HER LAST DAY ON EARTH

Restoratives Frequently Administered to Keep Her Alive.

THE GERMAN EMPRESS' INTERVIEW

East Cowes, Jan. 21.—Dr. Thomas Barlow arrived this morning. He is one of the Queen's ordinary physicians, and not a specialist, as at first stated. He was summoned simply to relieve the strain of watching on the other two physicians.

Early this morning water beds were provided for the purpose of aiding to maintain the vitality of the Queen. These water beds are rubber mattresses filled with water at the desired temperature. These mattresses are placed on two bedsteads, placed side by side in the centre of the room, and each is covered with several sheets. The patient is lifted carefully from one of these to the other whenever the temperature of either mattress sinks took low.

Doors and windows are kept carefully closed, in order to preserve the virtue of artifical atmosphere. Oxygen is being continually released in the room from clyinders of compressed gas. It is denied that there has been any administration of pure oxygen directly to the patient's lungs. The only stimulants in use, with a single exception, have been brandy and champagne.

The only instance of a stronger restorative being applied was just before the visit of the German Emperor to the chamber of the Queen. The details of that interview, naturally, have been properly withheld, the only statement concerning it being that the Queen was partially conscious while her Imperial grandson was beside her.

The Queen saw Emperor William while under the influence of a strong restorative shortly after noon, and was quite able to recognize him. The effects of this powerful stimulant still remained to some extent at 6 o'clock this evening. The air in the sick-room is kept constantly charged with a large quantity of oxygen.

The number of visitors who called at the lodge gates to sign their names in the Queen's visitors' book to-day reached hundreds, and they came from all parts of this island, and from England as well.

Probably there never was such an assembly of newspaper correspondents as are now present here. Scores of correspondents arrived from the more distant points to-day. The attitude of all the authorities, towards the press is one of absolute reserve, in accordance with the Royal orders. The instructions date back more than six weeks, when the sad crisis was first foreseen.

The strictest orders were given out at Windsor early in December to conceal or deny the fact that the Queen was failing in health. The Royal household was completely realized, practically no knowledge of the truth transpiring until the eve of the Queen's sudden collapse on Friday. On the day previous to that it was thought that the Queen would live a month, inasmuch as there has been no cerebral symptoms beyond mental lassitude and a constant tendency to sleep. The stomach on some days failed to properly assimilate food, and the resulting weakness was the principal cause of formation of the blood clot on the brain, which was admitted, for the first time, in the bulletin issued today.

The Princess of Wales and the Princess Louise drove out for half an hour this afternoon. Reports as to the Queen's latest condition are that she is not so low as she was at 2 o'clock this morning, when all the members of the Royal family were summoned to her bedside, and it was believed the last moment was at hand.

ONLY A SHORT TIME.

Cowes, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1 a.m.—Another day in the Victorian era, now so rapidly drawing to a close, passed without any great change in the condition of Queen Victoria. The slight improvement, so frequently mentioned in the official bulletins, merely indicates a postponement of the inevitable. The end may be a matter of days, or only hours, but the members of the Royal family, who are now dragging out a weary visit at Osborne house, know that the question of the death of Her Majesty is only the question of a short time.

The most notable feature of yesterday was the satisfactory portion the Queen spent in consciousness, which she regained only in the afternoon and still retained at 10 p.m. Royalty at Osborne thus had a chance to recuperate from the terrible ordeal undergone during the early hours of Monday. The members of the Royal family were called to a room adjoining the Queen's bedchamber no less than four times yesterday morning, and were kept in momentary expectation of being summoned to witness the end up to half-past five. Her Majesty's physicians then had only a vestige of hope that they would be able to keep the Queen's feeble life in existence until the Prince of Wales arrived. To secure this result they resorted to the frequent use of brandy and champagne. These stimulants, used to an extent which only the greatest emergency justified, worked their process; and when the Prince of Wales and Emperor William entered the castle grounds at 11.30 a.m. they found the Queen a trifle better than had been expected.

The Queen's rally astonished no one more than her physicians; and when at four yesterday afternoon they heard her ask for chicken broth, their amazement almost equalled their delight. Privately, however, they build no false hopes on these fading gleams of what has been one of the strongest constitutions with which a woman was ever endowed.

