

Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this: "About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. Kern, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Ontario High Court.

A Warm Debate Upon the Subject of Division.

Creeting From Ohio - California High Courts-Full Attendance.

TUESDAY MORNING. Mr. Harry A. Collins, H. C. R., pre-

sented his annual report soon after the session opened. During the year, 5,249 members were added to the roll, and the membership in Ontario alone counts have been established, 23 by the Supreme Court, 36 by officers of the High Count,.

The High Chief Ranger presented the following recommendations, which had submitted to him by the Past High Chief Ranger: That organizers be allowed a fixed sum for expenses; that they be given a small salary; that the salary be supplemented by a portion of the charter fee and a portion of the initiation fee of all members that they may secure for courts with a membership under 30; that definite districts be assigned them, and that they report fully once every two weeks; that bonds to the amount of \$200 be given by all deputies engaged in organ-

The financial standing of the society had been materially improved by the legislation of last session, and they had further reduced the liabilities by the payment of a loan of \$1,000. The H. C. R. expressed his opinion on the question of dividing the High Courts, and after mentioning that 142 homes had been visited by death during the year, he closed with an eulogistic reference to

Dr. Oronhyatekha. The High Secretary's report was also presented and referred. The statistics given in it were largely covered by the H. C. R. in his address.

Letters of greeting and regret were rad from Judge Wedderbum, Supreme Counsellor of the order, New Brunswick, and from P. S. C. R. Botterell, Greetings will be sent to the High Courts of Ohio and California, now in session.

This afternoon's session began at 2 o'clock. The programme included the reception of the Supreme Count officers, then an address from the London court to the High Court, and an address by Mayor Little. TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The High Court resumed work at about 2:30. Many new delegates had arrived by the morning trains, and they were retired to the ante-room, where the court degree was conferred by the P. C. H. R., Rev. Alex. Macgil-

Minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed. On the roll being was proposed for three courts. called, the following officers answered to their names: H. C. R., H. A. Collins, Toronto; P. H. C. R., Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, Parkdale; H. V. C. R., Rev. R. McNair, Carleton Place; H. Sec., James B. Halkett, Ottawa; H. Treas., Atwell Fleming, Toronto; H. Phys., Dr. Tennant; H. Coun., A. H. Backus, Aylmer; Inspector, C. C. Whale, Toronto; H. Chap., Rev. S. Acheson, Kippen; H. J. S., Thos. Lawless, Parkdale; H. J. W. W. J. Kirby, Toronto; H. S. B., George E. Challes, Toronto; H. J. B., W. H. Wardrope, Hamilton; H. Mar., R. A. Harrington, Chatham; H. Cond., W. J. Niddrie, M.D., Creemore; H. Mes., James Stokes, Deseronto; H. A. Mes., A. H. Wickware,

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183 Dundas Street.

At a Bargain.

subordinate degree, and the H. C. R. answered a number of questions that were put to him, re the changing of date of High Court meeting from August to October, etc. In answer the H. C. R. claimed the high standing committee

had full authority.

Boutonniers, the gift of the local courts, were distributed to the mem-

The Supreme Chief Ranger, Oronhy-

atekha, accompanied by a number of Supreme Court officers, then paid an official visit to the court, and being introduced by the P. H. C. R., they were received with the royal salute. H. C. R. Harry Collins gave the officers a hearty and eloquent welcome, and invited the supreme officers to the platform. In a speech of considerable length, the Supreme Chief acknowledged the cordial welcome given himlleagues, reviewed the rise and Order of ters, and congratulated Ontario High Court upon the appearance of its representatives, and the healthy condition of its finances. He predicted that Ontario would have 200,-000 members when the Supreme Court meets in Toronto. He further predicted the surplus would amount at that time to \$3,000,000, and drew a bright word picture of the future of the order. All Ontario might be proud of the wonderful growth of the order since its High Court meeting was held in London some fourteen years ago. Referring to his own services, he claimed as his highest reward the approbation and esteem of his brother Foresters.

At the conclusion of his remarks a deputation from the London City Council. consisting of Mayor Little and Ald. Powell, was admitted, and, being introduced by High Counsellor A. L. Backus, were given a most hearty and

cordial welcome. Mayor J. W. Little addressed the meeting, giving the Foresters the freedom of the city, and expressing appreciation of the visit of so large and in-

fluential a body of men.

