

News of the Week.

CANADA.

Mrs. Annie Gibbon, a widow about fifty years of age, was found floating in the water on the seaside of the Courtenay Bay breakwater, between it and the I. C. R. pier, St. John, Monday, April 11th. It is thought to be a clear case of suicide. The place where the woman is supposed to have gone over is about twenty feet high from the beach at low tide.

The fishermen are commencing to get fairly good hauls, with the result that the price of gaspereaux has taken quite a drop. A few days ago they brought as much as \$3 per hundred; this morning (April 11) \$1.25 was the prevailing figure. Two boats this morning landed over 1,500.

Aulac Station, on the I. C. R., between Sackville and Amherst, was burned Friday.

A commercial traveller named Robinson, was found dead in his bed, Queen Hotel, Montreal, Friday. Alcoholism.

Archibald Fager has the Tobique log driving contract.

The cream separator factory of the Petrie Manufacturing Co., at Guelph, Ont., was burned a few days ago. Loss \$10,000.

The loss by the fire at Rideau Hall amounted to \$50,000. Possibly a new residence for the Governor General will be erected.

The girl Naomi Jackson, accidentally burned in Halifax, died at the hospital Thursday.

A drunken row in a shanty on the St. Margaret's Bay road, about 21 miles from Halifax, Wednesday, resulted in the death of Chas. White. Henry Boutillier, the keeper of the shanty, is under arrest.

The incubator at the poultry department of the experimental farm, Ottawa, took fire Thursday, and burned down the building in which it was located. Loss \$2,000.

The grain warehouse of Metcalfe & Sons at Portage LaPrairie collapsed Tuesday afternoon, scattering about ten thousand bushels of oats.

John Noakes, for forging the name of S. A. White & Co., was sentenced in the Kings Co. Court to two years in the penitentiary.

Jas. H. Wiles, C. P. R. agent at Fairville, has been committed for trial on the charge of falsifying the pay sheet of the Company. He has, also, been committed on the charge of forgery.

In Montreal, Frank Frapiere, convicted of falsifying C. P. R. pay rolls, was sentenced to two years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

Short's livery stable, Union St., St. John, was burned Thursday morning. The building was practically destroyed. The horses and most of the vehicles, etc., were got out.

Roland Ross was struck by a train near Milford station, near Halifax, Tuesday night and killed. While walking from the station to his home, a short distance, he was struck by a special train. His head was severed from his body.

Austin Lavolette, forward brakeman on Conductor Warman's freight special coming into Moncton, was killed Sunday near Catamount. It is supposed that he fell between the cars while going from the van to the engine. Deceased was about twenty years of age and belonged to Jacquet River. He had been on the road only five months.

More coal is being raised in Cape Breton this spring than last spring at the same period.

All the non-tariff insurance companies doing business in Ottawa, have decided to cancel their risks. The companies have lost very heavily during the past year.

Near Chatham, Mrs. James Thomas perished in the snow as she was trying to snow-shoe her way home, a distance of 3 miles. She was but 23 years old.

Near Chicoutimi, Quebec, two French farmers quarrelled over a small piece of land. The one had a pitchfork and the other a shovel. The shovel man struck his neighbor a blow, from the effects of which he died.

The Western Counties Iron & Steel Company, which was incorporated two years ago, with a capital of \$3,000,000, is to begin shortly the development of the iron ore districts at Torbrook, in Anapolis County. These areas they estimate contain in the vicinity of 300,000,000 tons, in fact, that the supply is inexhaustible.

Coming on the market when it did, at a time when so many other Teas had, what might be called the "Head Start," "VIM TEA" must have had some peculiar qualities, or it would never have attained the superior position it now holds among the packet Teas of Canada.

THE EMPIRE.

A despatch from Kalatzo, Thibet, reports that 200 Thibetans at the village of Samonda, in treacherously firing a volley at a party of British officers whom they invited to parley with them, aimed badly. No one was injured, but the action is supposed to indicate the tactics which the Thibetans intend to employ at Guru. The correspondent adds that reinforcements are arriving at Gyngtse to oppose the British advance.

