SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMN

The Whole Child to be Educated—Translations from Baroness Von Bular and Thoughts from Other Kindergartens.

Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. H. H. Pickett Before the St. John S. S. Primary Union.

No. 3.

In carrying out the principles of Froebel, the aim of the Kindergarten is to train the child harmoniously, that is, to train heart, head and hand; no one of the three can be neglected without injury to the other two. The heart is the centre of the whole being; out of it are the issues of life. The intellect takes its place as guide and counsellor to the heart, and suggests ways and means of fulfilling its desires; and the hand is chief executive. The child cannot use his hand intelligently unless the intellect is guide. The uninterested mind will not work and there can be no interest in any endeavor unless the heart is in it. The true Kindergarten induces the child to engage heartily in his work by appealing to that love of the good and the beautiful which is the natural heritage of childhood. What the man is had its beginning in the child. No one can be a scientist who has not had open eyes in childhood; no one can be an artist who in early years has had no appreciation of beauty in form and color. Although we do not expect that all will excel in wisdom or be skilled in art or invention, we desire that they may have at least so much of the scientific, artistic and philosophic mind that they may be able to appreciate and enjoy the works of others. Try to teach the children to see something—all that the eyes given them by God are capable of seeing. We wish them to hear with their own ears the voices of Nature, and not to listen by proxy; we wish them to feel so fully the goodness of Him who ordereth all that they will love Him as naturally as they breathe. An atmosphere of love is as essential to the child as sunshine is to the plant. The mind that is not joyous can no more receive and retain instruction than the stomach that is not in healthy activity can receive and digest food; and for this reason the first aim of the teacher should be to make the child happy in his work and play. Ruskin says: "Education, rightly considered, consists, half of it, in making children familiar with natural objects, and the other half in teaching the practice of piety towards them (piety meaning kindness to living things and orderly use of the lifeless.) . . . . The human soul in youth is not a machine in which you can polish the cogs with any kelp or brick-dust near at hand, and having got it into good, empty and oiled serviceableness, start your immortal locomotive at 25 years old, or thirty express from the Straight Gate on the Narrow Road. The whole period of youth is essentially one of formation, edification, instruction, intaking of stores, establishment in vital habits, hopes and faiths. There is not an hour of it but is trembling with destinies, not a moment of which, once past, the appointed work can ere be done again or the neglected blow struck on the cold iron." This is the testimony of one of the world's great philosophers. As a means of rousing the intellect, the Kindergartner seeks to make the child familiar with natural objects; she endeavors to promote the training of his hand by guiding it in the "orderly use of the lifeless," and so train his heart to right affections by making him so love all that lives that he must be inevitably kind to all. The Kindergarten, of course, does not profess to make capable men and women of all the children who come under its influence; it leaves much of the work to be done by others; it is the province of the Kindergarten to lay a broad and sure foundation through orderly doing and pleasant play.

The latest educational thoughts recognize the unity and interdependence of the threefold nature of the individual. In the past the home cared for the physical, the school for the mental, and the church for the spiritual; today education addresses itself to the child as a whole, recognizes that every act is three-sided, that the entire being is in every part, that the three sides are governed by the same law. The Kindergarten claims that desire—feeling—is the basis alike of our physical needs and our most spiritual aspirations, the motor power of all deeds, and that its quality determines the quality of the man. The child's first desire grows entirely out of his physical need, but gradually and subtly, there mingles with this need his strongest love. This feeling, not reason, is the key to the child's life.

What then constitutes the basis of work of those dealing with little children? Certainly not cramming the memory—for this process does not reach the child's life—it is rather to find out what impressions will awaken feeling, and what feeling will lead to a desirable action, what child action will confirm the true state of life, and consequent moral action of the man. Such is the basis of the comprehensive system and varied workings of the kindergarten. In kindergarten, however, the children spend 15 hours of the week; in Sunday school but one. Yet, for this short space of time the methods which reason and experience show to be the best must be most effective; quality, not quantity, should be the standard.

To show how the fundamental principles of kindergarten may be applied in the primary Sunday school and to illustrate the process of growth toward religious ideas, this outline is given.

Aim at right desires and right action. For fundamental conditions, external impressions furnished to awaken feelings. 1st, there is the attitude of the teacher, the surroundings, the common interests, and the ideas made vivid and real by useful concrete forms.

