

QUEBEC'S TRICENTENARY.

FOUR OF THE
HISTORY OF THE
KEY TO THE
AMERICAN
CONTINENT

Three hundred years ago Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer, founded the settlement of Quebec. In commemoration of its tricentenary the city of Quebec has been having the greatest celebration in its history and one of the greatest ever held in the New World. The entire city gave itself up to festivities for ten days, and Canadians of both British and French ancestry joined in making the event one to be remembered.

The celebration was attended by the Prince of Wales, by representatives from all the principal governments and by the greatest collection of warships, comprising English, French and American vessels, that ever gathered in the St. Lawrence river. The United States was represented by Vice President Fairbanks and Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, brother-in-law of the President. Australia sent the earl of Dudley, New Zealand was represented by the Earl of Ranfurly and Sir Arthur de Villiers represented South Africa. Civil, religious, military and naval authorities participated in the various ceremonies and festivities. There were huge and costly pageants, fetes, military parades and naval reviews to charm both eye and ear. The celebration was attended by nearly all Canada, and thousands of expatriated Canadians gathered from the various foreign countries in which they have made their home.

Impressive Ceremonies.
The landing of Champlain on the shore of the St. Lawrence and his selection of the spot on which Quebec

the oldest French settlement in Canada is built, were reproduced. A great historical pageant was given, illuminated floats representing different events in the history of Quebec. There were parades in which the various crack Canadian regiments took part.

GEN. JAMES WOLFE. Premier Laurier and other noted speakers made addresses. There was a review of the English, French and United States vessels in the St. Lawrence river. Thanksgiving masses were held on the Plains of Abraham by the Catholics of the city, headed by the Canadian primate, and thanksgiving services were held in the Episcopal cathedral. There was a great show parade and a scene enacted representing the landing of Wolfe's force, the ascent up the heights and the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Then farewells were exchanged and the British squadron took its departure. The next day the French vessels followed suit, and finally the New Hampshire heaved anchor and bade farewell to Quebec.

Additional interest is lent to the celebration by the proposal of the Governor General of Canada, Earl Grey, that the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec be commemorated by obtaining for national possession as a park the famous battlefield of the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe worsted Mont-



MONUMENT TO GEN. WOLFE

calm in the struggle for Canada, and St. Foy, where, Montcalm overthrew the first attempt of his British opponent to capture Quebec.

A prison and a rifle factory now occupy part of the historic battlefield. It is proposed to remove both and to convert the battlefield into a national park, in which are to be erected fitting monuments to Champlain, Wolfe and Montcalm, and probably, too, a colossal statue typifying peace. Both English and French are contributing liberally to this project, and King Edward months ago sent a handsome subscription. More than \$300,000 has been subscribed.

The Victor at Quebec.
The figure of James Wolfe, the young English general who lost his life in his attack on Quebec, is one of the most interesting in American annals. In history he will go down as "the man who changed the destiny of North America." His capture of Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, on Sept. 13, 1759, meant more than probably he ever dreamed of. "With a handful of men," said Pitt afterward, in speaking of his victory to the House of Commons, "he has added an empire to British rule." He it was that put an end to French domination in Canada and saved this vast, rich territory to the English. Though he met his death in his thirty-third year and though the capture of Quebec was his greatest exploit, he already had given evidence of a genius for arms, of a capacity for leading men and of personal qualities of energy. Had his life been spared he would have placed himself in the front rank of the great military leaders of the world.

Wolfe's Daring Scheme.
A more paradoxical nature than Wolfe's scarcely can be imagined. He was impetuous and stormy, tender and philosophical in turn. He had a quality of communicating his impetuosity

and enthusiasm to his men in a way that made them irresistible in attack. What would have been perfect foolhardiness in other men in Wolfe was impetuous genius.

Soon after the fall of Louisbourg, Wolfe became tired of inaction and wrote to Pitt, urging an attack on Quebec. It seemed a rash and foolhardy enterprise. Quebec was known as one of the most strongly fortified points on the continent, garrisoned by a large force, 4,000 of whom were the pick of the French soldiers in America, under the command of Montcalm, an able fighter and a brave man. But, little daunted, Wolfe, with a force of less than 9,000 men, began to lay siege to the city. Artillery was mounted, and much desultory fighting was carried on, but with little effect on Mont-



SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

calm, who was well protected behind his ramparts.