Ald. A. B. Powell, a brother Forester, also welcomed the High Court, and in a short but spirited speech, paid a high compliment to Dr. Oronhyatekha, and also to the order, whose good work in the interests of insurance he could not too highly commend.

H. C. R. Collins replied in humorous strain and gracefully acknowledged the kindness of the deputation, which then withdrew, amidst the singing of "They Are Jolly Good Fellows" by the court. Bros. Henry Pratt, Alex. Aikman and W. Tackaberry, representing the nine courts of the London Foresters, were Further Proceedings of the next introduced by Bro. Backus, and were given a hearty reception, to which they responded gracefully.

Bro. Pratt, who read the address, also invited the court to participate in a promenade concert, to be given at the rink in honor of the Foresters' visit. The H. C. R. accepted the invitation on behalf of the court, and intro-

duced that veteran Forester, Bro. Aikman, chairman of the concert committee, who joined in the general welcoming carnival. A telegram of fraternal greeting was

read from the High Court of Ohio, in reply to the one sent this morning, and was received with cheers. COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The committee on new business reported against biennial sessions; in gret at the retirement of High Secretary Halkett.

Discussion followed, the Chief taking the floor and declaring the committee had exceeded their duties. He moved that the report be referred back to committee, with instructions to complete their work. some legal quibbling as to procedure, the motion carried.

DIVISION OR NO DIVISON. High Counsellor A. H. Backus, chairman of the special committee appointed at Peterboro last year to consider the question of division of the High Court, reported. He reviewed the case and explained details. The report favored division into two High Courts of the present Ontario High Court. Bro. Backus proceeded to advocate the

adoption of the report.

The Supreme Chief Ranger moved that the report be received and referred to the special committee, of which he is chairman, to report tomorrow

morning. Dr. Thompson, of Toronto, rose to a point of order, that the report be received before it be referred.

The chair ruled that the point was which was lost by a large majority. Points of order flew thick and fast. and a dispute on parliamentary practice followed.

original motion referring to special committee be struck out.

The report was declared received. A motion was made to discuss it clause by clause, and an amendment carried that the portions of the report dealing with the principle of division

Dr. Thompson gave his reasons for action. He suggested as an alternative to division, the consolidation of the small courts. He made a strong appeal against increased expenses and

extravagances. It was moved that a division into four courts take place. An amendment The Supreme Chief explained the pocition of affairs, and the court enthu-

siastically aplauded the idea of no The discussion then became general. Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, P. H. C. R., advocated the principle of division. Rev. Mr. Courtney, of St. Thomas, delivered a telling speech against division in opposition to Bro. Preston and

The Supreme Chief advocated division, and indulged in some sharp crossfiring at Bro. Courtney, who had taken occasion during his speech to rap the Chief over some of his earlier utterances during the day.

G. F. Marter, M.P.P., addressed the court in favor of division. It was after 6 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 9 o'clock Wed-

WEDNESDAY MORNING. Cout opened in due form about 9:15. The number of delegates at opening was small, some of the brethren not having returned from the promenade concert. However, before routine business had been finished, the City Hall was well filled.

A telegram containing fraternal greetings from California High Court, now in session, was read. The Supreme Chief entered and was received with applause. He was followed by the P. H. C. R., who introduced a number of new delegates. Bro. Wilson appealed for the ruling

of the credential committee on the appearance of two delegates from Court Oliver, having only 25 members. The question raised a storm. After hot discussion the matter was settled in accordance with the motion, which Bro. Preston seconded. DIVISION QUESTION.

amendment to the amendment, seconded by G. F. Marter, in favor of three High Courts, in accordance with

Supreme Chief . moved

Perth; Auditors, W. S. Milne, Toronto, and J. S. R. McCann, Kingston.

The court then took up work in the subspicious decrease and the H. G. B. Wentworth, Wellington and Grey, with a recommendation that all the surrendered territory be divided into two High Court jurisdictions, with the eastern county lines of Ontario, Muskoka, and Parry Sound and the southern and eastern boundary line of the Nipissing district as the boundary line between the High Court of Central Ontario and the High Court of Eastern Ontario."

In support of his amendment the Supreme Chief spoke at length, claimdng the division to be in the interests

of the order. Another lengthy discussion took place, in which the pros and cons were thoroughly threshed out. Dr. Oronhy-ateka withdrew his amendment, and the court proceeded to ballot on the question of division."

Before the vote the committee on credentials reported on the point raised by Bro. Wilson as to the dual representation of Court Sir Oliver, Toronto. Bro. W. R. Preston was given the seat by the committee, as against Bro. Collins. The report was adopted.

