REPRESENTATION AND A

Watchfulness -- Luke 12: 35-48.

Commentary.—I. The duty of watchiulness tvs. 35-40.) 35. Girded about. This is an illusion to the long robes of the east, which those who wear must bind up before they engage in any active employment."
Jesus had just admonished them
against undue anxiety, about temporal affairs, vs. 22-32, and now He against undue anxiety about temporal affairs, vs. 22-32, and now He gives an admonition to watchfulness. "Be active, diligent, determined, ready; let all hindrances be taken out of the way!—Clarke. Lights burning. The master was likely to return at any hour of the night, and in order to be ready to receive him their lights must be burning. 36. From the wedding. The night, and in order to receive him their lights must be hurning. 36. From the wedding. The Jewish weddings were conducted with great pomp. The ceremony was usually performed in the night. The festivities lasted from three to seven when he cometh — As festivities lasted from three to seven days. That when he cometh — As these servant's waited with girded loins and burning sights, already to meet their master and run at his bidding as soon as he approached, so we are to wait for the coming of our Master. Wait (1) with eager longing and (2) with joyous expectation. May open .....Immediately.—Few will thus open immediately. They will have something to do first will have to get ready. They will

They will have something to do first will have to get ready. They will need time to collect themselves.

37.—Blessed—Those who are ready are blessed and are highly honored by their master. When He cometh by their master. When he cometa Christ will return to all from the heavenly wedding at the end of the world, when He has taken to Him-self. His bride, the church; to each individual He comes when He stands guddenly before a man at the hour of death.—Hom. Com. Shall find watching—We are to watch against kempations from within and without; against pervading iniquities which fill the air with moral malarwhich fill the air with moral malaria, and even chill the piety of the church; against failure in duty; against the loss of the warmth of love ;against the day-of judgments so as to be prepared for them when they come. Gird himself—Serve them Whatter we do for God Ha will Whatever we do for God He will do in return for us. It is unusual for masters to wait upon their serfor masters to wait upon their servents, but "Jesus Christ, was among His disciples as one that served." See John xill. 4,5. 38. The second ......or..... third watch— The Jews had adopted the Roman custom of dividing the night into four watches. The first watch was from six to nine, the second from nine to twelve, the third from twelve to three, the fourth from three to six.

39. Had known what hour — The householder's ignorance of the time when the thief would come is the reason why he does not watch. He reason why ne does not waten. He cannot always keep awake, so he has to go to sleep and is robbed. Would have watched—"In the east the state punishes, but leaves the prevention and detection of theft and robbery to the individual arrested Hence the watchman is necessary and important everywhere." 40. Be ye therefore ready — Always ready, so he will never be taken unawares. "Watchfulness insures readiness readiness insures safety. Indiffer-ence marks the way to sin and de-spair." A scriptural preparation ineludes repentance and conversion. I. Thess. v, 2; 2 Pet. 3;10. We should not resist the temptation to spiritual drowsiness. Nothing is much than a sleepy religion (Rev.

II. The faithful servant rewarded (vs. 41-44).

41. Peter said-"This apostle was one who most afterwards needed the admonition (Matt. 26, 74), and in so sad a manner forgot it. Those who stand in most danger are often slowest to profit by words of warning." Unto us, or even to all—Is it meant for us as Thine apostles, or

The steward was the middle person between master and slave, and had the care of the whole household. It was a post of confidence in which faithfulness was required Shall make ruler—That one would be made ruler who had previously proven himself who had previously proven musen faithful and wise, who attended to his datics during his master's absence with the same fidelity that he did when he was present. To give.....meat—As God's stewards we should be ready to give out to others what He places at our disposal.

43. Blessed. He is blessed in his deed; he rejoices because he is found in the faithful performance of his duties by his lord, and he is blessed with a high promotion. Shall find so do-ing—We see here what Christ means by watching; not gazing up into the heavens for signs, but the faithful performance of duty. 44. Over all— So each saint owns all of God's possessions, even now (I. Cor. 3; 21, 22).

