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E. N. HUNT
150 Dundas Street.

LOVE AND LUCRE

The appearance of Cheditafa was quite as miserable as that of poor Mok, but his countenance was much more intelligent, and his English, although very much broken, was better even than Makas', and he was able to make himself perfectly understood. He spoke briefly, and this is the substance of his story:

About the middle of the afternoon of the day before a wonderful thing happened. The Rackbirds had had their dinner, which they had cooked themselves and they were all lying down in their huts or in the shadows of the rocks, either sleeping or smoking or telling stories. Cheditafa knew why they were resting; the Rackbirds had no idea that he understood English, for he had been careful to keep this fact from them after he found out what sort of men they were—and this knowledge had come very soon to him—and they were all resting before him. He had heard some of the men who had been out looking for Mok, and who had come back early that morning, tell about some shipwrecked people in the cave, and he had heard that the Rackbirds had made plans which had been made for the attack upon them during the night. He also knew why he and his fellows had been cooped up in the cave in the rock in which they lived, all that day, and had not been allowed to come down and do any work.

They were lying huddled in their little cave, feeling very hungry and miserable, and whispering together, for if they could not make any noise one of the men below would be likely to fire a load of shot at them—when suddenly a strange thing happened.

They heard a great roar like a thunder, which came from the higher part of the ravine, and peeping out, they saw what seemed like a little valley, but in a second they saw it was new rock, but water, and before they could take two breaths it had reached them. Then it passed on, and they saw only the surface of a furious and raging stream, the waves curling and dashing over each other and reaching almost up to the floor of their cave.

They were so frightened that they pressed back as far as they could get, so fearful were they that the water would dash in upon them. But the raging flood roared and surged outside, and none of it came into their cave. Then the sound of it became not quite so loud, and grew less and less, but still Cheditafa and his companions were so frightened and so startled by this awful thing, happening so suddenly as if by magic, that it was some time, he did not know how long, before they lifted their faces from the rocks, against which they were pressing themselves.

Then Cheditafa crept forward and looked out. The great waves and the roaring water were gone. There was no water to be seen except the brook which always ran at the bottom of the ravine, and which now seemed not very much bigger than it had been that morning.

But the little brook was all there was in the ravine except the bare rocks wet and glistening. There were no huts, no Rackbirds, nothing. Even the vines and the bushes which had been growing up the sides of the stream were all gone. Not a weed, a stick, not a clod of earth, was left, nothing but a great rocky ravine, washed bare and clean.

Edna Markham stepped suddenly forward and seized the captain by the arm. "It was the lake," she cried. "The lake swept down that ravine!"

"Yes," said the captain. "It must have been. But listen; let us hear more. Go on," he said to Cheditafa, who proceeded to tell how he and his companions looked out for a long time, but they saw no Rackbirds, and they saw no living creature. It would be easy enough for anybody to come back up the ravine, but nobody came.

They had now grown so hungry that they could have almost eaten each other. They felt they must get out of the cave and go to look for food. It would be better to be shot than to sit there and starve.

Then they devised a plan by which they could get down. The smallest man got out of the cave and let himself hang, holding to the outer edge of the floor with his hands. Then the other man put his feet over the edge of the rock, and left the hanging man take hold of them. The other two each seized an arm of the second man and lowered the two down as far as

they could reach. When they had done this, the bottom man dropped and did not rise again. Then they tried to pull up the second man, for the fall would have been too great for him.

After that they had to wait a long time, while the man who was left went to look for something by which the others could help themselves down. The ladder they had used having been carried away with everything else. After going a good way down the ravine to a place where it grew much wider, from the walls lower, he found things that had been thrown up on the sides, and among these was the trunk of a young tree, which, after a great deal of hard work, he brought back to the cave, and by the help of this they all scrambled down.

They hurried down the ravine, and as they approached the lower part, where it became wider before opening into the little bay into which the stream ran, they found that the flood as it had grown shallower and spread itself out, had left here and there various things which it had brought down from the camp-bits of the huts, articles of clothing, and after a while they came to a Rackbird quite dead, and hanging upon a point of projecting rock. Further on they found two or three more bodies strangled, and later in the day some Rackbirds, who had been washed out to sea, came back with the tide and were found upon the beach. It was impossible, Cheditafa said, for any of them to have escaped from that raging torrent, which hurled them against the rocks as it carried them down to the sea.