In taking the ballot, the roll was called, and the only High Court officers voting against division were Bros.
Wardhope and Tennant. It was slow
work, but much amusement was taken out of it by the members, especially when some the delegates, having two votes, voted half and half, one yea and One ingenue explained his one nay. dual vote by saying he voted once for himself and once for the court, but he failed to state which was yea or which nay. With the exception of Hamilton, the large city courts voted yea, but when the boys from the concessions were heard from it was a procession of "noes." Strange are the names of lodges and courts, but when the roll call arrived at "No Surrender," the "noes"

concluded they had it.

While the ballot was being counted, the Supreme Chief submitted a telegram from the High Court of Ohio to this effect: "High Court of Ohio unanimously ob-

ject to amendment by McElfresh. (Signed) Tanney, H. C. R.; Sowley, H. The motion referred to was a California High Court motion to amend the constitution, so as to take away

from the Supreme Court its residence in Canada, and also the clause making it necessary for four principal officers of the Supreme Count to reside in Can-Upon motion of Dr. Oronhyatekha it

was unanimously resolved to telegraph Ohio, indorsing their action, and also pledging Ontario High Count to follow the same line. A motion was passed, making the first order of business after noon ad-journment the election of officers.

NO DIVISION. The result of the ballot gave 237 nays to 153 yeas, thus defeating division by a majority of 84.

FINANCE. In the absence of Bro. Barlow Cumberland, chairman of finance, Bro. J. C. Morgan, read the committee's report.

THE PROVINCIAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Flattering Remarks on This St. Thomas

now numbers over 30,000, with 651 favor of payment of necessary expenses in Surance paper devoted to the cause ried us to a brutal excess wholly uncourts Sixty new counts have been of delegates, and also expressed rethe issue of Aug. 31 of the Provincial ask how it is that our lads, nurtured Provident Institution of St. Thomas. in preparatory institutions that When such congratulatory remarks free from the traditionary brutalities emanate from an American news- of the English public schools, develop paper, as given below, it shows the on the green field so much of the spirit faith in which this prominent Assess- and manners of the prize-ring. The ment System Society is held: "The love of sport is more universal with Provincial Provident Institution, of the English than with us; everybody St. Thomas, Ont., the head and front wants to share in it, and the English of the 'assessment system,' is main- public would not be satisfied as we are taining a proud position in the respect of the insuring public of the Old Dominion And well it may, for with safe and liberal plans its affairs have been administered with energy and care along safe lines and to the complete satisfaction of all with whom it has been brought in contact. The continued low mortality rate experienced proves the conservatism with which the medical department is supervised and puts some meaning into the motto 'Quality before Quantity.' Nevertheless, quantity is not lacking; the new business thus far written averages \$60,000 per month more than that obtained a year ago, and the year will close with over \$3,000,000 in carefully selected new business surnot well taken, and he put the motion, passing all previous records. The agency force of this company has been greatly extended and has never been in better condition, while the public more than ever are recognizing Several motions were made, and it the company's worth and rewarding it was finally carried that the lost motion with deserved patronage. The reserve be reconsidered. The reserve fund is keeping adequate pace with It was carried that the words of the the increase in size. At this writing more than \$500,000 has been distributed by the Provincial Provident Institu-tion in settlement of its death losses, which large sum has been paid with promptness and an absence of quibblng in keeping with its honorable business methods."

MISS, MISTRIS, MADAME.

The prefix of Madam (i. e., to the surname) as a title of respect, and which was applied to gentlewomen and to untitled ladies of wealth and good social position during a portion of the reign of Charles II., and the whole of that of his five successors, was doubtless of French origin, and probably owed its introduction into this country to Louise de Querouelle, who as maid of honor, came over with the King's sister, the Princess Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, in 1670, and was afterward one of that monarch's mistresses, and by him created Duchess of has met with its use in manuscripts of the above date, he remembers no instance of its occurrence prior to 1690 in the large number of parish registers examined by him in various parts of England.

With the accession of George III, (if not in some measure as early as 1745) the old English title of "Mistris," (Mris,) formerly applied indiscriminately to both married and unmarried ladies of quality, but, as regards the latter, then first used in its abbrevia-ted form of "Miss," (Mis,) appears to have again come into fashion; that of "Madam" being still, however, retained during their lifetime by many of its old possessors, so that we meet with its use here even so late as the early part of the present century, when our relations with the French under Napoleon I. probably tended to bury it in oblivion.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N.Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Com-plaint." Mr. Charles A. Smith, Lind-say, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache,

but these Pills have cured her." THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oila pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when ap-"That all after the word 'that' in the original motion be stricken out, and the following inserted therein, viz.: 'This High Court does hereby the court soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swelled the advertiser neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.