-Abbott.
III. The profligate servant punin The prolingate servant punished.—Vs. 45-48. 45. Say in his heart—II, instead of being faithful, the servant begins to plan wickedness and to actually enter into sin, a different "portion" will be appointed him upon his Lord's response. appointed him upon his Lord's return. Delayeth His coming—The fact that Christ's coming is delayed causes the love of many to wax cold—II. Pet. iii. 3-4. To eat and drink—Self-indulgence is a very sommon sin. To be crunken—Thi, was not solve a common and row identification. a common and very de-sin in Christ's time, but structive sin in Christ's time, but it is the same to-day, 46. When he looketh not—The Lord will come sud-denly and call everyone to an ac-count. In sunder—This was a most terrible method of executing crimiterrible method of executing crimi-anciently. With the unbelievers— Read Rev. xxi. 8. This verse shows the awful doom of the unrolly. The worst forms of punishment are used to show the punishment that will come to the unrepentant sinner. 47. Which knew—Ether actually, from received information, or, virtu-ally, because the revolution was

within his reach,—Whedon. Be bat en—This is a reference to the Jewish en—This is a reference to the Jewish custom of beating guilty parties. Many stripes—Shall be severely and justly punished. Those who have many privileges, who are often warned, who have c'ear gospel light and yet do not repent, shall be far more severely nun's el than others. Barnes. 43. That knew not-That mew not fully, for there is no such thing as absolute moral ignorance.

Rom. 1. 20; ii. 14, 15.—Farrar. Few strpss—The Jews did not inflict more than forty stripss for any offence (Deut. xxv. 3), and for smaller offences they inilicted a proportionately less number according to the nature of the crime. Much is given—"This is the just and universal law lying at the bottom of the principles just laid down."

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

This lesson is a part of certain instructions that Jesus is giving His disciples, whom He calls servants. The duty of watchfulness, as here taught applies not only to them and all ministers of the gospel, but also to all.

The safe attitude is not so much

readiness for death as readiness for service; or, better still, readiness in service, clothed, girded, illuminated, with every preparation complete service, clothed, girded, illuminated, with every preparation complete. We should so live that all is well with us now, so that should we be suddenly called we would have no wrongs to rectify, no confessions to make, no duties neglected, no regrets to express. A minister was standing one day in a village post-office, when he observed a man drive up in great haste. Alighting, he rushed into the office, past the wondering by-standers, right up to the postmaster's books, and laid his hand on the books and said to the astonished man, "I am a United States post-office inspector and must see your books." There was no time to put things in shape, to correct any put things in shape, to correct any put things in shape, to correct any mistakes, or make any change should he has desired to do so; but fortun-ately: for that official's peace of mind, he had everything all right. "Very well," he coolly sald; "here they are, sir. Go ahead."
The blessedness of God's true and

faithful servants is next brought out.
That their Lord shall serve them
had been foreshadowed in His washing His disciples' feet. "It would nad been foreshadowed in his washing His disciples' feet. "It would seem," as one expresses it, "that in the fulness of His grace and love, He will invert the order of human requirement and serve them."

The dangers of unbelief are manifold, for unbelief lies back of every in. In this case, it first leads the

sin. In this case it first leads the unfaithful servant to say "My Lord delayeth his coming." He is thrown off his guard and becomes careless and idifferent. This easily leads him to the next step, which is to develor an intense selfishness which makes him overbearing and cruel to those over whom he has authority, and from that he speedily sinks into

vice and debauchery.