And there must be feelings of alertness, responsiveness, gladness and self-forgetfulness. And to fundamental conditions, investigations of nature's wonderful economy, the wise and kind provisions of instinct, the grandeur of God's work compared with man's, the sweetness and beauty of human relations, and these will lead to feelings of wonder, care, respect, reverence, love for God and man.

Furnishing activity for this developed feeling will result in true and right action. There will be spontaneous enjoyment in doing and loving practically with heads, hands and feet. Interested investigation of nature as God's work, and finding what is man's work.

The final result of all this will be a child's experience of the truths developed.

Of course in a school of any kind the most important factor is the teacher. Tact, clear insight, adaptability, sensitiveness to impressions, physical and spiritual, combine to make the rare quality which fits one for the position of teacher to these little ones. She must be in sympathy with child nature and respect the miniature life. A child is receptive only when unconscious of self, therefore this is the first condition to be sought after and to be preserved throughout all the exercises.

The room should be as attractive as the teacher. It should not be regarded simply as a place to spend an hour on Sunday, but as a place of happiness.

There should be little chairs instead of benches. The room should be alive with interest, and to create this interest lead the children to do the furnishing as far as possible. Decorations should be gradual, and every picture and object should as the child enters the room speak to him, and so his feelings are related to the surroundings. It is the intelligent and spiritual teacher who watches every natural relation, and from it develops the spiritual side. Instead of simply filling the memory she seeks to call into life right desires and to cause true action. This cannot be accomplished by telling the child he should feel and act so and so, and expecting him to do so by power of will. It must come involuntarily, be brought about by impressions, which will call forth the desired emotions. A little child is effected by the tone of the voice, a look of the eye, by all external things. Objects which appeal happily to his senses may be used as a means to lead him gradually to find truths suited to his powers of digestion and assimilation. Make use of his surroundings. Let the familiar lead to the unfamiliar, let the material be a stepping stone to the spiritual. Feeling is force seeking action; its mission is to do good. To the teacher belongs the work of furnishing proper opportunity for the expression of wholesome feeling. Not a mere repetition of words and familiarity with Bible history will satisfy the teacher who is striving to develop a genuine love of doing, a sensitiveness to divine meanings. The child should be a child in religious life as in the physical and mental. Truth rather than reason will surely reach his heart. He may not be able to formulate it and tell its relations to the dogmas of the church, but he is only yet a child.

The time has come when all the three natures, physical, mental and spiritual, in their ripest development, are considered the ultimatum of the new education.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength, a soul purified, a mind cultured, and a strength developed, for the service of God and man.

It's not the cough, but what it may end in, that makes it so serious. The cough may be cured, the serious consequence prevented by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. Price, 25 cents; at all druggists.

THE CYCLE MAIL.

Melbourne city and suburban letter-boxes will sooon be cleared by means of the all-conquering cycle. The horses and carts now used will be superannuated, and the postal department expects to save several thousands annually by the change.—Sydney Bulletin.

At the Show.—Mamma—Isn't he a wonderful contortionist? Papa—Yes; I wish I could do that. Mamma—Why? Papa—I think it might amuse the baby.—Puck.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SEARS IS MAYOR.

He Has a Majority of One Hundred and Seventy-five Over Dr. Daniel.

Ald. Christie Came Out at the Head of the Poll With Ald. Purdy Second.

The civic elections passed off quietly on 19th inst, and the result is the return of all the old members who sought re-election except Ald. McPherson. Edward Sears succeeded in defeating Ald. Daniel in the mayoralty contest, his majority being 175. Ald. Daniel won out in the southern end of the city, but his opponent carried the north and west ends by substantial majorities.

Ald. Christie, the veteran representative of Lansdowne, led the poll, with 2,775 votes, or more than double as many as his opponent, Dr. Smith. Ald. Purdy came next with 2,538, and Dr. White, who succeeds Ald. Daniel in the representation of Queens ward, was close on him with 2,506. Ald. Stackhouse and Smith ran pretty well together. Mr. Maxwell received just 400 votes more than were cast for Ald. McPherson, the present representative of Prince ward. Lt. Col. Armstrong put up a stiff fight against Ald. Hamm and Capt. Keast gave Ald. McMulkin quite a chase, but the old members were too many for them.