A special train is held in readiness to convey the members of the Cabinet to Osborne at any moment. Thus far it has not been required.

HER MAJESTY DOES NOT SUFFER.

Medical science has employed and is employing its utmost resources to defer the finality, which it admits is inevitable. That these efforts have been successful thus far beyond their expectations, the physicians ascribe quite rightly to the superb resistance which nature, reinforced by the model life the Queen has always lived, is making. The average man or woman of her age would have succumbed at the first attack of the combined maladies, which are usually fatal within a few minutes, or hours at most.

The one element of satisfaction in the present situation is that the dying Queen suffers not at all. That is past, and there remains only a peaceful lingering on the borders of eternity before the spirit goes to its final rest.

It is the opinion of the physicians in attendance at the Queen's bedside that nature's powers of endurance are almost exhausted. The end is almost momentarily expected, but there may, of course, be yet another rally. The Queen's condition is fluctuating irregularly, and it is expected that when the end comes it will be in the nature of a sudden cessation of the heart's action due to the pressure of a clot of blood on the brain, which was referred to in the official bulletin issued at eleven o'clock this morning.

MAY LIVE UNTIL THURSDAY.

Cowes, Tuesday, Jan. 22, 5 a.m.—The Queen is expected to live until Thursday morning unless unexpected complications occur.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT.

Brussels, Jan. 21.—Feeling in Belgium as expressed in the newspapers is somewhat influenced by Belgian sympathy with the Boers. Nevertheless the Independence Belge joins with Great Britain in hopes for the recovery of the beloved sovereign.

The Etoile Belge says: "The Queen is dying from sorrow of the Transvaal war. It is a splendid ending of a splendid soul."

The Petit Bleu says: "Two years ago the whole continent would have shared in the British anxiety and sympathy. Now it is chiefly anxious to know how the Queen's death will influence British action in South Africa."

King Leopold is extremely anxious concerning Queen Victoria, for whom he entertains the greatest affection and esteem. All functions, dinners, and receptions have been stopped by the order of His Majesty, who may embark for England at any moment.

Rome, Jan. 21.—In Italy the greatest sympathy and interest are displayed. The King visited the British Embassy and afterward telegraphed the Prince of Wales.

The Pope said mass and prayed for the recovery of Her Majesty. He also sent the following message to Cardinal Vaughan:

"The liberal reign of the Queen, which has permitted the Catholic church to increase in the United Kingdom, will leave an indellible trace upon all Christian hearts."

Paris, Jan. 21.—The interest here is sensational, rather than sympathetic, and the anti-Britishism of the boulevards tinges most of the newspapers. The Temps says:

"Nobody will hesitate to affirm that the sixty-four years' reign of Victoria has been the model of a constitutional Sovereign. She incarnated the Empire, its unity, grandeur and traditions. She did not deserve to bear the burden of the aggressive policy of violence and disaster of a Chamberlain."

The Journal des Debats declares that the war has been a great sadness for the Queen, who was kept in ignorance of the facts. She did not deserve that this be added to her other griefs.

The yellow journals are as rabid as ever. The Patrie, for instance, says that during the Victorian reign the world has been deluged in blood and massacre.

THE SYMPATHY OF STRATHCONA.

London, Jan. 21.—W. T. Stead wired on Saturday:

"The Queen, for thirty years, has been the Nestor of the Empire and the flywheel of the State machine, influencing the direction of affairs to an extent but little realized. Loyalty to her is the centripetal force uniting loosely joined congeries of British republics called colonies. Her successor lacks experience, moral ascendancy and statesmanship. The consequences of the Queen's death are incalculable, but not immediate. Her loss would be irreparable."

Speaking from a colonial standpoint, Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, said:

"The Queen's serious illness will cause deep sorrow in every part of her Majesty's domains. Hope will everywhere prevail that our great Queen will soon be restored to her usual health. Her influence for good throughout the empire stands as one of the most marvellous and beneficent things in the modern political world."

Ian Maclaren telegraphs:

"The Empire will wait every day for tidings of the Queen. She belongs to each home. She is in every heart. Her illness will bind the Empire more closely together.

On Thursday the Queen had a stroke of paralysis. Since then she has been in a comatose condition.

MESSAGE FROM MINTO.