As a nation how utterly unfit are we at the present time, to render an account of our own stewardship. an account of our own stewardship, when we remember the awful and increasing extent of the liquor traffic! There are alout 225,000 liquor dealers and about 1,200,000 bartenders in the United States. More liquor is sold in one year than there is pork, wheat and corn combined. The cost of liquor for one war is many cost of liquior for one year is mearly twice as much as the capital of all the national banks. Annually, 13,000,000 bushels of grain are distilled. In 1895 the output of silver was \$64,000,000, the tariff receipts were \$135,000,000, and the cost of all departments of government was \$375,000,000; while the drink bill of this republic was \$1,025,000,000. These figures are simply stupendous. The physical and moral results of this condition of affairs are shown by the fact that, in one state, out of 9,430 insane people, 5,186 cases are traced to liquor; of 16,335 criminals, 12,596 were drunk when they broke the law. In addition to all broke the law. In addition to all this, eighty per cent. of all pauperism is chargeable to this hellish traffic. Will not God visit us in judgment for these things? I believe he will, unless as a people we quickly repent. The worst feature of the case is that the average Christian voter considers other questions of more importance than he does the temperance question.

temperance question.
What a surprise to have the Lord arpear just when the servant was utterly unprepared for it, when he thought himself secure; coming to settle at such a time, and fix his doom, and "appoint him his portion with unbeliever." It would seem to with unbelievers!" It would seem to be a three fold punishment.—Lanson H. Mulholland.



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises Lydia E. Pinkham's

praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mes Pinkham:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain—as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen many cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."

— Mes. R. A. Anderson, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla. — \$5000 forfett foriginal of abous letter proxing genaineness cannot be produced.

No other medicine for women has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

bles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

How it Feels to be Shot at for a Week.

A Russian Officer's Story Effects of Being Under Fire.

## His Sensations While Port Arthur Was Assailed.

St. Petersburg, May 2. - Capt. Tsaritsyn, commanding a battery of the Port Arthur Fortress Artillery, who was wounded in the first at tack by the Japanese fleet, dictat ed the story of his sensations while under fire, to Miss Bertha Smith a Red Cross nurse in the Port Arthur Military Hospital. He tells of his feelings in great detail and gives a graphic picture of the scenes of death and havoc that occurred during the bombardment.

It is the first detailed account of the bombardment to be printed. His story, which is told in a letter to his mother, is as follows:

his mother, is as follows:

"The sea was smooth like a silk dress, glittering in many hues. I thought I noticed the vibration of the air as I looked out, scanning the horizon for the enemy.

"Suddenly, in the far distance, a black dot. Now several of them. They grew. They came nearer. One, two, seven, ten, lifteen. The dots elongate into lines. Quicker and quicker they advance. First they appeared black, then gray, then brown. The glasses tell us that they are still ten miles away. It's nine now; eight, seven, six.

"At six—a small, white, fluffy mass. Boom! Will it strike. I can-

mass. Boom! Will it strike. I cannot picture our impatience at that crucial moment, little mother.

"As the ball shot toward us I perceived its outlines for an instant. I saw it plunge into the water. If If it had carried a foot further the Pereswet would have been his. I could not help but admire the display of marksmanship at such a distance. Previous to any attempts distance. Previous to any attempts at range finding. As the shot plung-ed into the water, the officers and crew of the Pereswet acted as if electrified.

"Another cloudlet-We watched it as the condemned does the gibbet building outside. For, after the first shot all our contempt for Jap war-riors had evaporated. Zounds! there it came flying above our heads. An instant afterward there was a terrific explosion at the mountainside, some 500 feet in our rear.

"We were not excited to any great degree, but as the thunder of great degree, but as the thunder of guns increased, the hellish noise made our teeth ache. I never had a toothache in my life, as you know, but now I felt as if each tooth was attacked by an ulcer. The nerver of the ears being excessively, irritated, caused the toothache through sympathy of the organs, I

suppose, "But, when the diving began, my leel ngs were indescribably sad. Ere I saw blood actually spilt at my feet, at my side, above and below met I was quite calm, and, strange to say, very t.red, but no thought of death occurred to me. But it was soon enough thrown into our midst with awful suddenness.