Ald. McGoldrick of Stanley ward increased his majority very materially. Last year he beat Mr. Holder only 86 votes. This time he almost trebled that figure, the number being 234. Mr. Bustin carried Sidney ward, and Ald. McPherson was the victor in Prince, but the vote of the city was against them. Ald. Waring, it may be remarked, was absent from the city. Messrs. Macrae and Dunlop got 238 votes each in Wellington ward.

Mayor-elect Sears served several years as alderman for Queens ward, and the newly elected representative of Queens ward once sat for Wellington ward. Mr. Maxwell is new in civic life.

The vote in the several wards was as follows:

Candidates.	Guys.	Brooks.	Sidney.	Dufferin.	Queens.	Kings.	Wellington.	Prince.	Victoria.	Dufferin.	Lansdowne.	Lorne.	Stanley.	Total.
Mayor—														
John W. Daniel	126	74	119	179	314	148	239	210	135	134	116	190	31	2014
Edward Sears	211	113	81	173	225	162	240	264	152	205	164	162	31	2189
Alderman at Large—														
Daniel J. Purdy	171	85	92	224	244	186	256	248	163	207	227	288	47	2538
Douglas McArthur	244	114	112	196	232	142	265	249	191	187	182	246	29	2482
Harris Allan	126	81	91	175	265	187	238	248	115	156	90	86	31	1889
Guys Ward—														
Israel E. Smith	194	83	104	206	327	168	294	252	193	179	195	216	22	2433
Chas. E. Belyea	141	101	89	135	189	127	175	193	88	147	78	127	35	1625
Brooks Ward—														
James O. Stackhouse	219	111	99	209	292	147	292	278	173	172	160	228	47	2452
John J. Gordon	112	74	96	129	235	154	182	172	104	156	96	121	10	1641
Sidney Ward—														
Geo. H. Waring	222	128	89	190	299	212	261	272	152	184	177	207	30	2423
Stephen B. Bustin	103	56	112	157	230	91	211	180	123	143	59	141	22	1683
Queens Ward—														
Walter W. White	200	101	114	236	277	232	267	292	101	181	167	210	38	2506
James Seaton	134	79	83	122	158	71	210	157	184	150	109	138	22	1617
Kings Ward—														
Joseph B. Hamm	139	52	89	181	288	188	270	277	151	182	160	196	47	2220
John R. Armstrong	193	127	106	164	238	120	205	177	123	152	120	155	22	1907
Prince Ward—														
Thos. J. McPherson	84	65	101	161	215	185	246	243	109	171	134	111	37	1862
Robt. Maxwell	246	114	95	184	317	120	231	217	176	161	144	235	22	2262
Wellington Ward—														
Alex. W. Macrae	177	93	112	213	335	212	238	238	135	193	146	179	43	2314
James F. Dunlop	153	89	85	128	191	91	238	220	145	136	132	166	19	1793
Dufferin Ward—														
Thos. Millidge	117	65	100	188	318	211	279	269	135	171	151	179	36	2219
N. W. Brerneu	215	117	92	153	210	90	198	176	148	161	126	167	24	1877
Lansdowne Ward—														
Wm. Christie	193	104	129	193	301	176	316	304	196	267	255	294	47	2775
John M. Smith	141	79	67	153	224	125	156	143	93	62	25	51	15	1336
Lorne Ward—														
John McMulkin	192	84	105	205	349	176	270	237	196	170	149	217	31	2381
John W. Keast	137	96	90	144	176	128	205	213	84	163	132	137	29	1734
Stanley Ward—														
John McGoldrick	156	103	102	184	292	192	238	283	130	208	142	121	43	2194
Isaiah W. Holder	179	83	98	165	258	111	240	180	156	128	135	228	19	1960

LORD C. BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Address to the Boys of Harrow School.

At Harrow school, on Saturday evening, March 19, Lord Charles Beresford, M. P., delivered an address on The Navy. The audience was mainly composed of students and masters of the school.