HORSE CARS AGAIN.

Number Two Committee Recommended a Clause

Which When Adopted by the Council Had This Effect-No Alternative.

A clause of No. 2 committee, which was adopted by the City Council on Monday night, will have the effect of causing the street railway company to tie up their electric cars this afternoon and put on the old horse car system again. The clause adopted reads as follows:

"That the street railway company be not permitted to open to the public or put in operation the electric street railway until the engineer has given them his certificate in writing, as required by section 12 of bylaw No. 916, respecting the London Street Railway

Company." When City Engineer Graydon received notice of the passage of the clause from City Clerk Kingston this morning he had no alternative but to notify the company. And when the letter of notification reaches Manager Carr this afternoon that gentleman states that the old horse cars will be seen once more on Dundas street. Owing to the condition of the pavement only two cars can be operated, one on each track, and the result will be slow transit with a vengeance.

The certificate in writing as required by the bylaw cannot be given until the pavement is completed, and the electric line itself in A1 shape. Permission, other than passive, cannot be granted to operate part of the electric line while the other part is being built. All must be in first-class condition, and even the poles must be painted.

We have a consignment of paint on the way from Montreal," said Manager Carr this morning, "and will soon be able to paint the poles and remedy

that part of the difficulty." If the letter of the law is absolutely enforced, horse cars will have to suffic for some time to come. The company have never received the city's permission to operate, but a tacit understanding has existed by which the company operated its cars. The council will probably take immediate steps to untie the engineer's hands.

ENGLISHMEN MORE GAY. Increased Love for Healthful Sports

and Exercise. All the English writers have said that Englishmen take their pleasures sadly (in contrast with the Italians), and all English history, moral as well as civic, shows a strain of vulgar brutality in what they are pleased to call the enjoyment of life. What I wish to say is that England is changing in both these respects. There is a visible increase of gayety, and there is less brutality in sports and social pleasures. We have boasted in America a superior sensitiveness and a shrinking from brutality of manners, but some of the later developments in our most civilized class have silenced this

The Guardian, of Boston, Mass., an of the Rugby game of football has carwith exhibitions of baseball furnished by professional players. The love of real sport is killed by the commercial spirit. Talk in all classes of society about sports, the space given to them in the newspapers, testify to the lively interest in all out-of-door games; not only in the great national races and gattas, but in the more privately played games of golf and cricket. Evbody, from the Cabinet Minister to humblest clerk, from the rich merthant to the poorest workman, plays ome sort of out-door game, or inulges, in some weeks of the year, in a sporting holiday. I have a fancy, ounded on some observations, that the English public generally know how to enjoy a holiday better than we do. The listless and melancholy aspect of

a Labor Day celebration with us is calculated to make one in love with steady work, merely for enjoyment. It may be said that the power of enjoyment of leisure has been extirpated by disease, and that this very incapacity shows the need of more holifor our people. In time we shall doubtless learn what to do with them. It is certain that the English of late years, notwithstanding the drawback of their climate, have increased their capacity for joyousness.—From the "Editor's Study," by Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for October.

An Ode to Columbus. The praises of Columbus, We often do rehearse, Sometimes in prose so stately, Sometimes in ringing verse.

Many a once mournful melancholy, morbid, miserable man sings the praise of even a greater discovery than that of Columbus. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery opens up a new world of hope and health to the sick. It cures tubercular consumption, which is simply lung scrofula-the active and dangerous development of a taint in the blood. Its blood-cleansing botanic principles specially fit it to cleanse the blood and prevent the formation of ulcers in the lungs and bronchial tubes. Portsmouth. But although the writer Liver complaint, skin diseases and scres are also cured by it.

Courtesy on one side can never last

A LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half-bottle cured me; I certainly be-lieve it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I Blotting paper is made of cotton rags

boiled in soda. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on: also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have

The best way for a man to get out of a lowly position is to be conspicuously effective in it.—Dr. John Hall.

In ordering goods, or in making inquiry concerning anything advertised in this paper, you will oblige the publishers as well as the advertisers by stating that you saw the advertisement in the

172 and 174 Dundas St.