with awful suddenness.
"The enemy meanwhile went through the usual manoeuvres; one shot fell short, another went of the mark. The Japs saw, it by their glasses, writing pad in hand. The 'too far' and 'too short' was added up, divided, and the range changed accordingly.
"They figured it out to a nicety,

and, lo, our battery was at once gutted with stell, the first bomb bursting in our midst, five or six seconds after the last had gone

"We were under orders not to re rwe were under orders not to respond until a bomb had actually landed; some of our men had to be maimed and kiled before we dared raise a finger, but when the slaughter did occur, it was the signal for ter did occur, it was the signal tot ten strand-batteries and twelve ships to discharge a hundred guns at once. The noise was deafening, and the blood started to run out of my mouth and ears, and I am afraid I will nover be able to use my teeth

my mouth the able to use my teeth as formerly.

"Suddenly behind me cries of pain, of horrible agony. I turned. My gunmaster held one hand to his face, and with the other groped in the air. Blood was issuing from his sheeks and mouth, it seems, was a momentary bull in the cannonade. A tursting shell had cut off poor George's nose. From the roadside came soldiers bearing litters. A surgeon approached hastly, followed by men and women of the Red Cross. A glance told me all, and I returned to my duty.

"Somebody touched my shoulder. There was a momentary bull in the cannonade. A soldier tried to deliver a message. He was white as death and message. He was white as death and

cannonade. A solder tried to deliver a message. He was white as death and his lips were still whiter than his face. They moved, but would formulate not the words the soldier intended to speak. In moments of great excitement we sometimes lose dominion over our muscles.

"I shouted at the man. I hope that exceld him but I know not

I did not scold him, but I know not, Once more he tried to speak; then, giving it up, pointed his finger downward. I looked. At the botdownward. I looked At the bottom of the hill a battery of quick-firing guns was installed. Pretty things to look at and able to spout forth sixty grapeshot — that is, twelve hundred balls—a minute.

"I hastened to get the men be-low. The air was full of flying frag-ments, pieces of shell, grenades and bombs of every conceivable shape. "As I ran down the hill a bomb excloded between two cannons mow ing down the gunners. I saw one soldier crawl away on all fours, fragments of steel sticking out of his head and the blood running over his eyes, blinding bim.

"Leave the guns and belt that poor devil," I commanded. If I did wrong may the Czar take away the decoration he bestowed upon me. I couldn't see such sufferings without attempting help. Another shell, a sugar loaf this time. Under its impact one of our quick-firing guns broke in two like a straw. The other was already silent, for all the men were dead and dying.

"After doing what I could for the wounded I went back to my heavy battery. The Japs, wmo had probably noticed the demolition of our quick-firing guns—they couldn't see anything for smoke, but their aim being extremely good, knew we had

to stop, and as the boat, running at full speed, reached the slip he sounded the "dead" bell, the emergency signal to back her. There was still no response to the signals.

The boat, still at full speed, first struck the racks of the bulkhead on the port side. She hit so hard that her rail on that side was torn away and she careened to starboard. In the rebound she crashed into the racks on the starbyard into the racks on the starbyard side, tearing away several feet of the starboard rail, a part of the men's cabin and the posts supporting the forward gates.
Then she crashed full speed into

Then she crashed full speed into the bridge and rebounded. The second crash ripped up twenty feet of the bridge and smashed fifteen or twenty leet of the forward deck. Again the boat rebounded. She ran back against the bridge, but this time with little damage to either. Edward Flannigan, the lireman down in the stoke hole far below the deck, had noticed that the machinery did not stop at the first signal. When the second signal was unaswered he started for the engine room. He reached there just as the the same of the control of the following the boat crashed into the bridge for the third time. In the engine room he found Charles Kelly, the engineer, dead on the floor. His right hand was grasping the controlling lever.
Flannigan knew, how, to run the engine, and as soon as he could he shut eff the power.
When the boat hit the bridge, be

fore she rebounded frimit he blow, many of the men and two or three of the women jumped. They landed in a heap, but managed to scramble out of harm's way before the American struck the bridge again Some who jumped were slightly in-

After looking to the injured, the After looking to the injured, the physician; turned their attention to the engineer. Kelly, whose sudden death had been the cause of the accident. They agreed after examining his body that death was due to appelley.