Lord Charles Beresford, who was enthusiastically welcomed, said he liked to talk to boys about the navy, for every British youth was imbued with that love of the sea without which our empire would never have been what it was today. One attraction which the navy possessed for boys was that of taking them earlier than usual from school, and another reason, which operated in his own case to make the navy his profession, was that his parents found him difficult to manage, and rightly judged that the discipline of a man-of-war would be beneficial to him. When he was on board the three-decker Marlborough it was no uncommon thing for from five to twenty men to be assisted on board during the night watch all helplessly drunk. Flogging for the slightest offence was resorted to in those days, and he had seen seven men whipped in a single morning. Ignorance was rife in the ranks of the navy, and of 1,200 men on board the Marlborough, 500 could neither read nor write. The ignorance and bad treatment doubtless explained the drunkenness, for whereas the fashion used to be never to return from shore as long as cash lasted, and never to return sober, it was the fashion today never to go aboard drunk. (Cheers). He would like to see greater facilities for the bluejacket to attain the officers' rank. In the army there were now 578 officers who had risen from the ranks, but he believed that of over 60,000 men in the navy only a couple had similarly risen, although it was absurd to suggest that, among that large number, that was not a much greater proportion of good and capable men. He claimed for a sea life that it tended to make men cheery, good humored and thoughtful for others; and the kind of boy the navy wanted was he who, though by no means the most exemplary character of his school, would descend to nothing mean or dishonorable, though he had the pluck to get into an occasional row. (Laughter). Although the sentiment of the sea had largely disappeared, modern conditions required more nerve and determination, more quickness and resource. There was less chance of individual resource displaying itself than formerly. The captain had literally everything under his own thumb in the form of an electric button, and doubtless the aim of any Harovian who might hereafter command in a naval action would be to blow off the head of the opposing captain, and so put the opposing vessel at some disadvantage. (Laughter.) It had been his luck to command vessels in two small actions—once on board the Condor—(cheers)—and once in the Safia up the Nile. On each occasion he fell in the entire ship's company after the fight, and called for cheers for the engineer's staff, whose important duties had been performed without any chance of participating in the fun of the fight. In the case of the Safia they owed everything to the engineer, Mr. Benbow, for, having got a shot in their boiler, they could never have effected the relief of Colonel Wilson at Korti but for the splendid emergency achievement of making the necessary repair in eleven and a half hours, under difficulties which appeared insuperable. (Cheers.) Once while fishing off Bermuda he plunged into the sea to recover a packet of books which a midshipman had thrown overboard, and within a moment of his being safely hauled over the side a huge shark fouled the boat with great violence, being apparently unable to check the swift dash with which it had made for its intended and unsuspecting prey. When he first joined the Marlborough in 1860 a big boatswain's mate looked at him, and remarked: "Here's another one. That poor little beggar ain't long for this world." (Laughter.) The sea air and training worked wonders, and he had so far managed to survive. The boatswain's mate referred to was the son of the notorious Ann Glanville, who raised a boat's crew of women at Saltash, which raced with and defeated the best French crew to be found in the port of Cherbourg. History proved the value of holding command of the sea, and he trusted Britain would determine to retain that command. But in all their efforts to maintain naval supremacy, let the motive be defence of their empire and commerce and not defiance of other powers. No success could be achieved without hard work, and he would tell a story in this connection. His last command was the Undaunted, and after her crew had made a very poor show in the Fleet regatta he got his men together and said: "Now, lads, we must go into training, and win at least half of next year's races." He set the example in person, and the crew followed with such good will that at the next regatta they won 22 prizes in 25 pulling events for which they had entered. (Cheers.) In addition to application pluck and enthusiasm, he recommended the scholars of Harrow to be chivalrous, big-minded, unselfish and sober. Of course his reference to sobriety referred to the future, because it was necessarily inapplicable to school life; but he did not hesitate to declare inebrity a stupid, mean and selfish vice. He advised them to cultivate the moral courage to admit errors, to run straight, and to be bold and noble. In conclusion, he asked each one to do his level best to keep up the prestige and efficiency of the navy as a means of handing down untarnished his heritage of empire. (Loud cheers.)

LINCOLN'S LOST SPEECH.

The famous "Lost Speech" of Abraham Lincoln, which was published in McClure's Magazine a few years ago, has now been added to Professor Bliss Perry's volume devoted to Lincoln in the "Little Masterpieces" series. This is the first time that this famous speech has been available outside of the back numbers of McClure's Magazine. Professor Perry has had remarkable success in editing these "Little Masterpieces"; the Lincoln volume, just ready, and the volume devoted to the best writings of Benjamin Franklin are models of inspiring reading for young men who are earnest in their endeavor to make a success of life.

HONEST HELP FREE!