Wolfe finally realized that he could accomplish little by siege, and that he must find some method of forcing Montcalm to give battle in the open. He began an attack on Montcalm's camp June 29, bombarding the city from the heights, but his plans were not fully carried out, and he was forced to recall his men. Soon after this he was taken ill, and remained in his tent for some weeks, too weak to move. However, when September came round, he resolved upon action in spite of his weakness.

A mile and a half above Quebec he had discovered a little cove called Anse-du-Foulon, now known as Wolfe's Cove. He found that the place was guarded by a certain Capt. de Verger, who was exceedingly careless in his method of keeping guard. Wolfe resolved to make this his landing point. On the evening of September 12 he quietly loaded 4,800 men on boats and dropped down the river with the tide, gliding beneath the forts under the cover of darkness. The landing was made at Anse-du-Foulon, the guards were overpowered and morning found the thin red line of British troops drawn up two deep in battle array on the Plains of Abraham, so named after an old royal pilot named Abraham Martin.

The Defeat of Montcalm.
Montcalm was fairly stunned by the audacity of Wolfe's move, but confidently turned out with twice the number of Wolfe's force to wipe his adversary off the map. Wolfe ordered his men to hold their fire till the enemy were within forty yards. The French advanced steadily. "Fire!" ordered Wolfe. A solid sheet of flame leaped from the British ranks. The French line wavered before the terrible shock. A second volley brought havoc among Montcalm's men. Then, placing himself at the head of the Louisbourg grenadiers, Wolfe led the charge, which bore down upon the French with irresistible force. A shot wounded Wolfe in the wrist. A second struck him, and then a third in his breast stretched him prone. Officers and men rushed to their fainting commander. His eyes were closed and his breath came feebly.

"They run!" shouted some one. "Who run?" exclaimed Wolfe, opening his eyes and half springing up. "The enemy," came the reply; "they give way everywhere!"

"Then God be praised," said Wolfe, sinking back, "I die in peace." In fifteen minutes the fight was over, the French utterly routed. Montcalm received a mortal wound from which he soon died. Quebec fell five days later and Canada passed out of the hands of the French forever.

Scarcely less notable a man and leader than Wolfe was Montcalm. A brave man, a kindly gentleman, an efficient soldier, it is probable that he would have saved Quebec and his own life had he not relied upon men who proved false to their duty.

The remains of General Wolfe are interred in the ancient palace of Greenwich, England, and a memorial to his name is erected in Westminster Abbey. The ashes of Montcalm lie in the church of the Ursuline Convent at Quebec. Champlain is buried in the old basilica of Quebec and his tomb is familiar to thousands of American tourists.

Reynolds Would Muzzle Press.
Mayor John E. Reynolds of Philadelphia began his long threatened reprisal against the newspaper criticism of his administration by bringing action for criminal libel against Editor Van Valkenburg of the North American, together with three associate editors and three cartoonists whose pictures in that paper had offended the Mayor. Reynolds' objection to the editor and eight cartoons were submitted in evidence. In that editorial the North American had criticized the order of the Mayor that the police power be used to prevent the Law and Order Society from interfering with the criminal resorts of the city. After a brief hearing the accused editors and cartoonists were held in bail for trial.

Popular Pulpit

PAID AT GOD'S EXPENSE.

By George Clark Peck, D. D.
Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things which are God's.—Luke XX, 25.

Not to pay Paul by robbing Peter, nor yet to pay Peter by robbing Paul, but to discharge the debt of duty to both, such is the eternal equity of Christ's gospel. Commercial credence advises us to pay whichever creditor presses most harshly, whether Peter or Paul. Jesus commands us to pay both. The last thing that religion does for a man is to relieve him from any just obligation whatsoever. Rather, religion declares the sanctity of all duty; calls each disciple to royal citizenship in two worlds. I have heard of a lad who pilfered a few pennies in order that he might see the missionary total of his Sunday-school class. And there have been cases in which such was the revealing style of religious loyalty. Men ran away from all manner of human duties in order that they might fulfill the divine behest. The world was full of children of the Almighty who believed that they could discharge their full debt to heaven only by pouring contempt upon the sacred things of earth. In a host of sometimes naive fashions people used to pay Paul by robbing Peter.

