, suggests that a physician should be paid in accordance with the financial ability of the patient. The richer the patient the greater should be the fee, is his view. Probably this is the more equitable arrangement. Certain it is that the poorer the patient the greater becomes the likelihood that the fee will be small, or have to be forgiven. No men are called upon to do so much work free of charge as are doctors. They have hearts, and they cannot see a sick man or woman who has nothing wherewith to pay them their debts, hence the average doctor has to lose many dollars every year. Despite this fact, a medical man has informed us, no class in the community makes a more heroic endeavor to pay their honest debts than the very poor. There are men and women in the very humblest of circumstances who set an example to those who live in comparative affluence. These hard-beret and often unfortunate people cannot bear to have a debt hanging over them a moment longer than they can pay it, and they often go without reasonable sustenance that they may get even with their creditors. All honor to such sturdy independence!

A LETTER in the London Times announces that, after prolonged negotiations, the tomb has been secured in Jerusalem which Gen. Gordon identified with that of Our Lord, and also a good portion of the land adjoining. The tomb stands in a garden, and, if it is indeed the actual sepulchre of Our Lord, this garden must be the one that belonged to Joseph of Arimathea. The land skirting the base of the well-known Skull Rock has also been secured—the mound believed to be, by some of the most competent authorities, the actual site of the Crucifixion. The price for the whole property is \$2,000.

BLACK DEATH IN CHINA

THE TERRIBLE PLAGUE RAGING IN CANTON AND HONG KONG.

It is the Black Plague of History—its symptoms and its terrors—Chinese Coffins Fewer Than the Occupants Ready for Them—The Lepers.



CHINESE DOCTOR.

tries surrounding this part of the world the fact that the plague exists in Canton is full of rumors and fears that the plague is its danger greater than it would be will be carried to Japan and elsewhere. It broken out in any other city of the disease is practically an unknown. Canton is the commercial metropolis of the physicians of to day, but it is the biggest of the said to be the same as that which devastated business cities, and it contains a vast population of the middle ages, anything like 3,000,000 of people. Its which was so awful in its ravages that its population is said to number more than the title of "the black death." It ran 300,000, and many people are born, over Europe again and again from the and die upon its waters. Its people, sixth to the eighteenth centuries, and it is the brightest in China, and they are said to have caused more deaths than any traders and the best workers among the great epidemics which human flesh celestials. They will command higher has been heir to. It is the pest which the Chinese from any other Daniel Defoe describes in his story of this, and you find Canton men engaged great plague of London of 1665 and 1669 business all over China.

The black death broke out in Canton on account of the poor and Persia within the past generation. It of the people and their poverty, will came a few years ago from China to longer in Canton than it would in an Southern Russia, and the Czar stationer's city. There are practically no troops about the infected districts, and the plague is worse than no medicine. The plague that ravaged Europe in the. The missionary hospital will do fourteenth century came from China, and it is one of the best hospitals in it has been known to have existed for East, and it does a great deal of good. some years past in one of the Chinese people chief Chinese charitable institutions vinees above the Burmese frontier. Canton are a blind asylum, from which The black death broke out in Canton on day after day over the during the last week in February, and for it, a foundling asylum, supported out of time the average of those who died from it is salt tax, and a leper asylum. This last was about 200 per day. This average in a banyan grove two miles from the steadily increased, until in March state of the city. It contains about 500 in April it was 500 per day, and the mortuaries, and more horrible creatures do not at the present time is very large. It is on the face of the earth. Many of said that the Pearl river, which flows past them have their fingers and toes eaten off the city, and upon which hundreds of the disease. Some have lost their noses thousands of people live, contains man floating corpses, and that the undertakers are unable to make coffins enough to supply the demand. To-day the dead in Canton are carried out and disposed in all sorts of ways, and the greatest trouble is found in getting rid of them. Often the pal bearers, who are paid to carry the coffin to the grave, are stricken with the disease on the way, and of the four who start out with the body only one or two return.