An old clergyman, deploring the fact that so many men are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, is willing to inform any man who is weak and nervous or suffering from various effects of errors or excesses, how to obtain a perfect and permanent cure. Having nothing to sell, he asks for no money, but is desirous for humanity's sake to help the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp, REV. A. H. MACFARLANE, Franktown, Ontario.

PARLIAMENT.

The Bank Note Engraving Contract in the House.

Salaries in Governor General's Office, Justice and Militia Discussed.

The Prohibition Plebiscite Bill Will be Introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher Today.

OTTAWA, April 19.—Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into ways and means committee, when Mr. Davin moved a resolution condemning the reduction of the savings bank interest to 2 1-2 per cent. The motion was supported by Messrs. McLean, Foster, Sir Charles Tupper, McDougall (Cape Breton), Bennett, Moore, Sproule, Broder and Clark Wallace.

Mr. Fielding defended the resolution, affirming that the government was paying all the money was worth, and that it would be a mistake to create an artificial value. He would be willing to pay the poor men who had small sums in the savings banks a higher rate of interest if they could be separated from the others.

Sir Richard Cartwright went further in this line, suggesting the issue of three per cent Canadian stock in small lots for the benefit of small savings bank depositors.

Rogers (grit patron) defended the government at the afternoon debate, which was closed by E. F. Clarke of Toronto, supporting Mr. Davin's motion.

The vote was taken before dinner, when the amendment was lost, 76 to 40 on a straight party division.

After dinner the house went into committee on ways and means, and took up the new preferential clauses. Messrs. Foster, Clarke and other members wanted to know how the government would determine what goods imported from England were British product. Mr. Clarke asked if the paper made from Canadian wood pulp would get the preferential rate.

The ministers could not explain how they would discover what goods were produced in Great Britain with the substantial portion of British labor.

Mr. Powell said the whole system was now before the house. Cartwright had admitted that the United States had been annually increasing its sales to Canada, while those of Great Britain had gradually fallen off. Mr. Powell said that if the reduction enabled England to get this trade back, it could not well reduce the price of these goods to Canadian consumers. But it would require Canadians to raise by other taxes the amount by which the revenue was reduced.

Hon. Mr. Fielding scolded the opposition members, declaring that while they professed to favor preferential trade, they were at heart opposed to it. Messrs. Powell, Henderson and other members told him promptly that they did not make the slightest pretence to favor his one-sided scheme of preference. They wanted a system which worked both ways.

On the sugar question an interesting discussion arose about Queensland, which produces sugar used in the sugar refinery at Vancouver. Hon. Mr. Fielding will consider whether the preference should be extended to Queensland and Figi. In response to a question, Hon. Mr. Fielding could not say exactly whether the refiners protection would be reduced, leaving out the preferential rate. He thought that the refiner would have a little less preference on the loaf sugar and a little more protection on the higher grade article. But on this point there was uncertainty, because it could not be determined how much of their raw material used came from the preferential countries, and because the effect of preferential reduction on English and Scotch refined sugar was not easy to estimate. He thought Hon. Mr. Foster was right when he estimated the increase of the sugar taxes from two hundred and fifty thousand to four hundred thousand.

The preference clauses and sugar clauses were passed and the tobacco clauses were reached at midnight. The tobacco clause passed shortly before 1 o'clock and the house adjourned.

This morning the public accounts committee took up the Rideau Hall expenditure and brought out the fact that all the supplies, amounting to some thirty thousand dollars a year, were purchased without tender, and that as high as $32 a thousand was paid for hardwood floor stuff, purchased from Mr. Edwards, M. P. A motion had been passed for all the papers relating to the cost of the investigation of partisanship. The papers produced were found to lack the vouchers of Wm. Wilson's expenses in Moncton. The auditor general explained that he had not been as yet able to get the vouchers, though he had caused letters and telegrams to be sent for them.

OTTAWA, April 20.—When the order of the day was called this afternoon, Mr. Bergeron called the speaker's attention to the vacancy for Bagot, occasioned by the death of Mr. Dupont, the speaker said the warrant for writ would be issued at once.

The house went into supply.

On the charges of management, Hon. Mr. Foster told Hon. Mr. Fielding that he believed the whole work of engraving bank notes had been done in New York. The government was asked for $40,000 for bank notes, while the engraving part of the work seemed to be done in a foreign country. Hon. Mr. Fielding said he had no knowledge of the matter.

