A che : To cheche ale ale cheche de cheche de ale ale ale ale ale ale ale cheche de cheche ale ale

meet (9: 1-24). Things trivial in them-selves often lead the way to success and honor. Stray asses led Saul to his kingdom. When he could not find the asses he had been sent by his father to seek, he went to Samuel, the prophet, for instructions. The Lord told Samuel that he should anoint Saul king. Samuel invited Saul to dine with him and informed nt Saul king. Samuel invited to dine with him and informed him that the asses were found. He also gave him an intimation that he

o be king.
Saul anointed and given three signs (9: 25-10; 16). In the morning Samuel privately anointed Saul to be captain over the Lord's inheritance (10: 1). He then gave him instruc-(10: 1). He then gave him instruc-tions concerning his return home and also gave him three signs s a con-firmation to him that he was now under the immediate guidance of the Lord. 1. He would meet two men battle, and a giant would strike to his foes. 24. see ye him—Saul's distinguished stature and great strength helped much to recommend him to the people. There was none like him in majesty of appearwho would meet three men who would give him two loaves of bread (v. 2). If the world we have loaves of the world give him two loaves who would give him two loaves of bread (vs. 3, 4). 3. He would meet a company of prophets and the Spirit of the Lord would come upon him, and he would be turned into another man and prophesy with them (vs. 5, amuel had predicted, and Saul 'prophesied among the prophets' (vs.

III. Israel called togethe. at Miz-17. Samuel—"In this lesson the prophet-judge appears in a unique attitude, as one who assists in the revolution which it to take from himself the supreme power and bestow it upon another." Called the people—This assembly was evidently partly represen-tative, made up of elders and heads of tribes; and partly popular, many of the people being present, encamped, and to some extent armed.—Hurlbut. It was very important for the interests of Saul, as well as to Samuel and the people, that his advance-ment to the head of the nation be a matter of public notoriety. Already was noised abroad that he was among the prophets, but that remarkable fact was not sufficient reason for the people to recognize him as their king. Therefore Samuel, to whom all atill looked for judgment, assemble the people at Mizpeth, and there, b the casting of lots, Saul was publicly designated as the one 'whom the Lord had chosen." Samuel and Saul both knew who had been chosen, so it was not for their sake, but for the people's sake, that this assembly was convened at Mizpeh.—Tery Unto the ed at Mizpeh.—Tery Unto the Lord.—This assembly was in God's presence, and probably that presence was indicated by the presence of the high priest with the Urim and the Thummim. It would be well if nowadays we met God oftener at our political gatherings. To Mizpeh—I'he location is uncertain, but is supposed to be a high hill not far from Ramah. Samuel's home. Several other important meetings were held at Miz-

oh.

IV. Samuel reproveth the people (vs. 18. Thus saith the Lord—The words about to be spoken were not Samuel's but God's. The prophet shows how God had always done for them exactly what repent of sin and purge the land from idolatry before victory could be theirs. What they wanted now was national independence, freed from this condition, and secured by an organization of their military resources "-Hurlbut.

19. Ye have rejected your God-Samuel's style is vigorous. He charged them with ingratitude and unfaithfulness, as expressed in the demand for a king. God, in the character of king, had governed the Israelites for four hundred years. He ruled on terms which He Himself, through the agency of Moses, Ind proposed to them, viz., that if they ob served their allegance to him, they should be prosperous; if not, adversity and misery should be the consequence. We learn from the whole book of Judges and from the first eight chapters Samuel, how exactly the result. Joshua to Samuel, agreed with thes the promises made them. Set a Their fault consisted not in the simple desire for a king but in the con-tempt they manifested for Johovan. They were not satisfied with God, but They were not satisfied with God, but desired a visible king, clothed in purple robes, with his guards and officers, who should rule with great nomp like the nations around them. Present yourselves

aul publicly chosen king (vs. 20-20, tribes come near—We are not old expressly by what process the section was made, but it was probably by easting lots. The lot was in common use among all nations of antiquity. It is regarded in Scripture, not as a chance decision, but as a legitimate method of ascertaining the divine will.—Cam. Bib. The names of the tribes were probably written on slips of parehment and "placed in the sacred bag of the high priest's breastplate, in the presence of the princes and elders. Then the high priest seems to have thrust in his hand and drawn one forth." The first one drawn out was the one chosen. 21. Saul... was taken—In. this. way, through successive steps, the lot finally fell upon Saul of the household of Kish could not be found—Saul was timid and