But the little party of hungry Africans did not stop to examine anything which had been left. What they wanted was something to eat, and they knew where to get it. About a quarter of a mile back from the beach was the storehouse of the Rackbirds, a sort of cellar which they had made in the hill. As the Africans had carried the stores over from the vessel which had brought them, and had afterward taken to the camp such supplies as were needed from time to time, of course they knew where to go, and they lost no time in making a hearty meal.

According to Cheditafa's earnest assertions, they had never eaten as they had eaten then. He believed that the reason they had been left without food was that the Rackbirds were too proud to wait on black men and had concluded to let them suffer until they returned from their expedition and the Rackbirds could be let down to attend to their own wants.

After they had eaten, the Africans went to a spot which commanded a view up the ravine, as well as the whole of the bay and there they hid themselves and watched as long as it was daylight, so that if any of the Rackbirds had escaped they could see them; but they saw nothing, and being very anxious to find good white people, they started out before dawn that morning to look for the shipwrecked party about whom Cheditafa had heard the Rackbirds talking, and with whom they hoped to find their companion Mok, and thus it was that they were here.

"And those men were coming to attack us last night?" asked the captain. "You are sure of that?"

"Yes," said Cheditafa. "It was last night. They not know how many you are, and all were coming."

"And some of them had already been here?"

"Yes," replied the African; "one day before, three went to look for Mok, and they found his track and more track, and they waited in the black darkness and then came here and they heard you all sleep and snore that night. They were to come again, and if they—"

"And yesterday afternoon the lake came down and swept them out of existence!" exclaimed Mr. Cliff.

CHAPTER X.

When Capt. Horn had heard the story of Cheditafa, he walked away from the rest of the party, and took his gun upon the ground, still carefully holding his gun. He now knew that the great danger he had feared had been a real one, and far greater than he had imagined. A systematic attack by all the Rackbirds would have swept away his single resistance as the waters had swept them away and their camp. As to parley or compromise with those wretches, he knew that it would have been a waste of time. They allowed no one to go forth from their hands to reveal the place of their rendezvous.

But although he was able to appreciate, at its full force, the danger with which he had been threatened, he could not immediately adjust himself to the new conditions. It had been pressed down so far that it could not easily rise again. He felt that he must make himself believe in the relief which came to them, and, turning sharply, he called out to Cheditafa:

"Man, since you have been in this part of the country, have you ever seen a band of Rackbirds here? Are there any jaguars or pumas?"

The African shook his head. "No," he said; "no wild beasts. Everybody sleep out of doors. No think of beasts, no snakes."

The captain dropped his gun upon the ground. "Miss Markham!" he exclaimed. "Mrs. Cliff! I truly believe we are out of all danger. That was—"

But the two ladies had gone inside, and he was not. They proceeded to the full the danger from which they had been delivered. Ralph, too, had gone. The captain saw him on his post of observation, jamming the end of his flagpole down between two rocks. "Hello," cried the boy, seeing the captain looking up at him; "we might as well have this flying here all the time. There is nobody to hurt us now, and we want people to know where we are."

(To be Continued.)

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

BREAKFAST—Pananas, Oatmeal, Welsh Rarebit and Eggs, Sliced Beef, Graham Cakes, Pancakes, Coffee.

DINNER—Vegetable Soup, Lamb Chops on Mushrooms, Stewed Potatoes, Baked Tomatoes, Stewed Cabbage, Cucumber Pickles, Raspberry Jam, Bread and Butter, Stewed Oranges.

SUPPER—Browned Potatoes, Rice Croquettes, Canned Peas, Cooked Tea.

WELSH RAREBIT.

Take a pound of fat and crumbly cheese—not strong-cut—but melt and place in saucepan on back of stove; add tablespoonful butter and a gill of rich milk; set pan in boiling water; stir until thick and smooth. Trim crust from slice of bread, toast evenly, moisten a little with boiled milk. Spread with cheese mixture. Serve with poached eggs.

Minard's Liniment cures La Grippe.