I scarcely need to affirm that modern sentiment has swung to the opposite extreme. In this day men commonly pay Peter by robbing Paul. They are still at the business of robbing, but with a change in the victim. If the former generation shortened its business hours and sometimes its commercial honor in the interest of prayers, the present generation inclines to shorten its prayers for the sake of devotion to business. In the words of the scripture, Caesar is paid at the expense of God.

Faithfulness is not an arc of a circle. It is rather a whole circle. No man is quit of his obligations to the butcher by paying his grocer's bill. Nor can we meet God's claim by being merely generous in spirit, tolerant toward sinners and good natured in the domestic circle. Commercial upright-ness is no better substitute for neglect of God than a one-sided cultivation of God is an excuse for crooked business dealings. To be truly Christ-like, an endeavor to meet all his claims, to pay Paul without robbing Peter, to render unto Caesar all his due tribute, yet not to fail of the part due God.

The financial secretary of a certain society made a practice of carrying the society's books down to his place of business. And he earned his special salary as secretary during those hours in which he was supposed to be earning the salary paid him by his business employers. I doubt if he were guilty of any intentional dishonesty, but I have never understood how one man can earn two salaries at the same time and for the same time; how he can justly rob Peter to pay Paul. But the world is full of men and women who thus earn double salaries. Some of them steal a man's time to earn God's wages; but a vaster throng of them are taking God's time to earn man's wages. Paul must be paid, hence they rob Peter in order to pay him. What a pity that a man should spend so much time making his fortune that he should have no time left to make his soul!

THE WORTH WHILE WAY.

By Henry F. Cope.
"I have fought the good fight, I have finished the course, I have kept the faith."—II Tim. iv, 7.

It is a splendid thing, at the end of life, to be as certain of having done the right thing all along as you were confident of intention to do it at the beginning. Seldom is life's review as satisfactory as its prospect was inspiring. Long before its end we begin to see ways in which we might have done better, and to us all there must often come the grave question: What are the things most worth striving for in life? It is a headless life that never asks: Am I seeking the prizes really worth the gaining?

Every purposeful life gains some prize; the puzzling question is as to which are the most desirable—the permanently valuable. Popular opinion points to riches and honors; but experience warns of the price to be paid for them. It would be folly to pretend that they go always to the most worthy. You do not have to look far at any time to find the microscopic man with the magnificent fortune. Often the richest man is the poorest kind of a man. At any rate it is certain that you cannot pursue that prize with single-minded purpose without the sacrifice of almost every other desirable thing.

Then, eric conscience, choose character; make that your end. But a man stops to count the cost. While it is not true that one cannot be rich both in character and in cash, the instances are sufficiently few to make them look more like exceptions than rules. Piety is not established by poverty, neither does it insure against it. They who seek character regard adversity and prosperity, ignominy and honors but as incidents on the way, the goal alone is to them essential. One world of thought brands as a failure the life that leaves no legacy of things, while yet another is equally sure that success is to be measured by treasures of the soul alone. Who will show us the right way?

A concrete answer comes from one of the world's wisest and best. Paul, mighty in manhood, died poor and in prison; but he died embracing the course that had such an end. In review he saw that the way had been right. He might have taken many other ways. So potent a personality would have found prosperity in any of them. But he deliberately chose the way of service for spiritual things; he accepted

the hardships, loss, privations, pains and death, and rejected the possibility of easy wealth and fame. At the end, having tasted all the bitterness of the way, he commends it to his young friend Timothy. The path of service for humanity, the fight against sin and wrong, the stewardship of faith and truth and right, these, says he, are the worth while things in life.

But was Paul right? Is any life patterned after his Master's, any life that counts the inner joys, the glories of service, the rewards of character as supreme, and so misses the treasures for which the many strive, a success?

Let history answer. Is it fame we seek; there were a thousand famous, mighty, successful men in imperial Rome when Paul, from his prison, wrote these words. Well might they have despised the poor prisoner had they even heard of him. Yet who today remembers the name of one of these great ones? And who is there has not heard of and honored that poor, condemned prisoner? Even much more is all this true concerning the lowly man of Nazareth.