People of Canada Share the Empire's Sorrow.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—His Excellency yesterday sent a private message of sympathy to the Prince of Wales, and this afternoon, after the meeting of the Cabinet, the following cable was sent to Mr. Chamberlain: "In all parts of the Dominion of Canada her Majesty's subjects are expressing the great sorrow they feel at the serious illness of their much-loved Sovereign. Please convey to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and to the members of the Royal family, the assurance of the sincere sympathy of my Ministers and of the people of Canada with them in their great grief.

"Signed, "MINTO."

REGRET CABLED FROM OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—In nearly all the city churches yesterday prayers were offered for the Queen.

At the mass meeting in the Dominion church, Dr. Chapman said that he thought that the members of the congregation should send a cablegram of sympathy to Osborne House, sing the National Anthem, and pray for the Queen's recovery. The three suggestions were acted upon. The message sent was in these words:

"Eighteen hundred Christians assembled, all praying God bless the Queen."

Mayor Morris wishes that in the event of the death of the Queen the churches of all denominations will have their bells tolled, taking the signal from the bell on the City Hall tower.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Detroit, Jan. 21.— Mayor Maybury says he will call a session of the Common Council "should Her Majesty's illness result fatally. Queen Victoria has been a most estimable and wonderful ruler. Hers has been one of the distinctly marked characters of the notable century that has just passed away. The least we citizens of a friendly American city can do in event of her death is to pass some resolution expressing our sorrow and sympathy."

Although the ladies of the diplomatic corps have left their cards for the wife of the Turkish minister, none of them has ever been received by her and she has never returned any of the calls. Etiquette does not permit a Turkish woman of high caste to go visiting.

END OF THE WANDERING MINSTRELS.

The musical society which Tom Taylor christened the Wandering Minstrels has lately ceased to exist, says the London Chronicle. In many ways this body had a unique record. It gave the first concert in the Royal Albert Hall, and it was the first society to organize smoking concerts. These were originally held in a hall built by the late Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, behind his house on Sloane street, and they became so popular that they were the talk of London. This was partly due to the novelty of permitting smoking at high class musical entertainments, and partly to the distinction of the instrumentalists, the band mainly consisting of tilted amateurs. From 1881 the concerts were given at Grosvenor Hall, and here the members used to wait upon the guests, for the Wandering Ministrels were very hospitable; and not infrequently the last president, Sir Henry de Bathe, could be seen preparing coffee and opening soda water bottles for the visitors as vigorously as he beat the bass drum. During the forty years of its life nearly £17,000 was obtained by the society for deserving institutions.

Fair and Milder.

Probs.—Fine and cold. Wednesday, southerly winds; fair and milder again.

LOCAL NEWS

Petrie rink. Orchestra, to-night. Skating. Splendid ice

For the best ash-sifter in the market go to Rumford's. aw

Hockey sticks. Big stock of well seasoned, good quality, hockey sticks. Very cheap at Day's. d

The performance of the Slogan Jubilee Singers, Friday night, at the Opera house, has been cancelled on account of the death of Her Majesty the Queen.

Oranges;—We have a large stock of choice oranges ranging in prices from 15c. to 60c. a dozen at The Noted Tea Store and China Palace. J. A. McCrea. d

Owing to the very serious illness of Mrs. Dixon, wife of Ven. Archdeacon Dixon, the bell of St. George's church was not tolled when the news of the death of the Queen was received.

Pure Maple Syrup and Robertson's Scotch Marmalade at Robt. Mitchell's The Grocer. dw

Just think of it, a fine worsted suit made to order for $16, and a worsted pair of pants for $4, at Best, the tailor, Quebec street. d

Owing to the death of Her Majesty, the Queen, the dance at the Homewood Retreat is postponed till a later date

Mr. Robert Higham, caretaker of the Public buildings, soon after the announcement of the death of Her Majesty, received a telegram from the Chief Architect at Ottawa, instructing him to hoist the flag on the Post Office at half-mast till sunset, and continue to do so every day till sunset of the day of the funeral.

For the balance of this season we will give a reduction of 20% on carvers in cases. Have you seen the famous G.B.M. razor. G. B. Morris, Hardware.