trust. Benjamin was the smallest tribe, and his father's family, according to his own statement, was the least of all the family of the tribe of Benjamin; how then could he stand before Israel as their king! He may also have been alarmed at Samuel's declaration that the people were rejecting God in choosing a king. 88. enquired of the Lord—The high priest probably enquired by line and of the Urim and Thummin, but how this was done we do not know is there yet a man (R. V.)—They enquired by the sought elsewhere. among the stuff—The baggage. 23. ran, etc.—There appears to have been much haste and excitement. higher than any—Saul was tall and commanding in person. It is supposed that he was at least seven feet in height. It was an age where the leaders stood in the forefront of the battle, and a giant would strike terror to his foes. battle, and a giant would strike terror

of the kingdom—The constitution and laws of the new government, with the respective duties of king and people to-ward each other and toward God. wrote it-"The charter of this constitutional monarchy was recorded and de to sphoosa palous asom out usin Suoju the nation."—J., F. & B. 26. Saul also went home—To his fa-ther's house. Saul had no desire to rule

home—To his faand for the present modestly left the public affairs for Samuel to manage. Went with him—Not the whole company, but a few select friends, perhaps, or those who regarded it as a conscient tious duty to escort their new king to his home. Hearts touched—Such as were moved by him to do their duty and recognize the authority of Saul. These were the subjects who would help to have a peaceable reign, and would be loyal subjects. 27 Children of Belial loyal subjects. 27 Children of Belial—
Those who were wicked, profligate and not disposed to be controlled. Despised him—Did not recognize him, but only his manner and doubted his ability. No presents—They gave no proofs that they acknowledged either the divine appointment or his authority. Held his peace. Having no ambition, and thus prevents all occasion for uproars. So peace. Having no ambition, and thus prevents all occasion for uproars. So far from resenting this affront Saul seems not to notice it. There are many "children of Belial" living to-day who do not acknowledge the kingship of

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

I. Lessons From the Prophet. I. Unselfishness. "Samuel called the people together unto the Lord" (v. 17.) A feudal nobleman who, in a great invasion, had taken possession of an estatistic "If the king does not grant me this castle I will burn it; no other shall have it." Such was not the spirit of this castle I will burn it; no other shall have it." Such was not the spirit of Samuel. He did not say, "If I cannot be your ruler, no one else shall." He set himself aside, helped the people in their choice, was Saul's best friend and counselor, and did all he possibly could to make the experiment a success. He drew the people unto the Lord, not un-

to himself. It was the same unselfishness that made John the Baptist say, "He must increase, but I must de II.Faithfulness. "Samuel said ... they were expecting a king would do. He had delivered them from the hands of their oppressors. "But this deliverance had been made to depend upon their own forget. God is good when men are not forget. God is good when men are not some forget. grateful. God is faithful when men are wilful. If men will not follow God, he will follow them. His faithfulness is a

proof of his love. Our commission is, "Go ... teaching ... all things whatsoever I have commanded you" (Matt. 28; 20.) God says, "Speak my word faithfully" (Jer. 23; 28)—the word that condemns as well as the word that com-

HI. Loyalty, "Samuel... caused all the tribes to come near" (vs. 20, 21). Samuel would not choose the king himself; he found out by lot whom the Lord had chosen, The prophet loved the will of God. "Choose thou our changes for us," a saintly father used to pray often at the family altar, and long years afterward the memory of the prayer kept the daughter happy in the will of God. The prophet was not only loyal to God, but also to the king. "Samuel sent all the people away, every man to his house" (v. 25), He did not let one remain to commiserate with him over the new administration; would not allow one of the disaffected one to vent their

displeasure in his presence.

IV. Prayerfulness, "They inquired of the Lord further" (v. 22), "Prayer is the preface to the book of Christian living; the text of the life sermon; the girding on the armor for battle; the pilgrim's preparation for his journey."