A sample of the snaps offered by Keene Bros. are high back, wood seat, cane seat chairs, 50 cents each. These are but a specimen of the snaps at KEENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

Ross and Dryden.

The Two Ministers Make Speeches at Strathroy.

At the Opening of the New Western Dairy School.

The Minister of Agriculture Makes an Educational Speech.

While the Minister of Education Tells Why Boys Leave the Farm—The School a Boon to Farmers of the Western District.

When Feb. 14 was selected for the opening of the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, the principal, probably, did not think of it being St. Valentine's Day. But the citizens of that thriving town, and more particularly the residents of the adjoining townships, showed by their presence and approval yesterday that they considered the establishment of a dairy school the most substantial kind of a Valentine, embodying, as it did, in a very practical form the good wishes of the Government establishing it and its regard for the interests of the profession of agriculture.

This is the third school of the kind to be established by the Ontario Government. The other two are situated at Kingston and Guelph. The building is a handsome two-story brick structure, and as large as the usual six-roomed city school. It stands in the southwestern portion of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the post-office. Like all other public works of the same Government, the building has been economically, rather than expensively, built, but at the same time it is a model of completeness and substantiality.

The school is under the direction of Mr. James Mills, M.A., LL.D., president of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and is the resident superintendent. He also lectures, and is instructor in milk testing. The instructor in the art of cheese making is Mr. Wm. Waddell, while Mr. H. Smith is the instructor in butter making, with Mr. Crealy as assistant.

The course is two weeks, and the capacity of the school is 30 students—15 in each of the departments. But a student may repeat his course, or take the other course, and may remain at the school until the art of scientific dairying is thoroughly acquired. Any person over 16 years of age is eligible for admission, and the course is free of charge, but a fee of \$1.50, which may remain throughout the session, from January to April, without an additional payment.

As Mr. Mills said yesterday, if the attendance warranted the school would be continued all the year round. There are 17 pupils at present.

A visitor is at once struck with the cleanliness of the institution and all connected with it. The dairy is free from so much as the white canvas suits and caps of the men and the aprons of the girls.

The basement contains a 20-horse-power engine that supplies power to the butter making machinery. All the manufacturing is done on the first floor. The butter department on the right contains three power separators, a Russian, with the capacity of 1,200 pounds an hour; an Alpha (De Laval), 2,500 pounds, and an Alexandria, 1,800 pounds capacity is also kept.

One hundred and twenty-five gallons of milk are used in the dairy daily. There are three receiving vats, with a capacity of 1,000 pounds each, a large vat for the maturing of cream, and a Curtis trunk churn of 100 pounds capacity. There is also a hand churn, a hand butter worker, and a hand butter worker in the same room.

The milk testing room contains two Babcock testers, and an oil test churn, with all the necessary appliances. Six hundred pounds of butter or milk are consumed daily in the cheese room. It contains two vats of 300 pounds capacity each, a curd sink and cheese press, in which six cheese makers are at once engaged. The upstairs are located ladies' and gentlemen's sitting rooms, lecture hall, superintendent's office, lavatories, cloak rooms and other indispensable aids to student comfort.

Thirty was the hour set for the opening speech yesterday, but for a couple of hours before the school was fairly besieged with visitors. They examined and looked carefully into the processes of the dairy, and saw the manufactured cheese, and also caught a glimpse of that fabled article of which the story books say the moon is made—green cheese. This, however, was not a real cheese, but a mass of cheese pressed into the press and placed on shelves to mature. The school has been in operation since Jan. 22, and the 17 students who have already availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the course were at their posts.