Let our own hearts answer. Is it riches we seek; what is all prosperity without peace of heart? Can money ever lay comfort, content, or sympathy? Money is to be measured by its earning power, the interest accruing to it, and the things you hold in your hand depend on the riches of your heart. Think you not this would be the better place and life the wealthier for us all if all were seeking the things unseen, truth and right and holiness, love and service, seeking to see their God and to serve their fellows? That would not mean a race of mystics; it would mean more manhood, less mammon; more wealth and fewer fortunes. Deep in all our hearts we know this is the best way; its intangible prizes alone give permanence; its supreme reward is charity, the soul, the one asset we can carry from this world and the one legacy which it is safe to leave to others.

COMMERCE AND CHRISTIANITY.

By Rev. E. S. Storrs, D. D.
Text.—"Go ye therefore, and teach all nations."—Matthew xxviii, 19.

Yes, our missionary work assists commerce. This is not our first work, but it is a work which goes on with all the propagation of the gospel over the earth. For commerce and the gospel are in harmony in this, at least, that the aim of each is cosmic, is earth-embracing; and, it may be said, of commerce, as of the wisdom of God, that she "layeth the beams of her chambers in the waters and walketh upon the wings of the wind." There is no tribe so recent or so ancient, no tribe so remote or so degraded, that the Gospel does not seek it and that commerce will not gladly reach out for access to it. They go together.

The home of commerce is on the liquid lands that separate yet unite and encompass the continents; the horizon of commerce is the rim of the planet and nothing less; and commerce and Christianity go together, Christianity helping commerce. Not that our missionaries go out for that purpose—they do not barter life for gold. They give life freely, that men who they did not know, of another language and another race, may by and wear the immortal crown. But wherever their errand is, and wherever their teaching is felt, there the way is opened for a wider commerce. Intensity of conviction carries them where the commercial world cannot gladly follow, but would not heed. Who opened Africa, of which we heard this morning? Moffat and Livingston, Christian missionaries. Who opened the interior of China? Christian missionaries. Who were first in Guinea and New Zealand in the Navigator Islands, now famous in the world as Samoa, in the cannibal islands of the Pacific where shipwrecked crews were slaughtered and eaten? Everywhere Christian missionaries; and the commercial agent follows.

I shall not see it; many of you will not see it; but I believe that the child in his now born who will see the time when commerce and Christianity, equally earth-embracing in their aims, and advancing in majestic harmony, shall possess the whole earth; when the ships of Tarshish shall be foremost, as in the prophetic vision, in bringing their sons from afar, their silver and their gold with them, to the city of the Lord our God; when "Holiness to the Lord" shall be upon all the balls of those swift horses of the modern commerce whose race-course is the ocean, whose goal is the world, when the iron feet, when the revolving wheels of every railway and of every steamship shall have the living spirit of truth and of grace without them; when the trumpets of commerce which are wakening the world on every barbaric shore to new ideas, to new aspirations after wealth and culture and liberty and law, shall carry to all those tribes the message of the angel over Bethlehem, shall carry the mighty story of the Son in the world, shall carry the great argument of the Pauline epistles, shall carry the final prophecy of the New Jerusalem descending out of heaven from God, and becoming on the earth a tabernacle in which God shall dwell with men, God hasten the time and unto Him be all the praise.

SHORT METER SERMONS.
Self-mastery is half of all morality. Life without difficulties is but death. Many a man who acts smart is dead to smart for it.

It takes a tender heart to do the really hard things. You never have to dun a man who owes you a grudge.

Everybody expects everybody else to set good examples.

Hard words seldom make an impression on soft people.

Women who talk most usually mean what they don't say.

The desired haven is not reached by sailing before the wind.

The experience a man buys is always delivered a little too late.

The only harmless fools are those in the hands of the undertaker.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1388—Earl of Douglas killed at the battle of Otterburne, Northumberland.

1409—Edward IV. defeated the Lancastrians at Barnbury.

1554—Queen Mary of England married to Philip of Spain.

1603—Coronation of James I. of England.

1609—Battle between Champlain and the Indians in Essex county, New York.