"The Lord answered" (v. 22) their earn-Arrange yourselves in systematic order for the casting of the lot By your tribes—Represented by the twelve princes Your thousands This means the same as families. The number of heads of houses in the several families of a John the Baptist, though He permitted tribe might easily reach a thousand. might have forever the overcomer's crown (Matt. 11, 1-6). God always answers the heart cry of every child. If we would pray well we must pray much (Luke 18, 1; 1 Thess, 5 17). To "have the petitions we desire" we must ask "according to His will" (1 John 5, 14 15). When we ask according to His word we ask according to His will. We do this when we abide in Christ and His words abide in us (John 15, 7). we ask in His name (John 14. 13, 14) and in the power of the Spirit (Rom. 8, 26, 27) every such prayer a answer-of literally. God "cannot deny Himself" (2 Tim. 2, 13). Every prayer is answered

n kind or in kindness.' dially he commended the one who was to supplant him. No man ever resigned

grace" (1 Sam. 9; 22-24). "Him whom the Lord hath chosen!" not "he whom you unrighteously demanded." Blunt rebuke is unnecessary. Plain words may be spoken courteously. Eve.. rebuke may be tender.

II. Lessons from the Prince. I. Modesty. Saul "hid himself and they ran and fetched him thence" (v. 23). That this was real modesty we know, because 'God said to him afterword, "When you wast little in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes?"

people said, "We will have a king," and they got him; they desired a man of a gigantic stature, and he was given they desired a military leader, and God sent him, but the children of Belial "despised him" (v. 27). Although the Lord granted their request, yet they suffered because of their folly.

TAUGHT TO STEAL.

Tiny Girl an Expert Second-Storey Worker.

Nine-Year-Old Child In Court on Charge of Larceny.

New York, July 6 .- The story of a tiny girl burglar was revealed in poice court to-day when Annie Wilson, aged 9 years, was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. Apparently unaware of the seriousness of the crimes, the child told of how she successfully committed over fifty hur-glaries and identified every article of the stolen goods, which filled two boxes in the Clymer Street Police Station, in the Civilian next door. She said she was taught to steal by her elders, but a woman who was held on suspicion denied the charge. The child said she had formed charge through rear windows charge. The child said she mad the charge windows how to climb through rear windows how to climb through rear windows and ransack homes and that she carried away her spoils in a little co-cart in which she placed a "teddy bear" to con-ceal the stolen property.

VICTIM OF PATIENT.

Dr. William H. Wilson's Death May be Cleared Up by Police.

Philadelphia, July 6.- Cyanide ootassium, which had been placed with fiendish cunning in the ale he sipped shortly before he was fatally stricken on Friday night last, caused the death of Dr. William H. Wilson, of 819 North Seventh street. This was established late to-day by the cononer's office and

the autopsy.

The bottle containing the death dealing beverage had been sent by express to the physician's house three days before he opened it by a man and a wo-man, the police assert, who, actuated by a motive of revenge and hatred, deliberately plotted to destroy him. To throw the physician off his guard, the couple the physician off his guard, the couple the police suspect of having murdered him previously sent him a fraudulent circular letter signed by a well-known with the excitement of the tragedy. Philadelphia brewing firm, in which it was stated that a bottle of ale valuable for its medicinal properties was being forwarded to him, as to other members of his profession in the hone that he and it was she who told the whole

The motive for the methods used to accomplish it. Dr. Wilson, according to the police, had beside his large and reputable practice, an illegitimate one. Some of the richest and best known women in of the richest and best known women in Philadelphia are said to have been his patients. The belief of the police is that the woman of the couple suspected, after her operation, told her husband. In his rage he plotted to destroy the physician's family, and forced her to take part in the plan.

HAD FIVE

At the End of Her Matrimonial Repe.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.- Mrs. Hanna Begin, five times married and five times divorced, is now at the end of her matrimonial rope. In the Hen-Judge Brooks granted her her fifth

divorce with the proviso that she never be allowed to remarry.

Mrs. Begin is 42 years old and as she is still comely Judge Brooks decided to throw restrictions around her before she established a world's matrimonial record. Mrs. Begin, however, says her five trips to the altar have thoroughly disgusted her with marriage and that she will cheerfully abide by the Judge's decree.

LOST OVER SEVEN MILLIONS. New York Herald's Venture in Paris Not a Gold Mine.

Paris, July 6.-Mr. S. I. Szinnyey president of the American Continenta Journal Company, has arrived in Paris to arrange for the publication of the new English daily paper which it is proposed to start in the French capital. Mr. Szinnyey is enthusiastic V. Courtesy, "Samuel said...see ye him" (v. 24). Hearthy he honored the one "whom the Lord had chosen." Corresses to be daunted by an editorial warning of the Paris edition of New York Herald, which states of a humble spirit and felt that he the first power of the state with so the sum of \$7,200,000 has been lot or cound not possibly accept this great much courtesy, tenderness, dignity and the Herald since its inception in Paris.