American Collars, latest New York styles, balance of Xmas Neckwear reduced in price. A window full of hats, latest styles and prices, lower than any house in the trade. The Fit Reform Wardrobe.

Fancy assorted cakes, fancy pastry, buns, scons, etc., bread, the largest assortment, of superior quality, at Geo. Williams'. dw

Immediately on the receipt of the sad news of the death of Her Gravious Majesty Queen Victoria, flags were hoisted at half mast on the city hall, The Herald Office, and principal buildings of the city. The city hall is being draped.

Traveller's samples in sleigh bells. Buying bells in this way we can sell them cheaper than we could buying them in the regular way. You reap the benefit. See our stock. G. A. Richarsdon, hardware. d

A really good fountain pen is a luxury. Ours at $1.50 are good and warranted to work well. d2

Zero, 20 degrees below in the city, you can be comfortable buring coal from Cray's. We have all sizes, egg, stove, nut and pea, the best; prompt delivery. M. F. Cray, 140 Quebec street. dw

All Books for High and Public schools to hand at Day's Bookstore. d

MR. CHEEVERS DEAD.

Mr. M. Cheevers recieed the announcement to-day of the death of his father at Buffalo. The remains will be brought here to-morrow for burial.

THE WALKS ARE DANGEROUS.

Owing to the accumulation of ice on the walks they are in a very dangerous state. The authorities should see that the snow and ice is removed immediately a thaw comes. Here the walks are particularly dangerous. The citizens should either remove the ice or put ashes over it.

DEATH OF MRS McPHERSON.

The death occurred this morning of Mrs. McPherson, wife of Mr. James McPherson on the 1st concession of Puslinch. She was 78 years of age, and came to Canada in 1842, with her parents. Her father, the late Alexander McDonald, took up land opposite the now blacksmith shop at Aberfoyle. The deceased was a native of Argyleshire. The family consisted of five sons and five daughters. The eldest son, Donald, was killed twenty-five years ago by falling from a load of lumber by the wagon going over an embankment, and the load falling on him, within half a mile from home. The surviving members of the family are:—Alexander; on the McAstocker farm near Guelph; Archie, of Merlett, Mich., Angus, who has a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the old homestead; and Ronald of Ellis, Mich., Mrs. R. Clarke, Guelph; Ellis, of Michigan and Mrs. A. Scott, Preston. Her husband also survives her and is eighty-four years of age. The late Mrs. McPherson was a woman of sterling qualities, was well-known and highly respected in the community in which she lived.

SOUVENIR FOR THE BOYS.

A meeting was held in the Wellington hotel Monday evening to consider and decide what steps should be taken to show the citizens' appreciation of the good work done by the volunteers who have recently returned from South Africa. There were present Messrs. H. Lockwood, E. P. Hawkins, E. R. Bollert, A. F. H. Jones, T. H. Gemmell, R. E. Nelson, D. I. McIntosh, J. M. Struthers, J. F. Kilgour, W. D. Hepburn, J. A. McCrea, J. B. Powell, W. H. Jones, F. Hendley, F. Dowler, H. C. Schofield, J. Pequegnat, Dr. Stirton and Ald. White. Mr. Lockwood was appointed chairman and Mr. J. M. Struthers, secretary. After considerbale discussion it was moved by Mr. M. F. H. Jones, seconded by Mr. given by the city of Guelph to the citizens, are of the opinion that some suitable civic testimonial should be given by the city of Guelph to the citizen members of the South African contingent and that a committee be appointed to wait on the council at their first meeting and ask them to make a grant for that purpose and that a subscription list be opened to supplement the sum granted if necessary. The motion carried and the following committee was appointed to carry out the conditions named in the resolution: Messrs. H. Lockwood, E. P. Hawkins, F. Dowler, J. M. Struthers, R. E. Nelson, Dr. Stirton and A. F. H. Jones. Owing to the death of Her Majesty the Queen it has been decided by the reception committee to abandon the banquet and the sum to be appropriated for that purpose will probably be devoted to the fund to purchase suitable souvenirs.

"SHE WROUGHT HER PEOPLE LASTING GOOD."