Although the roads were heavy, the attendance was large, including the Strathroy council in a body—Mayor Smith, Reeves Gill and Grey, Councillors Graham, Armstrong, Healy, Hamby, Meekison, Birden, Lindsay, Marshall and Robinson; and Wm. and Mrs. Ruple, L. H. Smith, Dr. A. and Mrs. Thompson, W. Whitehead, W. and Mrs. Dryden, W. and Mrs. Geddes, Jas. R. and Mrs. Geddes, Miss Geddes, Rev. Jasper and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. T. M. and Mrs. Fothergill, Jas. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. J. O'Neill, W. H. and Mrs. Stepler, Miss Gordon, A. Stevenson, Mrs. Iverson, D. B. Baskerville, J. Dickson, W. J. Seed, W. Traver, John and Mrs. Leard, W. H. and Mrs. Murray, L. R. Richardson, H. Owens, John and Mrs. Hodgson, Joseph and Mrs. Butler, H. Brock, H. Nicholson, D. Vary, J. C. and Mrs. Scott, H. Ruple, F. L. and Mrs. Harrison, H. D. and Mrs. Johnson, Jas. and the Misses Nobe, Geo. Orchard, Geo. Ashwell, Thos. Mrs. and Mrs. Douglas, Harry C. Brittain, J. W. Baskerville, A. E. Kidner, J. Wilton, Mrs. James Thompson, W. T. Smith, Miss Woodbury, Thos. and Mrs. Dunsmore, Miss Herbert, W. A. Thompson, G. Prangley, Mrs. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay, J. J. Richardson.

Adelaide—Wm. and Mrs. Ireland, John McPherson, Geo. Buttery, Albert and R. Brock, John Morgan, David and Fred Rapley, Wm. and Mrs. Ruple, Ira Downer, E. Morrow, Charles

Ruple, Thomas and Jas. Bogue, J. A. and Mrs. Douglas, Arch. and Dan Campbell, George and Mrs. Thompson, S. Demaray, E. Maxlowe, J. Hickey, D. J. and J. A. Gibson.

Caradoc—Henry Brown, G. and Mrs. McQuigan, A. P. Wilton, Wm. and Miss Coupland, D. Letch, James and Mrs. Ferguson, Henry and Miss Brown, Geo. Bend, D. Lamont, A. Lamont, John and Mrs. Buttery, W. R. and Mrs. Snellgrove, J. P. Grigg, W. Young, Frank

Linton. Metcalfe—J. W. and W. S. Sifton, Joseph Ireland, Henry Gough, W. S. Calvert, W. H. Sutherland, T. F. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve Lewis, Miss Lizzie Didd.

Kerwood—W. A. Armstrong, G. S. Hull, George Langford, Loftus and Richard Truman, R. and Mrs. Galbraith, C. Johnston.

From other places were noticed Rev. H. C. Speller, Sarnia; Mr. Emma Carwell, St. Catharines; W. Eastman, Lucan; W. Murdoch, London, D. C. Ross, Delaware; H. C. and Mrs. Lockwood, Delaware; J. S. Pearce, J. W. Wheaton, Robert Robertson, and Sherin Camerone, London.

Mr. Mills occupied the chair, and in opening remarked that the dairy schools were the only institutions which have to rely entirely on their own merits. Students were legislated into the higher branches of other classes of education and prospects of high salaries acted as incentives which were lacking in the dairy line. If they had such inducement to their students it would work a revolution. As it was they had to coax them to come. Mr. Mills urged those present to support the school, and advised them as milk makers to have a special interest in the most important specialties was dairying.

After speaking of the strong efforts put forth by Hon. G. W. Ross to secure the school for Strathroy, the mayor of the town, R. P. Smith, who briefly extended a warm welcome to the visitors of the day.

"We view this institution," said he, "as a matter of education to the community, and not only to this community, but the whole section of the surrounding country." (Applause.)

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was the next speaker. He was given a right royal welcome, and made a capital speech in reply. He began by congratulating the citizens of Strathroy and surrounding country, the auspicious opening of the school, and the industry of the dairy school, which was a source of pride to the dairy school for Strathroy or experimental farm for the Western District. There was no need for winking, he said, as the Ontario Government was not given to humbugging.

"And," said he, "it will not be many years before the people of this country will know when the Minister of Agriculture speaks of opening a school in Algoma or Strathroy, it is going to be done." (Applause.)

Briefly he compared the conditions for dairying in our forefathers' time, and the vast improvements of the present day. No business man would now do business as he did in the olden times—and neither was it to be expected that an agriculturist man should be a better man than a business man. He said that what satisfied their fathers should satisfy them. Because their fathers traveled in a certain beaten path they must travel the same way now. I need not hesitate to tell you that I do not believe in this doctrine, and the changes that have taken place in these other lines of business have taken place in reference to agriculture, and the agriculturists of the present must change with it or get lost and left behind. There is no other way out of the difficulty." (Hear, hear.)