PLOTTED MURDER.

Men Paid to Assassinate Portuguese Royal Family.

Progressives and Republicans Planned the Murders.

Lisbon, July 6.—Dr. Jose Maria del Alpoim, chief of the Progressive Dissidents, smarting under the insinuations that he was implicated in the assassinations in Lisbon last February of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz, created a sensation in the House of Lords to-day by revealing what he declared to be the true story of his regicide plot. He asserted that the assassinations had been decided upon at a meeting of the leaders of the progressive and regenerator party a few days before they were carried out. A number of Republicans also were present at this meeting. Dr. Alpiom charged further that the Republicans proposed to obliterate the entire royal family, with the exception of Maria Pla, the mother of King Carlos, but that the Monarchists insisted that such a general slaughter would be useless. Finally Manuel Silva Buissa and Alfredo Costa were given \$20,000 and \$10,000, respectively, to kill King Carlos and Premier France Americans. such a general slaughter would be use-less. Finally Manuel Silva Buissa and Alfredo Costa were given \$20,000 and \$10,000, respectively, to kill King Carlos and Premier France. Assungements were made by other men to cover the flight of the assassing but when Ruises and made by other men to cover the ingu-of the assassins, but when Buissa and Costa fired, their friends lost their heads and opened fire also. These shots resulted in the death of Prince Luiz.

HAD DELUSION.

Suicided Because She Thought Her Face Deformed.

Detroit, July 6.—Because she imagined her face was deformed and all her comeliness forever lost, Mrs. Oscar Barkenowitz killed herself yesterday. Her husband found her body when he came home from work late yesterday afternoon.

She had lain down upon the bed, after attaching a small rubber hose to a gas jet, and had placed the other end of the hose in her mouth. Death resulted from

some nervous affection, and it is believed her mind was slightly affected. The hal-lucination as to some facial deformity had existed for some time, and she had more than once spoken to her husband bout it.

When Barkenowitz came to his home,

were all locked. Attempting to open a window, he detected the odor of gas. He immediately broke open the rear door and, rushing into the bedroom, found his wife's body. A physician said she had been dead for some hours. Coroner Benett considered an inquest not necessary

TRUE WOMAN.

POOR, FAITHFUL WIFE SLAYS HER TEMPTER

Husband Dogged by III-Luck, She Refuses to Leave Him, and Shoots Assailant, Who Died in the Hospital.

New York, July 6 .- Hours after the police found Caterina Mancusi, his wife cowering in a dark little cellar, Luigi Mancusi sat in the kitchen of his bare flat in the tenement at 155 West 27th street, his unaccustomed fingers trem-

forwarded to film, as to other memoral and it was she who cold the wind the profession, in the hope that he and they might prescribe it to their patients.

The motive for the murder is as was all about. Luigi was trying hard Ill-luck had seemed to deg Luigi's every step from the time he came here

from a little village near Milan, three years ago. He had found work to do years ago. He had found work to do at his trade, the making of plaster casts for little marble saints and images of the Virgin, but time after time he lost his place. Finally he gave up the trade his fingers were nimblest at and went carpentering. Then a at and went carpentering. Then a finger was nearly cut off when an adze slipped, and he lost a month's work.
The neighbors helped him pay the rent. Several months ago, Donato La Rosa, who had been a who had been a friend of Luigi in Italy, as well as a suitor for Caterina's nand, came to board with the Mancusis, and Luigi was very grateful to La Rosa, who made good pay working as a doorman at a Broadway hotel. La Rosa also used to take the Cartesian form 5 to 10 per cent. a doorman at a Broadway hotel. La Rosa also used to take Caterina to Coney Island occasionally, and Luigi, who was too poor to give his wife any chance for amusement, was pleased. The carpenter went to work at 7

o'clock this morning, leaving Caterina and the children in bed. Before he had been gone half an hour La Rosa, who is a one-armed man, sneaked into the bedroom and threw his remaining arm around Caterina, and passionately de-

clared he loved her, adding:
"I will not leave you any longer to
that stick of a husband. You need not
be faithful to a donkey."