Millionaires.

We are not millionaires, but milselves Methuselahs. We're not anxi-

We Must

dollar; and we're doing it. NEW YORK, PARIS and LONDON as in no other. There is style and elegance in our Hats and Bonnets Ontario.

DECLINE IN FARM VALUES. other dealers. Come and see.

We Make

Children's Hats a feature. The 1894\$133,329,630 styles for children are particularly taking, and the price figure makes them more so.

Fine Dressmaking

On second floor.



Annual Report of the Ontario

Bureau of Industries.

The Value of Rural Property Everywhere Declining.

Values-Cheese Factories and Creameries. The annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1894 has just been issued, and is a volume of 140 pages, giving an immense amount of varied information relative to the rural portion of the Province. A comprehensive statement of the chief phenomena connected with the weather, and the climate opens the report, and it proceeds to deal with the statistics of the crief crops grown. Much that appears in the report has already been made public, but a great deal of valuable information is published in it for the first time. One new table is a comparison of Ontario with the principal grain-growing States of the Union and with Manitoba in regard to the principal cereal crops. From it is shown the fact that in fall wheat Ontario in 1894 had an average yield of 21.2 bushels per acre, and for the last ten years an average of 20.1 bushels, and this was ahead of all competitors, Ohio coming next with 19 bushels for 1894 and 13.9 for the ten years, and Michigan with 15.8 for 1894 and 15.4 for the ten years. In spring wheat for 1894 Ontario stood fourth, her average being 14.6 bushels for 1894, and 15.2 for the past ten years. Manitoba ranks first in this, with a yield of 17 bushels for 1894 and an average of 19.5 for the ten years. Next came Wisconsin, with a yield in 1894 of 16.5, and in the ten years of 12.8, and the third was Iowa, with 14.8 bushels in 1894 and 11.9 in the ten years. In barley Ontario had in 1894 a yield of 22.6 bushels to the acre and in the past ten years an average of 25.5, as compared to 28.6 for 1894, and 23.8 for the ten years in Wisconsin, 24.9 for 1894, and 27 for the ten years in Manitoba, and 23.5 in 1894 and 23 for the ten years in Minnesota. In oats Ontario had in 1894 30 bushels per acre, and an average for the ten years of 34.2, and opposed to Illinois' 36.1 in 1894 and 32.6 for the ten years; Wisconsin's 32.3 for 1894 and 30.4 for the ten years;

tion of several pages of reports from various portions of the Province.
ONTARIO'S CHEESE FACTORIES. In the portion of the report dealing with the dairy interests of the Province, a new feature is a table giving the statistics of the 1,011 cheese factories operated in Ontaric in 1894. The figures are given by groups of counties, and are estimated from returns received from 656 factories. Lake Erie group there were 77 factories, making cheese worth \$661,921, with and average of 5,697 patrons, to whom \$542,132 were paid. In the Lake Huron group there were 57 factories making Monday last. Read it.

Indiana's 32.3 for 1894 and 27.1 for the

ten years, and Ohio's 30.3 for 1894 and

29.7 for the ten years. A feature of this

portion of the report is the reproduc-

\$482,580 worth of cheese, and with an average of 4,929 patrons, to whom \$383,751 were paid. In the Georgian Bay group there were 36 factories, making \$148,697 worth of cheese, and with an average of 1,781 patrons, to whom \$113,281 were paid. In the West Midland district there were 134 fac-tories, making \$2,004,396 worth of cheese, and with an average of 10,486 patrons, to whom \$1,682,828 were paid. In the Lake Ontario group there were 96 factories, making \$778,571 worth of cheese, and with an average of 5,934 patrons, to whom \$632,425 were paid. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa group MILLINERS. And we fancy it 186,021 worth of cheese, and with an will be a few years of profit-making on the basis we now mark our Mil-district there were 138 factories, maklinery before we become million- ing \$1,174,651 worth of cheese, and with inery before we become million-aires. We look away into the future; yes, on and on, until we picture our-selves Methuselahs. We're not anxiage of 46 patrons, to whom \$3,200 were ous to become rich. Something paid. In all there were 1,011 factories, better. True we must have a living, making \$9,441,247 worth of cheese, and with an average of 54,839 patrons, to but our greatest ambition is to do a whom \$7,931,022 were paid. In the past large trade, and there's only one twelve years the average has been 799 factories, making \$7,132,329, and with 43,763 patrons. Monthly statistics for the cheese factories are given, the remark being made that the milk is poorest for cheese making in June, and gains rapidly as the season goes on. producing the BEST for every ing returns furnished in 1894 by 38 public creameries, making butter worth \$224,605, the average price being 20.94 cents, and with the average number of are represented in our showrooms patrons, 2,814. There are 115 creameras in no other. There is style and les in all. A complete list is given of the creameries and cheese factories in