Touching on the need of industrial education, Mr. Dryden said: "But we need more than merely intellectual education if we are to accomplish all that we should in the education of the country. There must be industrial education as well."

He was in mistake introduced as the Minister of Education. While he did not want to lay claim to the honors of that position, so ably filled by Mr. Ross, he intimated that he did not mind being referred to as the Minister of Agricultural Education. (Laughter.)

"If the farmers are to take a dignified position in the world," said he, "there is only one way—a better education for the farmer, and a better education with the nations of the world. Whether you think it or not, we are and we have got to keep up with it. And we have won the first heat at Chicago." (Laughter.)

The farm of 100 acres, which is the same relation to the dairy as the public schools did to the general education. The colleges at Strathroy and Kingston were the high schools, while the college was the university of the agricultural profession. The speaker related several instances where a scientific knowledge of farming secured some dairymen 3 or more cents a pound for butter than their neighbors who were content to do as their parents did before them.

"There's millions in it," exclaimed Mr. Dryden, in a burst of enthusiasm, as he explained that 10,000,000 pounds of butter are produced in the Province each year. An improvement in the make, if it only brought 1 cent a pound more on the average would mean a million dollars more than is going to the dairymen. And the same argument applies to butter. This would mean a little more luxury, a little more comfort in every home in the country, and a little less hardship. (Applause.)

"The present school is not intended to teach people how to run a factory, or how to run a creamery, but to help the young men and women who have dairy work to do at home. The best of the first to come here, and those people who need the education most are those who do not come. It does not cost you anything."

In conclusion, Mr. Dryden said: "Accept the education which we give you. Adopt the newer methods. You have intelligence enough yourself to decide. Then we will go forward hand in hand and make this country what we know it can be made—the foremost among the industrial nations of the world." (Applause.)

Mr. Ross was accorded a boisterous welcome, and forced to speak from a chair near the door, where he could be heard by his constituents. He thronged the hallways, as well as by the speaking took place. Mr. Ross mentioned that the event was the first of its kind that he had attended, and that he enjoyed the change very much. He referred in a very complimentary manner to the chairman, Mr. Mills, and said that he was glad to hear the Minister of Agriculture make an educational speech. He assured them, amid laughter, that he (Mr. Dryden) was the best Minister of Sir Oliver Mowat's Government, and next to himself the best member.

"The present has been kind enough," said Mr. Ross, "to say that I was anxious to have this school established here. I was; for this reason: That being brought up on a farm in this county myself, and knowing the people that I thought more of than the

farm we worked too long hours, and we did not have any holidays. You could drive a boy on a farm so as to deprive him of a great deal of the pleasure of working. There is not much relaxation given to the boys. A farmer plods and plods, and feels that it is necessary for the boys to do it. Try and give the boys a holiday. Let them hitch up the horse once in a while and take a drive with the girls. The people of the county of Middlesex, thought it was due to them that the best facilities for an agricultural education should be placed at their disposal. I saw that if we could only plant an agricultural dairying school here we were planting it in a soil where the intelligence of the people will bring it to maturity." (Applause.)

Mr. Ross said that nothing was too good for the farming people of Ontario as regards education, and deftly pointed out that agricultural education consisted of skill, and skill brought success.

"Why do so many boys leave the farm?" asked Mr. Ross. "Ask the reasons. One is that at the present time farming is not very productive, and many boys on the farm know very well that their father cannot get a farm for each of them. So some boys leave. The farmer says, 'I will give the farm to John, the oldest boy, and let the others choose a profession.' You cannot afford to buy farms for all of them."

"Because farms are not very productive."

"Thirdly, it is believed that in various other pursuits of life there is more enjoyment and more comfort. I don't think farm life is made as comfortable as it might be. When I was on the farm, I thought above all, farmers should endeavor to impress upon the children that they are independent, and that no other life gives so much relaxation and independence than the farm. We all think today that if we could only alternate rest and labor and production and education, we might add much to the pleasure of the farm, which, after all, is the backbone of the country." (Cheers.)