Caterina struggled to throw him off,

"I am a good woman, and not a wonan of the street."
Finally La Rosa struck her in the face, The woman then wrenched herself free and, snatching a revolver from a shelf shot the one-armed man in the head and in the breast, and, when he tumbled limp upon the bed, she ran out of the hallway screaming for help. She was subsequently found hiding in the cellar

f an adjacent house. La Rosa was taken to the hospital; where he died. "Yes," said Mrs. Newrich. "I treat

my domestics as equals." "And don't they resent it?" queried Mrs. Oldgold.— Chicago News.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK. Receipts of live stock at the City Mark

FARMERS' MARKET The offerings of grain to-day were small, here being only about 200 bushels of oats, which sold at see per bushel. Hay in limited supply, with sales of 20 ands at \$10 to \$13 a ton. Straw is quoted

et \$11 a t Dressed hogs are quiet, with prices firm; choice lightweights sold at \$8.75 and heavy at \$8,25 to \$8.30.
Wheat, white, bush. \$0.79 \$0.86 ymeat, white, bush.
Do., red, bush.
Do., Spring, bush.
Do., goose, bush.
Oats, bush.
Barley, bush.
Barley, bush.
Hay, timothy, ton
Do., clover, ton
Straw, per ton Onions, per bag
Potatoes, per bag
Boef, hindquarters
Do. forequarters
Do. nedium, carcase
Mutton, per cwt.
Veal, prime, prec wt
Lamb, per cwt.

Currants, box ... Raspberries, box Pireapples, crate ... Oranges, Val. box Do., Calif., Medit. Tonatoes, crate ...
Potatoes, new, bbl.
Cantaloupes, crate ...
Watermelons, each ...
Wax beans, hamper

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows granulated, \$5.00 in barrels, and No. 1 gold en, \$4.60 in barrels. These prices are for de livery; car lots 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar-Raw, firm: fair refining, 3.86c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5; molasses sugar, 3.61c; refined, steady.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Following are the closing quotations on innipeg grain futures: Wheat—July \$1.02% bid, Oct. 86%c bid, oc. 85c bid. Oats—July 38c bid, October 34 c asked.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS London—London cables for cattle are steady, at 13c to 14½c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10½c to 10½c

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Montreal, (Special)—The exports of stock from the port of Montreal for month of June were 3,462 cattle that 1,478 sheep as against 15,249 cattle and 1,464 sheep for the corresponding month last year. The shipments for June, 1208, show an increase of 150 head of cattle and an increase of 1.173 sheep as compared with May, but there is a decrease in cattle and an increase of 1.773 sheep as compared with May, but there is 1907. The exports for the season to date were 18,774 cattle and 1,738 sheep, which show a decrease as compared with the same period last year of 8,310 cattle and 284 sheep.

Included in the bove grand total there were 3,042 American cattle, which makes the total shipments of Canadians for this season to date 15,732 head, as against 17,243 in 1907, showing a net decrease of 1,511 head. The decrease in the shipment of American cattle from this port, as compared with the same perio last year was 7,339 head.

WALL STREET NEWS. MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

WALL STREET NEWS. Spot copper in London is 7s 6d higher, and utures, 7s 6d higher. Spot copper in London is futures, 7s 6d higher.

New York banks gained \$1,462,000 through sub-Treatury operations since Friday last.

The Bank of England rate is unchanged.

London market generally inclined to sag, but business there is slight as in New York.

Railroads will not cut cut wages for at least the months.

United States Steel expected to cut wages from 5 to 10 per cent.

Lackswanna Steel reports an improvement in specifications, as well as in orders.

M. M. & T. deficit after charges \$244,159, and surphus for eleven months, \$1,028,710, against \$3,454,000 first year.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal-The tone of general business here continues to show steady but very gradual improvement. Seasonable weather is helping the demand for genweather is helping the demand for general lines at retail and the sorting trade is now fairly active. The weather throughout this part of the country, as in the West, is exceedingly favorable to crops, and retailers are inclined to optimize the control of the country of the c ism regarding fall business. Orders placed, however, are not generally equal to those of last year. Money is fairly free, but the demand for it is not par-ticularly active. The failure of La Banque St. Jean has little more than

local effect.
Toronto-Business conditions have changed but little during the past week. The demand for wholesale lines is increasing, but it is doing so slowly. Buyers are generally taking just what they need are generally taking just what they need for present trade. Buying for fall is good and it promises to be better. The week has been a good one for crops in all parts of the country, and the cheerful tone regarding the future is growing more pronounced. The dry goods trade reports an excellent volume of business. Travellers out with fall lines are sending

in good reports. The building trade continues on the quiet side. While all lines of country produce are coming forward fairly well, prices are firm. The packing demand for butter is active. Collections

demand for butter is active. Collections are generally fair to good.
Winnipeg—In this part of the country everything depends upon crop conditions, that is to say, the general volume of trade here is rapidly assuming its normal activity. Crops never looked better at this time of the year and a record yield seems to be assured.

seems to be assured.