There are not coffins enough for the grown persons and the children are being buried in baskets or wrapped up in pieces of matting. In some places the babies are not buried at all, and the baby towers are full. These baby towers you find all over China. They are little buildings, with windows high up near the roof. The babies are laid on the windows and are pushed inside to decompose as they will I saw, near Shanghai, the bodies of babies thrown out upon the roadside, and skeletons are often left by the poor for the dogs to eat. To-day many of the dead and others have skeleton-like bodies, half Canton have not a burial plot, and their bones and flesh of which has rotted coffins are left on the top of the ground. Just now these lepers are an import. This, in the case of such an infectious element of the black plague. They disease as the black plague, cannot but blackmail the funeral processions and levy of great danger to the rest of the people tribute on the mourners. If they are and the plague is said to be steadily spread out they raise a hue and cry and ing over the surrounding country. Some have been seen to spit out the coffin and ex of the coffins are hermetically sealed by lime the dead. There is not much danger varnishing them again and again with if their doing this as to the black plague sort of lacquer varnish, and as the wood corpses, for to touch one is almost sure often four inches thick, in ordinary time, but the people fear them all the they do not cause much trouble from the lime, and the leper fees are a legitimate offensive smell. Now, however, the hastard of the Chinese funeral expenses. As with which the dead are disposed of, death is, leprosy seems to be on the increase. not admit of such treatment, and the ver there are more lepers in Canton than can air about Canton is laden with the pest.

The sanitary board of Hong Kong visit the Chinese, and such an occasion as ed the plague-stricken parts of Canton brings out all of the witches and some weeks ago, and made a report on the thoothayers. I hear that the streets of disease and its symptoms. It comes upon Canton are now filled with priests exorcise one without warning in the shape of the shape of the plague, and that the fever, which raises the temperature of the people go through the city in bands beating patient in a short time to 165 degrees and drums to drive the demons upward. There is no chill and no wetness. At the head of one band was a premonitory sign of the patient, a boy who had on a hideous dragon mask, a severe headache, and he shows signs and the dragon boats which are kept for stupor. After 12 hours the glands of the annual dragon-boat festival have been kept, the amputa or the groin begin throughout out. All sorts of praying go on swell, and they soon become as big as before the different josses and the ances- hen's egg. These swellings are hard antral tablets, and every one connected with exceedingly tender, but they do not suppress the burial of the dead are making money. rate. In some cases a vomiting of blood a large class of merchants sell nothing else occurs, and within a few hours the man or silver and gold paper, which is bought quarters where it is raging it has more to be burned in the same way, and the dead- then decimated the population. In oners in white goods will be getting rich, small street the sanitary board of Hong White is the color of mourning in China, Kong found thirty deaths, and in another the family when they repair to the out of 70 people only forty have survived demerit wear clothes of white, tied on at the gates of the city first. Dead rats are found everywhere, and they are found in a box the other day and dropped a man took a coffin and a coffin, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried out paper clothes along to keep the corpse warm when it becomes a ghost.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.
Another Esau.

First Bohemian—Did you hear about that? He went without food for forty-eight hours, so as to get the proper spirit house seems to have its end. A few days ago a thief entered a house in which the whole family had died of the plague, expecting to have an easy haul. He was stricken while in the act of robbing the quarters where it is raging it has more to be burned in the same way, and the dead- then decimated the population. In oners in white goods will be getting rich, small street the sanitary board of Hong White is the color of mourning in China, Kong found thirty deaths, and in another the family when they repair to the out of 70 people only forty have survived demerit wear clothes of white, tied on at the gates of the city first. Dead rats are found everywhere, and they are found in a box the other day and dropped a man took a coffin and a coffin, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried out paper clothes along to keep the corpse warm when it becomes a ghost.