Mr. Ross spoke of the demand for good dairy products in England.

"Old John Bull can't be fooled at all," said he, "either as to what he eats or horses to drive, and if we want to get into his markets we must give him something good."

"The scientific problems of farming make wealth, and it is but to demonstrate the scientific problems that this school is established here."

What had been done in dairying as regards experimental farms and schools of instruction, had also been done in the growing of grain. Encouragement was also given to swine breeders and sheep growing associations, and when a thorough idea of the advantages of agricultural education had been acquired farming would be regarded with that respect which is due to the honorable occupation which it is.

In conclusion Mr. Ross referred with a feeling of pride to the high standing earned by the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and said that from the dairy school would go out many who will be loath to leave the farm because of having acquired such a superior education and having been taught to see that there was a delight and satisfaction on the farm. (Applause.)

W. H. Taylor, M.P.E., North Middlesex, predicted a successful future for the school, and a marked improvement in the dairying of Western Ontario as a result of its establishment.

Mr. Robert Brown, ex-reeve of Metcalfe, and Mr. John Morgan, ex-warden of Middlesex, both spoke in a similar strain, and the meeting dispersed after votes of thanks had been tendered to the speakers.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

In Canada and Across the Border.

Points from the Weekly Statements of R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's.

New York, Feb. 13.—Bradstreet's weekly review says: The general business situation throughout the country does not meet anticipations, and, except at a few cities, remains dull for the season—in most instances disappointingly so. Improvement in demand and prices is confined to hides, leather and boots and shoes, which are conspicuous in the short list of staples, for which prices are higher. Features of the situation are the resulting from unfavorable weather east and in the central west, reaction in prices of iron and steel, further complaints by woolen manufacturers, an outlook for more idle woolen machinery, a smaller total of bank clearances, continued stiffness, maintenance of high rates for loans, notwithstanding the favorable inferences drawn from the heavy over-subscription to the government bond issue, and restricted production of pig iron.

The total number of business failures reported throughout the United States this week is 381—an exceptionally large number, the gain, as compared with last week, being 43.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

New York, Feb. 13.—The weather still hinders business, and closeness of money continues, owing to the prolonged inaction of Congress, but confidence increases. The January export of the principal products increased, except for corn, and were, in value, \$59,797,193, against \$59,030,900 last year. Pig iron has not advanced. Bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburgh. The coke output is a shade more reduced. Copper is a shade firmer at 10½, while tin and lead are not active and unchanged. The demand for boots and shoes is still disappointing. Several factories have closed, and few are making full time, belief in lower prices still prevailing, although further reductions have been made in most lines, amounting since Jan. 1, to 6 per cent. Textile work shows little change. Sales of wool have been small for two weeks of February—9,320,700 pounds, against 10,260,550 pounds last year, and 12,502,550 pounds in 1893; but higher prices abroad, sustained by heavy shipments of goods to this country, incline holders of wool here to make no concessions, so that manufacturers have the more difficulty in meeting competition. Wheat has declined three-quarters of a cent, with western receipts 3,022,906 bushels, while Atlantic exports for two weeks have been only 3,639,195 bushels, against 2,721,544 last year. Corn is a shade lower, and both pork and lard a little lower.

IN CANADA.

Bradstreet's says: The condition of general trade throughout the Province of Ontario and Quebec appears to be unfavorable. Sales are slow, and collections discouraging. The long list of business failures is continued, and Dominion banks are curtailing credits.

The favorable features of the business situation are that there seem to be small stocks in the hands of dealers and the absence of inflation. General trade seems to be improving in Nova Scotia, where the country roads are in excellent condition. Bank and Labrador codfish are lower, owing to importations from Newfoundland. The All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

PILLS NEVER HAVE, NEVER CAN, DISSOLVE URIC ACID OR OXALATE OF LIME, WHICH are solids and cause Kidney disease, Bright's disease, Gravel, Rheumatism, etc.

A LIQUID Medicine must be used as a Solvent.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE, a scientific and time-tried remedy for all Kidney and Urinary Diseases, dissolves Uric Acid, Oxalate of Lime, etc., and expels these poisons from the system.