Vancouver and Victoria—Business all along the Pacific coast continues to show further improvement. The interior demand for wholesale stocks is more active. mand for wholesale stocks is more active and retail trade is rather brisker. Quebec—The holidays during the garly part of the week somewhat interfered with wholesale trade. Hamilton—Business holds a fairly

good tone. There has been some increase in sorting orders and the outlook for fall trade continues bright. Collections are generally fair. Produce is coming for-ward well and prices are firm in tone. London-Business is fairly active in nearly all lines. Crops promise exceesingly well and the demand for sorting

lines shows a better tone. Business is still behind that of a year ago. Ottawa—Excellent crop conditions in the surrounding district are much help-ing the volume of business here.

LOST HIS SUIT.

Natural Son of Alfonso's Father Denied His Rights.

Madrid, July 6.—The Supreme Court. yesterday gave judgment against the son of Elena Zanz, a Bohemian opera singer, in a suit brought to recover a share of the estate of King Alfonso XII. from the Dowager Queen and other legatees, which he claimed as the natural son of the King.

King Alfonso XII. was enamored of Elena Zanz, who bore him two sons. The singer was banished from Spain after the death of the King, and died homeless and friendless in Paris in 1899. The provisions of the King's will, by which he provided an ample annuity for her, appear not to have been carried out, and the elder son sought to have his claim against the late King's estates legally

MRS. CRAIGEE

Medallien of "John Oliver Hobbes" Unveiled.

London, July 6.-Lord Curzon of Kedleston yesterday unveiled the medallion of "John Oliver Hobbes" (Mrs. Craigie), which have been placed in the general library of University College, London, of which the late Mrs. Craigie was a student.

After Lord Curzon had spoken, one of the treasurers of the John Oliver Hobbes' memorial fund handed to the treasurer of the college a sum of money for the foundation of the John Oliver Hobbes scholarship in modern English

The medallion, which was executed by Alfred Drury, A. R. S., is of bronze, framed in dark wood. On the top corners are figures representing literature and comedy. A replica of the medallion is to be sent to America, Mrs.

Craigie's birthplace. LIVED LIKE CRUSOE.

French Sailors Stranded on Antipodes Islands.

Victoria, B. C., July 6.—White sending a farewell message fastened in a to an albatross' neck, one of a series daily messages recording briefly story of the wreck on Antipodes Isla story of the wreck on Antipodes Island of the French barque President Felix Faure, 22 starving French sallors were rescued by the British warship Pegasus and brought to Sydney shortly before and brought to Sydney shortly before the sailing of the Marama, which arrive d yesterday.

The castaways, who lived a Crusoe life, fashioning their utensils in the same resourceful way as the maroon of Juan Fernandez, scrambled ashore on Antinodes Island south of New Zealand and near where the survivors of the British barque Dundolar were rescued after their vessel drove ashore during March last, and had given up hope of rescue when the British warship was sighted.

The men were ravenous when rescued and having been on short rations for some time. They had needles made of blades of pocket knives, dinner knives made from an iron hoop, torn from a cask washed from the wreck, fish hooks from bent nails, spoons from shells, hair combs from bush thorns, etc.

MAY SUCCEED CONNAUGHT.

Lord Kitchener's Term in Indja Expires in November. London, July 6.-Lord Kitchener's

res 14 November, and the usual crop of rumors as to what will be the next em rumors as to what will be the next em-ployment for him is already springing up. It is well known that the King is a great admirer of "Kitchener's abilities and has had more than one discussion with the Secretary for War regarding his future employment on leaving In

It is generally believed that the King will promote him to an earl-dom, but this, of course, from an army point of view, will be merely a decorative advancement. It was naturally proposed that he should be promoted to the rank of field marpromoted to the rank of field mar-shal, but Kitchener himself is be-lieved to have asked that the field marshal's baton be withheld for a time. Except in time of actual war an officer of the rank of field marshal is barred from accepting certain posts at the War Office or elsewhere, and Kitchener is a man who wants to

be always doing.

Meanwhile one of the latest rumors is that he will succeed the Duke of Connaught in the Mediterranean, the post