Nothing to Lose.
Mrs. Mann—You may think you'll have rats of the city first. Dead rats are found everywhere, and they are found in a box the other day and dropped a man took a coffin and a coffin, and generally send an extra suit of into it every time a coffin was carried out paper clothes along to keep the corpse warm when it becomes a ghost.

A Stand-Off.
The Father—You're not exactly the kind of a man I would like for my son-in-law.
The Suitor—Well you're not my ideal of a father-in-law, but we needn't be chummy unless you wish.

A New Kind of Coal.
"Do they get good soft coal at these mines?"
"Madam, it is so soft that we call it the pianissimo brand."
It's funny that one rarely pores over a dry book.

SATURDAY NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10.

Raising the Wind!

That's what you might call a pretty difficult matter just now, in a financial sense. We suggest a fashion of doing it which doesn't take a fortune. A small amount of money and a little bit of exertion—These will

BRING THE BREEZE

TO-NIGHT AT CHAPMAN'S!

BLOUSE WAISTS—Ladies' sizes, in Print, Sateen, and Swiss Spot Muslin, worth \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50, your choice to-night 75c.

SHIRT WAISTS—Ladies' White Shirt Waist Blouses, worth \$1 35, to-night \$1 05.

PARASOLS—Silk Gloria Parasols, black and fancy handles, worth \$3 50, to-night \$2 38.

PARASOLS WITH FRILLS—Colored, a variety of shades, only 58c.

SILK MITTS—Ladies' Silk Mitts, evening shades, worth 35c, to-night 18c.

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, worth 15c pair, to-night 11c.

HOSE—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 35c, to-night 21c.

HOSE FOR BOYS—Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, worth 25c, to-night 17c.

GLOVES—Ladies' Colored and Black Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 20c, to-night 15c.

FANCY TORTOISE SHELL HAIR PINS—Worth 40c, 50c and 75c, a big snap, to-night only 15c, 20c and 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS—White Hem, stitched Handkerchiefs, to-night 8 for 25c.

VESTS—Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, only 5c each.

BLOUSE WAISTS—Fine lawn, frilled, trimmed with embroidery worth \$3, to-night \$2.

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE—Ribbed, spliced heel and toe, worth 50c, to-night 38c.

EMBROIDERY—24 inches wide, only 25c.

WOOL GRENADINE—15 pieces Black Wool Grenadine, worth 15c yard, to-night 7 1/2c.

DRESS GOODS—A great bargain, 175 pieces, assorted colors, Serges, Debiges, Cashmires, Whipcords, Canvas Cloths, Cheviot Tweeds, Serpentine Cloths, Grenadines and Crish Cords, worth 50c, 75c and \$1 yard, your choice to-night 25c yard.

CHALLIE—All wool, black grounds new patterns, worth 40c yard, now 25c.

CHINA SILK—5 pieces Figured China Silk, suitable for dresses or waists, worth 50c yard, to-night 30c.

DAMAGED—Eight Dress Patterns, slightly damaged, worth 75c and \$1 yard, to-night 25c yard.

SILKS—15 pieces Figured Japanese Silks, beautiful shades and patterns, just the thing for waists, worth 75c, to-night 50c yard.

LACE CURTAINS—20 pairs White Curtains, worth \$1 50, to-night \$1 20.

LACE—Cream, white and beige, the best value in London, at 5c, at 8c, at 10c.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS—worth \$2, to-night \$1 15.

AMERICAN WHITE QUILTS—Full size, easily washed, worth \$1 50, to-night \$1 25.

SATEEN—A few pieces Fine French Sateen, worth 25c and 35c, to-night 15c.

SWISS MUSLINS—In checks, very fine, worth 20c and 25c, now only 12 1/2c.

SHEETING—Heavy Twilled Sheet- ing, 2 yards wide, only 20c.

PRINTS—Fine Heavy Cloth, worth 10c, now 6 1/2c or 16 for \$1.

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, perfect fitting, good washing materials, all sizes, only \$1 85.

Terms Cash.

CHAPMAN'S,

126 and 128 DUNDAS STREET.