> An important part of the report is the portion dealing with farm values. An important table gives the detailed values of farm property in the various districts, the totals being as follows: Lake Erie-

1894\$105,898,751 894\$75,959,721 1894\$202,610,966 1893 205,633,361 Lake Ontario— 1894\$200,990,411 1893 ... 205,633,361 St. Lawrence and Ottawa— 1894 ... \$165,240,334 1893 59,607,637 Northern districts—

1894\$11,040,862 The Province-1894\$954,395,507 1893 970,361,070 There is thus a very general decline, which is remarkably general, and which totals \$15,965,563; the details being decreases of \$15,418,244 in farm land and \$4,523,250 in live stock, and increases of \$3,881,678 in buildings and \$94,253 in implements. Since 1888 the value of farm lands has declined \$67,-546,908, the decrease being very steady. although the cleared land increased from 10,539,557 acres to 12,292,610 acres Land and Live Stock Share the Decline of in that period. There are increases in farm buildings and implements, but no more than necessary to keep pace with the progress of clearings. The average value per cleared acre for buildings, implements and live stock was \$29 86 in 1894, as against \$28 63 in 1888. The value per acre occupied of the total farm property of the Province was \$41 42 in 1894, as against \$42 26 in 1893, the fall being general. The value

per acre cleared is \$29 86 in 1894, as against \$30 31 the year before.

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS. Figures of the values of live stock are also shown. In horses there were in 1894 a total of \$46,245,614 worth on hand, and of \$3,222,500 sold, as against \$50,527,472 on hand and \$4,004,524 sold in 1893. In cattle there were in 1894 a total of \$47,577,587 worth on hand and \$15,219,256 sold, as against \$47,718,025 on hand and \$16,671,021 sold in 1893. In sheep there were in 1894 a total value of \$8,606,671 on hand and \$2,552,267 sold as against \$9,016,118 on hand and \$2,-784,200 sold in 1893. In hogs there was a total of \$6,909,262 worth on hand and \$10,158,978 sold in 1894, as against \$6,-622,129 on hand and \$10,296,828 sold in 1893. In poultry there was on hand in 1894 a total value of \$2,208,518 and \$782,588 worth sold, as against \$2,187,158 on hand and \$783,695 worth sold in 1893 The total value of live stock on hand was \$111,547,652 in 1894 and \$116,070,902 in 1893, and the value of the stock sold in 1894 was \$31,935,589, as against \$34,-510,356 in 1893. A table on the value of live stock per head is added, showing that horses have decreased in value in every class, while the average price paid for horses sold during the year is \$77 compared with \$84 in 1893. Cattle have also declined in value in every class, the average price per head sold being \$34 46 as against \$36 12 in the preceding year. Sheep have also gone down in value in both classes, and the average price of those sold has been \$4 14 compared with \$4 52 in 1893. Hogs have not been an exception to the rule, as both classes have declined in value, and the average price per head sold is only \$9 86 compared with \$10 56 in the year preceding. The best average price per head for horses was paid in the Lake Ontario district; cattle and sheep realized their best values in the West Midland group, while hogs commanded the highest average price in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties.

A PRIEST IMPRISONED.

Genesee, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Rev. Father Charles Flaherty was this morning sentenced to seven years in Auburn prison by Judge Norton. This was the outcome of a second trial for criminal assault on Mary Sweeney a member assault on Mary Sweeney, a member of his parish.

Mystery Story on page 7. Begun on

You Can be a Living Picture IF YOUR FALL CLOTHES ARE MADE UP WITH FIBRE CHAMOIS Combined with a graceful stiffness which keeps a garment always in shape, it adds a comfortable warmth when put in coats, capes, or through the body of your waist. The Medium grade, . 20, is the best weight to use as a warmth producer in wraps. Light weight, No. 10, for sleeves and skirts, and Heavy weight, No. 30, for perfect satisfaction in collars, belts, lappels, etc.

Don't try/imitations, the Real Fibre Chamois comes in four fast colors with the name on every yard. Patented July 1890, March 1895. Graphica March Strains Show Strains