1657—The first Puritans arrived in Canada.

1661—Schenectady purchased from the Indians.

1689—Forces of William III. defeated by adherents of James II. of Killcraikie.

1764—Treaty of Oswego, making peace with Pontiac.

1771—A British and Colonial fleet sailed from Boston for the conquest of Canada.

1722—New England colonies declared war against the Indians.

1758—Amherst and Wolfe captured Louisbourg.

1793—Crown Point abandoned by the French on the approach of the British.

1794—English took Ticonderoga from the French.

1762—Moro fort, at the entrance to Havana harbor, stormed by the English under Admiral Pococke.

1773—The city of Guatemala laid in ruin by an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano.

1780—Rocky Mount, a British post on the Catalinas, taken by the Americans under Gen. Sumner.

1780—The department and secretary of "Foreign Affairs" created by act of Congress, but changed to the department and secretary of state soon after.

1804—The American squadron began the siege of Tripoli. The New York State Society of the Cincinnati decided to erect a monument to Alexander Hamilton.

1806—Buenos Ayres taken by the British.

1818—Duke of Richmond became Governor of Canada.

1821—San Martin proclaimed the independence of Peru.

1828—Gilbert Stuart, American portrait painter, died in Boston. Born in Narragansett, R. I., Dec. 3, 1755.

1830—Charles K. of France suspended the liberty of the press.

1832—Lisbon surrendered to Dom Pedro.

1838—Bolivian troops entered Lima.

1852—Hudson river steamer Henry Clay burned near-Yonkers, with loss of 52 lives.

1854—The cholera made its appearance in the Massachusetts State prison at Charlestown.

1856—Robert Alexander Schumann, composer, died. Born June 8, 1810.

1868—Territory of Alaska organized. Military government ceased in Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida.

1870—Benjamin Nathan, a wealthy Hebrew citizen of New York, found murdered in his home; the mystery of the crime never solved.

1877—Statue of Richard Cobden unveiled in Bradford, England.

1883—Capt. Matthew Webb drowned in attempt to swim the Niagara whirlpool rapids.

1884—The Imperial Federation of Great Britain and Her Colonies formed in London.

1889—Insurrection in Honolulu.

1897—United States Congress passed the Dingley tariff act.

1898—City of Ponce, Porto Rico, surrendered to the Americans. The American troops advanced on Ynaco, Porto Rico. Prince Karl Otto von Bismarck, German statesman, died. Born April 1, 1815. Pugnacious, Nora Scott, totally destroyed by fire.

1899—Gen. Heuseraux, ex-president of Haiti, assassinated by Ramon Caceres. Final sitting of the Peace Conference of The Hague. Reciprocity treaty between France and the United States signed.

1900—Russians captured the forts at Newchwang.

1901—Free trade between the United States and Porto Rico proclaimed.

1907—The foundation stone laid for the Carnegie Palace of Peace at The Hague. Edmund W. Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama, died. Born July 6, 1821. Japs assumed control of Korea.

Other Harshful Food Advertisers.
Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says that the poison squad experiments have shown that both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda should be excluded from foods as being injurious to digestion and to general health.

Miners Uphold Unionism.
The convention of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver reaffirmed its allegiance to the principles of industrial unionism and to aid in the solidifying of the working class.

Texas Expels Mexicans.
A secret investigation of the operations of the so-called juntas in Texas which have directed the uprising in northern Mexico has resulted in the arrest of the leaders, and they have been ordered out of the State and their headquarters closed up.

A thousand people of Chester, Pa., where the strike of the street car men is still on, attacked a car which breakers were working under the supervision of a special officer of the company. The latter was severely injured and the president of the union was held for court.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The Weekly Review of Chicago Trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:

An extending use of money in investments and buoyant security markets reflects the better tone which now characterizes improving business conditions. Crop reports continue to be uniformly encouraging, and sustained profitable returns impart a more cheering outlook for the industries.

Further recovery is made clear by wider demands for finished products, additions to active capacity and hands employed. There is also a further sign of strength in the volume of payments through the banks, the daily average being now 9 per cent above that during June.

It is notable at this time that new demands in the leading productive lines come forward more freely, and there is a disposition to increase furnace and steel outputs, while there is also favorable consideration given to plans for heavy construction.