The Anglo-French colonial treaty was signed in the foreign office in London Friday. It comprises three separate instruments. The first deals with Egypt and Morocco, the second with Newfoundland and West Africa, and the third with Siam, the New Hebrides and Madagascar. By the treaty the present political situation in Morocco and in Egypt remains unchanged, and a full agreement is reached regarding Egyptian finances. Great Britain recognizes the right of France to guard the tranquility of Morocco, while France will not impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt and Great Britain adheres to the convention of 1888 for the neutrality of the Suez canal. The freedom of trade in Egypt and Morocco is guaranteed for thirty years. In order to assure the freedom of the Straits of Gibraltar, it is agreed that no fortification can be erected on the Moroccan coast between Mellila and the mouth of the Sebu river. In Newfoundland, France foregoes exclusive fishing rights on the French shore, though retaining her right to fish for bait. The bait bill of 1886 is modified so as to give Newfoundlanders the right to sell bait to the French fishermen. Indemnities will be given to the owners and employees of the French establishments on the French shore in exchange for the abandoned fishing rights. France obtains three concessions regarding territory in West Africa. There is to be a territorial readjustment on the Zambesi, giving France access to the portion of the river navigable to ocean-going ships; France secures six Los Islands, and there is to be a readjustment of the frontier line between the river Niger and Lake Tchad, giving France a route through a fertile country. In the case of Siam the two countries confirm the declaration of 1896, determining its precise meaning with regard to pre-existing differences. With regard to the New

Hebrides, the British and French governments agree to appoint a commission which will decide the land disputes between the inhabitants. Concerning Madagascar, Great Britain withdraws the protests made at various periods against the French economic regime there.

FOREIGN.

A movement is on foot in Chicago to change moving day this year from May 1st to July 1st, leases to be made hereafter to expire June 30th.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y., five persons are dead as a result of a fire Wednesday, in the Columbia Hall building.

Tuesday, a fire swept Tampa, Florida, and caused a loss of \$300,000.

According to despatches an earthquake on April 4th killed twenty-five persons, injured forty, destroyed 1,500 houses and caused great distress in the Villayets of Kossovo and Salonica, Macedonia.

THE MAGAZINES.

The April-June *Forum* is a good number. It discusses United States presidential possibilities, the diplomatic action preceding the Russo-Japanese war, the effect of war on financial values, and other questions of present importance. "Reminiscences of Herbert Spencer" is an interesting paper.

Freshness and vigor characterize the contents of *The Missionary Review* for April. The opening article is a presentation of the relation of the missionaries to the conflict in the Far East. Dr. Arthur J. Brown shows the attitude of the missionaries toward the contestants and the probable effect of the war on the missionary work. Another topic of great interest is "Mormonism and How to Meet it." No one can fail to be interested and instructed in this discussion. Still another problem of present importance is the "Religious Condition of English-Speaking Communities in Asia." The other articles and editorials deserve careful reading. Pastors, missionaries, leaders of Christian work, and all who are interested in the progress of the Kingdom can not afford to be without *The Missionary Review*. Published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. \$2.50 a year.

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ont.
See and \$1.00; all druggists.

Don't Chide the Children.



Don't scold the little ones if the bed is wet in the morning. It isn't the child's fault. It is suffering from a weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and weak kidneys need strengthening—that's all. You can't afford to risk delay. Neglect may entail a lifetime of suffering and misery.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

strengthen the kidneys and bladder, then all trouble is at an end.

Mrs. E. Kidner, a London, Ont., mother, living at 499 Gray St., says:

"My little daughter, six years old, has had weak kidneys since birth. Last February I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Strong's drug store. Since taking them she has had no more kidney trouble of any kind. I gladly make this statement because of the benefit my child has received from this medicine."

BE SLOW TO JUDGE.

The *Epworth Herald* of last week gives the following pointed bit of advice that many of us, both within and without the church, need to take to ourselves: "Beware, how you judge. There are not many hypocrites. It requires a depth of depravity and worldly wisdom not often found together to make a real hypocrite. But the church has many inconsistent Christians. There is a difference. The Saviour denounced the one class with terrible words. But upon one of the other class, an awfully fallen one, he simply 'looked' in loving rebuke. For hypocrites there is nothing fitting but scathing indictment. For the inconsistent there are rebuke, admonition, education of judgment and conscience. Let us be patient with such. And that is to say, too, let us be patient with ourselves. How often we almost rave at the inconsistencies of others while we ourselves are showing a spirit in our accusations altogether contrary to the mind of Christ. And if we will but stop and think, we will discover that we are doing acts quite as reprehensible as those we vigorously denounce."

Blood.—Physiologists tell us that there are about fifteen pounds of blood in the body of a man who weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, and that it all passes through the heart once in every four minutes. A cubic foot of blood weighs about sixty pounds; hence one cubic foot of blood passes through the man's heart in sixteen minutes, and about four cubic feet every hour, or about ninety-five cubic feet every day. That is, 34,375 cubic feet of blood is pumped through the heart of an average-sized man every year. At that rate, if a man has lived seventy-five years, there have (making some deductions for his childhood and youth) been pumped through his heart not less than 2,400,000 cubic feet of blood—a quantity sufficient to fill a canal ten feet wide, five feet deep, and more than nine miles long. From these considerations, some idea may be formed of what a wonderfully persistent, effective pumping machine the human heart is. Surely, from the physical standpoint alone, to say nothing of man's intellectual and moral nature, the psalmist had great reason to exclaim, "I am fearfully and wonderfully made!"