"A SINGLE FACT OUTWEIGHS A THOUSAND CLAIMS."

\$19,206,000 this week—about 15 per cent. more than last week, and more than 20 per cent. in excess of the corresponding total a year ago. In the second week of February, 1894, the total was \$15,100,000, and in 1893 it was \$18,000,000.

One of the largest weekly totals of business failures ever reported for the Dominion is that for the current week—70—as compared with 60 last week, 39 in the second week of February, 1895, 47 in 1893, 44 in 1894 and with 43 in 1892.

THOSE MAGIC RAYS

Lend Their Light for a Difficult Surgical Operation in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 13.—The woman patient at Grace Hospital, whose foot was submitted to the cathode rays in search of a hidden needle, was successfully operated on yesterday morning. The first photograph showed the interior structure of the foot, but no trace of any foreign substance, Thursday night Mr. Wright, of the University, made another photograph. Yesterday morning pointed out to the hospital surgeons exactly where the needle was located. The surgeons operated at the point indicated, and found that Mr. Wright and his photograph were correct.

It was Mr. Wright, it will be remembered, who, with Dr. McLellan, made the important discovery of taking instantaneous photographs by the Roentgen process while experimenting with the cathode rays on Tuesday last at the University.

PROBABLY A HOOSIER HOAX.

Plot to Lynch the Alleged Murderers of the Bryan Girl—Three Thousand Men to Take Part.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 13.—A special from Muncie, Ind., says: "A letter received in this city yesterday disclosed a plot to lynch Scott Jackson, alias Walling, William West, and the Caskor brothers, who are accused of being implicated in the Bryan murder. It says that at least 3,000 men will take part. There now live in Muncie three families who formerly resided in the moonshiners' district of Kentucky and West Virginia. They are members of the moonshiners' organization, which, it is said, have over 3,000 members. One of these men received a letter instructing them to come to Kentucky to take part in the lynching. The letter stated that the mob would be furnished with Winchester rifles; also that a paper had been secretly circulated in Newport, Ky., and 1,500 men had signed it, signifying their willingness to join the moonshiners. It was further said that unless the murderers were taken to Kentucky a mob of 4,000 would bear down on the Cincinnati district, and Lynch the men."

METHODIST MISSIONARIES FOR JAPAN.

Toronto, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the Methodist Foreign Mission Executive, held Thursday under the presidency of Dr. Carmichael, Rev. John Scott, D.D., of Berlin, and the Rev. A. C. Bowden, B. D., of Halifax, were appointed missionaries for Japan. The Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Sherbrooke, was designated as secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Henderson, of the Mission Rooms, subject to his acceptance of the position, the appointment to take effect at the end of this conference year. The Rev. E. Crumphy will return from Japan in the early part of the month of June. This is the first case of hydrophobia in the city in 30 years.

Growing Prevalence of Bright's Disease.

Bright's disease shows itself usually in depression of spirits. Life loses its zest. Efforts bring an early fatigue. There is loss of appetite; listlessness; sleep fails to refresh. There may or may not be pain in the region of the kidneys. It is not only astonishing, but alarming, the extent to which this disease is seizing the ablest men of the country. The deceptive nature of the trouble is almost akin to that of consumption. Our dearest friends are carried off with it before we are aware of the nature of the disease. The one salvation is to find the system of the trouble at its inception. This is being most successfully accomplished by South American Kidney Cure, a medicine that will cure any case of Bright's disease that has not already signed the death warrant of its victim. It is a medicine that most completely rids the system of those elements that go to constitute this disease, working distinctively on the kidneys.

NOTICE—If you want good and proper work done to your watches and clocks, without pretense, take them to R. C. Thornhill's, 402 Talbot street, who has had over forty years' experience. All work guaranteed satisfactory, because he understands cylinders, duplex, chronometers, striking repeaters, levers, Swiss, English or American.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co.

- Egg Plums, - - - - - 10c
- Extra Fancy Silver Prunes, 12c
- Fancy Pitted Plums, - - - 15c
- Choice Pitted Plums, - - - 12½c
- Fancy Evaporated Peaches, - 10c
- Fancy Apricots, - - - - - 15c
- Fancy California Prunes