# GAUSS HELD BY GERMANY.

Hitch Over the Purchase of the Steamer for Capt. Bernier.

Montreal, May 2.-La Presse pub lishes the following special cablegram from Bremen; Captain Bernier, whom the Canadian Government sent here with a complete out-fit to take possession of the Gauss, finds himself in the presence of a formidable problem. The German Government do not wish to part with the vessel. Here are the tacts; Last Friday Lord Strathcona paid the German Government \$70,000 on account of the purchase, but \$5,000 was withheld, pending a proof of the vessel's speed, to be demonstrat-ed in Canada. Last Saturday, before Mr. Bernier made preparations to depart from Bremen, the authorities of the port untified him that an order had come from Eerlin to hold the vessel in port until payment of the full amount should be received. The captain immediately sent a cablegram to the Canadian Minister of Marine, notifying him of what had taken place. Mr. Prefontaine replied that the Canadian Government would hold firmly to the conditions would hold firmly to the conditions of the purchase; in other words, that the whole amount of \$75,000 would not be paid until it should be actually proved in Canada that the vessel has a speed of seven knots, and from that point they would never recede. On the other hand, the Garman Government will submit to nothing but "the money or no Gauss."

"My Physicians told me I Must Die, but South American Kidney Cure cured me of that awful Bright's Disease." This is a sentence from a letter of a well-Dle, known business man in a western town who through overwork and worry had contracted this kidney pestilence. It will relieve instantly and cure all kidney diseases.

# WILL PAY 100 CENTS.

Canadian Woollen Mills to Continue in Operation.

Toronto Mail and Empire; Mr. W. R. Brock, M. P., President of the Canadian Woollen Mills, Limited, said that the company had assigned on acount of one of its creditors issuing a writ against it to force a sale at low offer. He said that the cred tions would be paid 100 cents on the dollar, and that the plant would be sold. The mills would continue in operation, as a committee, consist ing of Messrs. W. D. Latthews, Reuben Millichamp, of Toront, and George Benson, of Montreal, were appointed under the winding up order, with full powers to direct the business.

aggar loaf this time. Under its impact one of our quick-firing gaus broke in two like a straw. The other was already silent, for all the men were dead and dying.

"After doing what I could for the wounded I went back to my heavy battery. The Japs, was had probably noticed the demolition of our quick-firing gaus—they couldn't see anything for smoke, but their aim being extremely good, knew. we had enough—the enemy now turned his attention upon the Electric Rock exclusively, and we experienced an awful fifteen minutes, too ful of events to describe.

"Presently Commander-in-Chief General Stoessel arrived on horse back to congratulate us on our fire to fire

### Leading Wheat Markets.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET. London, April 30.—Canadian cat-tle are steady at 111-4 to 121-4c per pound; refrigerator beef, 10c to

10 1-4c per lb.; sheep, 13c pound; yearlings, 14c. TORONTO CATTLE MAHKET. Receipts of live stock at the city cat

tle were 23 car loads, composed of 170 cattle, 981 hogs, 111 sheep., 32 calves and 445 hogs of Park & Blackwell. Owing to light deliveries trade was good at Thursday's quotations, in all the ifferent classes.

Exportive—Best loads of exporters

Exportws—Bost boads of exporters sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt.

Export bulls—Choice quality bulls are worth \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers', 1,000 to 1,050 lbs each, equal in quality to best exporters, are worth \$4.35 to \$4.60; lots of good sold at \$4.20 to \$4.35; fair to good, \$3.76 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; rough to inferior, \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Feeders—Steers of good quality, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs each, at \$4.25 to \$4.60.