A large number of factories run closer to their capacity, especially in rails, wire, farm implements, furniture and footwear. Much building work is now hurried, and there are more mercantile structures and extensions contemplated, thus strengthening the demand for future consumption of lumber, quarry products, plumbing materials and structural iron.

The markets for the principal raw materials maintain the recently noted recuperation, and the improved absorption of supplies imparts a healthier tone to commodities.

Weather conditions proved exceptionally helpful in leading retail lines, and at no time hitherto have stocks of summer merchandise been so satisfactorily reduced.

Bank clearings, \$218,318,636, are 5.1 per cent over those of the corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 35, against 30 last week and 29 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 8, against 10 last week and 3 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Good crop reports, the advance of the season and growth in confidence as to the trade outlook are reflected in reports of moderate enlargement of future buying at a few large centers, notably in the West and Southwest. Industrial lines, too, have been benefited by evidences of revival in demand and the number of idle operatives has been reduced as a whole.

Still the progress making is of a very conservative kind, curtailment of industry is still a marked feature and small orders for immediate shipment largely make up the volume of business doing by jobbers.

Retail trade is fair as a whole, being stimulated by price reduction, but, though complaint of stocks not moving rapidly come from some cities, and collections show little if any improvement. Best reports come from the central West, Northwest and Southwest and the excellent outlook for the cotton crop makes for a better tone of advices from the South.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 23 number 293, against 298 last week, 150 in the like week of 1907, 171 in 1906, 107 in 1905, and 174 in 1904. Canadian failures for the same period number 24, against 27 last week and 24 in this week last year.—Bradstreet's Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.85; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$7.75; sheep, choice, \$3.00 to \$4.65; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 75c to 76c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 77c to 78c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$13.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$10.50; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 20c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 72c to 82c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$6.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2 white, 70c to 80c; oats, No. 2 white, 59c to 60c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 75c to 77c; oats, No. 2, 50c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.85; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 80c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.70; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 70c to 80c; oats, No. 3 white, 63c to 64c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 75c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.11; corn, No. 3, 77c to 78c; oats, standard, 59c to 60c; rye, No. 1, 78c to 80c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 70c; pork, mess, \$13.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$7.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.30; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$7.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 83c to 84c; oats, natural white, 63c to 66c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 18c to 21c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 77c to 78c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 58c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 74c; clover seed, \$7.00.

Some Clean-Up, \$3,500,000.
The first report of the annual spring output of the Nonne gold workings places the total at \$3,500,000.

Proposed Telephone Merger.
President Hubbell of the Consolidated Telephone Company at Buffalo has confirmed the report that arrangements are complete for the combination of all the independent telephone companies in one \$160,000,000 concern. It is rumored that the Bell company is the interest behind the merger.

Potters Against Child Labor.
The Brotherhood of Operative Potters, in their recent convention at Atlantic City, passed resolutions condemning child labor and urged the fixing of the age limit at 16 years.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY

The Haymarket riot in Chicago occurred on May 4, 1886.

Helen Hunt Jackson is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs.

Twenty-five high school principals in Kansas are women. They are said to do their work so well that no one has ever suggested putting men in their places.

There is never a man in the year when the Bank is entirely without snow. In the hottest July and August weather snow is to be found even at a considerable distance from the top of the mountain.

Twenty-five men interested in the navigation of the air, have formed the Aero Club of California at Los Angeles. The purpose of the club is to obtain suitable grounds for experimental ascents and maintain repair and construction shops.

A residence of at least five years is required to qualify an alien for naturalization. No matter how long a man may have been in the United States, two years must elapse between the date of his declaration of intention and his admittance to full citizenship.

To meet the deficit in the budget the French Minister of Finance suggests the doubling of the licensing fees of vendors of absinthe. This taxing of the "green peril" will, it is thought, be popular; the minister anticipates that it will bring him in \$2,000,000.

Adeline Genée is a Danish girl, who made her debut as a dancer at Copenhagen when she was 17 years of age. She then went to Berlin to dance at the Grand Opera House, and afterward to Munich. She is considered to be one of the most graceful and accomplished dancers in the world.

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