On the item for salaries in the governor general's office, the house in committee came up against the vote for two clerks, one of whom gets the statutory increase and the other does not. The opposition members wanted an explanation of the government's position respecting the statutory increases.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained that in the case before the house, both were meritorious and faithful officers and had no reason that was satisfactory to the opposition for the discrimination.

The discussion continued during the afternoon.

After dinner the discussion on the statutory increases was resumed and continued till ten o'clock.

The item for salaries in the governor general's office and privy council office then passed.

The department of justice was next reached, when it was found that of six clerks qualified for an increase, four got the raise and two did not. This revived the discussion of the discrimination, and again no explanation of the basis of choice was given.

A long discussion took place on the item of militia salaries, respecting the superannuation of Accountant O'Mera and the appointment of Mr. Borden of Kentville in his place at a salary larger to begin with than that paid to the accountant of any other department.

Hon. Mr. Borden said in reply to the question that the new accountant was his cousin, but he was the brother of the senior member for Halifax.

When the house adjourned at midnight, the militia clause had not been voted.

Mr. Davin moved that the item be reduced $600.

NOTES.

It is pretty certain that the plebiscite bill to be introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher tomorrow will provide for submission of the question pure and simple. The date of the election will probably be September or October of this year, or at some later date, when the next electoral list is prepared.

The senate resumed its sittings today.

This morning a deputation waited upon Sir Louis Davies and urged upon him the advisability of the establishing a floating station in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and maintaining it for five years, moving from place to place in the gulf for the purpose of observing the nature and sources of the food of fishes, oysters and lobsters, and of studying the habits of food fishes. The deputation was introduced by Prof. Russell and represented a committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Ellis of St. John was also with the delegation, which included representatives of several of Canada's colleges. They asked an appropriation of $15,000, of which one-third is for the establishment and the balance for five years' maintenance. Sir Louis gave the deputation some encouragement, but was non-committal.

SOUDAN CAMPAIGN ENDS TILL JULY.

CAIRO, April 18.—Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, has ordered all the newspaper correspondents back from the front and operations against the dervishes have been suspended until July.

Some of the success that attended Gen. Kitchener's last advance up the Nile was due to the fact that Mr. Rhodes loaned him a lot of locomotives, built for the Bechuanaland railway, of which he had some thirty on hand. Without these engines the Nile transport service would not have been equal to the requirements. The way things are shaping themselves, also, there is a possibility that the Rhodes locomotives, if they have a reasonably long life, may reach their Bechuanaland destination overland.

ACCIDENTS TO H. M. S. ALGERINE.

H. M. S. Algerine, when coming down river a few days ago, grounded on a mud bank, getting off shortly afterwards, however. On Saturday last while turning round at Ningpo she came in contact with a junk, smashing one of her boats and landing her dinghy on the bows of the native craft. This morning she went into dock at Tungkadoo for an overhaul. As our correspondent telegraphs that the false keel and starboard bilge keel are gone, and the port bilge keel damaged, and the repairs will cost £3,000, it is to be concluded that the stranding was worse than it seemed. —Hong Kong Telegraph.

THE LUCK OF BAGH CAMP.

The Ghurkha scouts recently found an Afridi baby on one of the hills outside Bagh. After being kept alive for four days by a kindly mess president, it was eventually deposited in a prominent position when the enemy were following up a picket. Well, the tribesmen have evidently appreciated this act of humanity, for it was an Aka Khel baby, and the Aka Khel jirgah brought it in to show Mr. Hastings, the political officer at Hamani, the other day.—Calcutta Englishman.

BRITISH LION GETS A REST.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Journal says: Somehow it seems that "twisting the British lion's tail" ought not to be quite so popular a sport in the United States henceforward. Since our quarrel with Spain reached an acute state it has been evident enough that the unfaltering friendship of Great Britain has been the chief obstacle to a European alliance against us. Our "hereditary enemy" has proved our best friend.

J. B. AND U. S. CLASP HANDS.

Punch made a hit the other day with a cartoon representing an American man-of-warsman and his British cousin of her Majesty's service clasping hands and pledging one another in glasses of grog, while the bulldog and the the eagle exchange knowing winks. The cartoon has been largely reproduced in the United States papers.

Despatches stated that 150 bbls. of flour and 30 bbls. of beef in the after compartment of the str. Halifax were damaged in the recent accident near Boston.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy

No adulteration. Never cakes.