Stockers—One—year to two-year-old

to 1,200 lbs each, at \$4.25 to \$4.60.
Stockers—One- year to two-year-old steers, 400 to 700 lbs each, are worth \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; off color and poor breeding quality of same weights are worth \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.
Milch cows—Milch cows and \$pringers are worth \$28 to \$55.
Calves—Calves sold at \$2 to \$8 each, or from \$3 to \$5 \cdot 25 per cwt.

or from \$3 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Sheep—Prices \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. for twes, and bucks at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Yearling lambs-Prices for grain-fed choice ewes and wethers for export \$5.60 to \$6.35; barnyard lambs at \$4.50

Spring lambs—Good spring lambs ar worth \$3 to \$5 each. Hogs—Straight loads of hogs, 150 to 200 lbs in weight, are firm at \$5 per cwt., fed and watered.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Business at Montreal is a little mor active in wholesale circles this week active in wholesale circles this week. The orders for water shipment on the opening of navigation are accumulating, and much freight is waiting for shipment. The western traffic is likely to be delayed for a couple of weeks owing to the lateness of the opening of navigation on the upper lakes. Remittances are fair now, but of course there is room for improvement. There is a fair defor improvement. There is a fair demand for money and rates are steady.

Business at Toronto is more settled this week. The burned out firms have mostly found new temporary quarters and are getting in stocks to meet current demands, and hone to be in a posirent demands, and hope to be in a posi-tion to meet all the demands of their customers very soon. Values of domestic and imported manufactures are firmly held. The prospects for trade the next couple of months are encour-

aging.

At Quebec business as a rule in the various branches of trade is not active, and the demand is only for immediate

At Victoria, Vancouver, and other At Victoria, Vancouver, and other Pacific coast trade centres, as reported to Bradstreet's this week, mercantile operations are on a fairly large scale. Large shipments of cattle, hardware, machinery, etc., are being made to the Yukon, and some perishable goods, such as butter, eggs, etc., have been made to the White Horse. Real estate business is active at Vancouver, and there is much activity in building.

The more favorable weather is having the effect of improving trade at Winnipeg and through Manitoba now. Many settlers continue to arrive, and as they appear to be well provided with cash, the arrivals of these newcomers in the country are expected to be quite an important factor in the purchasing power of the country. Seeding operations are

of the country. Seeding operations are becoming more general, and it is confidently expected that there will be an appreciable increase in the wheat area. appreciable increase in the wheat area. Business at Hamilton this week has been more active. The destruction of large quantities of seasonable stocks at Toronto has resulted in an increase in business in certain lines with Hamilton business in certain lines with Hamilton firms, and orders are being promptly filled and shipments are larger now.

Values of staple goods are firm.

London wholesale trade is more active this week. The weather has been more favorable to the movement of season able goods and the fire at Toronto has resulted in an increase in business by

the wholesale dry goods, stationery and other firms. Prices are firmly held.

There is more activity in seasonable goods at Ottawa this week, according to reports received by Bradstreet's. Orders spring dry goods and millinery to sort stocks are coming forward now, and in other lines there is a very fair movement.

The report that the Japanese Government has bought two C. P. R. steamships is officially denied.

Mr. Fred. C. Salter has been appointed European Traffic Agent of the Trunk, with offices at Liverpool.

There will be a convention of the tire liquor trade of the Province in To-ronto during the latter part of June.

The C. P. R. has awarded contracts for its new lines to be built in the west this year to a firm of St. Paul contractors. A fire yesterday in Vitebsk, a city of 40,000 inhabitants in eastern Russia, destroyed 177 houses and did damage to the amount of \$250,000.

The old British battleships Bellero-

The old British battleships Bellerophon and Temeraire are to be converted into training ships and workshops for artificers for the navy.

M. Popozoff, a high official of the Vienna-Warsaw Railway, has been arrested on a charge of selling Austrian mobilization plans to a foreign power.

The possibility of Chinese laborers being used on the Panama Canal is unfavorably commented upon in the Panama newspapers. A law prolimmigration is in effect. prohibiting Chinese

Col. J. P. Cooke, Crown prosecutor of Montreal, has asked the Attorney-Gen-eral for a special commission to investi-gate the charges made against him by Mr. Blackley, of Toronto.

The caving in of a mine at Tocina, Seville, Spain, yesterday buried many min-ers. Fifty bodies have been recovered. of them are badly injured. Two indictments for grand larceny in

t'e first degree were reported by the Grand Jury in New York yesterday Grand Jury in New York yesterday against David Rothschild, former Presi-dent of the Federal Bank.

Panama desires to have \$1,000,000 of the amount to be paid that country on account of the canal purchase transmit-ted to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., their financial agents in New York.

The armored cruiser California, of the Ine armored cruiser California, of the United States navy, was launched at San Francisco. She is the first of six of her class, and is on the general lines of the British cruiser Drake. The cost will be \$5,000,000, and the maximum speed 22

In an address before the Workingmen's Free Reading Room Association of Hart-ford, Conn., President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, dealing with unionism, advised all work-ingmen to join unions, but to be a force for conservatism.

Mr. Allen, United States Minster of Corea, has cabled the American State Department a very reassuring message touching the condition of the American missionaries in that country. He says they are in no danger, and will not be as long as present conditions continue.

### CARNEGIE'S FIRST PRIZE HERO Fireman Who Saved a Maniac on

Lofty Window Ledge. Pittsburg, Pa., May 2. - Captain Matthew Clark, the gallant fireman who fought for life with a madman on the ledge of a window of the seventh floor of the Manhattan Eye and

enth floor of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital in New York yesterday, may be the first hero in the United States to participate in the Carnegie \$5,000,00° fund for heroes.

The board having in charge the fund has not yet been organized, nor have the millions been placed at its disposal by Mr. Carnegie; but just as soon as the board is organized Capt. Clark's galiantry will be taken up and the board will dedde whether up and the board will dicide whether he shall get a Carnegie medal or its equivalent in cash.

The hero's action of Captain Clark

in rescuing the madman seventy feet above the pavement has gone over the world, and he can wait until the board acts on his case. Pittsburg firemen say that Mr. Carnegie should not wait for action of the Hero Board, but sho the first to present Capt. Clark

### STRICKEN WITH MEASLES.

New York Has Worst Epidemic in its

New York, May 2. - New York city is suffering from the worst epi-demic of measles in its history. Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, made that statement yesterday, and in corroboration he produced the official figures of his department.

From April 1 to April 25, inclusive, 3,166 cases of measles have been re-reported to the Health Department. while the records of the preceding months since the beginning of winner were equally high. Dr. Darlington said that on the east side and in other congested sections of the city there are undoubtedly many more cases that have not been reported. How potentous these figures are may be gathered from the fact that in the corresponding period of last year there were only 504 cases. The largest daily number then was 46, whereas this year—in April alone while the records of the preceding whereas this year—in April alone—ti was 185. The lowest daily record for this month thus far is 103, as against ten for April, 1903.

### STORMED BY THE BRITISH.

Fierce Fight on the Coast of Somaliland.

London, May 2. — The Admiralty has received an official report of the capture of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland. Three bluejackets were killed and six were wounded in were killed and six were wounded in the attack on the enemy's works. Rear-Admiral Atkinson-Wiles. Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa station, who personally commanded the landing force, says the fighting, which occurred on April 24, was at close quarters. The Dervisites defended their stone zarebas and towers determinedly but the British hluejackets and a detachment of the Hampshire Regim at stormed their stronghold galantily and drove them out, with he my losses. It was impossible to use the guns of the ships without danger to the attacking force.

The British and Italian flags were

The British and Italian flags were raised side by sid fover the zarebae.