Of the many poetic tributes offered the Queen during her long reign none equals in gracefulness and loftiness of sentiment the noble verses in which Tennyson dedicated to her his volume of poems published in 1851. Only in one respect have the words which he prophetically puts into the mouths of her people proved inapt, namely, "God gave her peace; her land reposed." The outlook in 1851, the year of the first great International Exhibition in London, was eminently peaceful; but it was shortly followed by the Crimean war, then by the Indian mutiny, by many a lesser war since, and finally by the terrible struggle in South Africa. So far as the personal attributes of Queen Victoria are concerned, her desire for her people's good, and the unbounded affection of that people for her, the poet's glance into futurity has been nobly verified.

Tennyson's memorable dedication, after some introductory, proceeds as follows:—

Take, madam, this poor book of song;
For tho' the faults were thick as dust
In vacant chambers, I could trust
Your kindness. May you rule us long.

And leave us rulers of your blood
As noble till the latest day!
May children of our children say
"She wrought her people lasting good;

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as mother, wife and Queen;

"And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet

"By shaping some august decree,
Which kept her throne unshaken still
Broad-based upon her people's will
And compass'd by the inviolate sea."

THE KING OF ENGLAND.

WELLINGTON'S COUNCIL

First Session of the Century Now in Progress.

MR. SPRINGER IS THE WARDEN

The new County Council held their first session at the County Court House this afternoon. A noticeable feature was the absence of many of the old faces which had been familiar in county affairs for years. Only three old members, Messrs. Hampton, Lang and Springer are back again. The new councillors are a progressive looking lot of gentlemen. Their experience has been gained in municipal politics where their ability has won for them a place at the county board. Ex-Warden, J. A. Henderson came down to see the election for warden, and to witness once more the old formalities before retiring from the scene of his labors as a county legislator. Mr. Henderson was a good man and he will be missed by his old comrades around the tables.

The council is composed as follows:

Division No. 1—James Laidlaw, jr., Peter McLean.

Division No. 2.—R. Lang, Daniel Talbot.

Division No. 3.—Thomas Dow, S. Springer.

Division No. 4.—Thomas Dryden, John McLellan.

Division No. 5.—James McEwing, W. J. Mulloy.

Division No. 6—J. Hampton, M. Heffernan.

Division No. 7.—Thos. Harrison, R Holtom.

Stephen Springer was the unanimous choice for Warden, and took office at his first duty was to inform the council of the death of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, whereupon an adjourhment was made for the day.

Last century's fancy goods on sale at Waters Bros. Go and get some real bargains. d-w

DEATH OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

The death of Mrs. Eli Cunningham occurred this morning, after an illness of two weeks from pneumonia. She leaves besides her husband, a family of seven children, to whom the sincere sympathy of all the friends of the family will be extended.

A GREAT MUSICAL TREAT.

On February 21st the Boston Ladies Symphony Club, which created such a splendid impression here two years ago will appear under the auspices of the Guelph Musical Society, the net proceeds going to the band fund. All who heard the Boston ladies two years ago will gladly bear testimony to their accomplishments. Aside from this the worthy cause which they are brought for will assure a large patronage.

MAKING SURE OF THE SPEED.

In a country town there was a certain liverystable keeper who would never let a horse go out without requesting the hirer not to drive fast. The other day a young man called to get a turnout to attend a funeral.

"Certainly," said the stabler. "But," he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man wanted the horse, "don't drive fast."

"Why, just look here, old fellow," said the somewhat excited young man, "I want you to understand that I shall keep up with the procession, if it kills the horse."

WORSE THAN THE GHOST.

Jimkins had a habit of keeping late hours, and although his better half made it uncomfortable for him at times, she failed to cure him of his nocturnal home-coming. At last she hit upon a plan to frighten him, and so when he staggered in one night at his usual hour he saw a white shrouded figure gliding towards him along the passage in the moonlight.

"Wh—wh—w—w—what's that?" chattered Jimkins.

"I am the family ghost," a sepulchral voice replied.

Jimkins heaved a sigh of relief. "Good gracious," he said, "how you frightened me; I was 'fraid 'twas the missus."

Then the band played the same old tune.

PORTLAND CEMENT STATISTICS.

From the Manufacturers' Record.

In 1880 this country produced only 42,000 barrels of Portland cement, but since that time the industry has grown steadily and rapidly, making the most remarkable gains during the last four years. It had not reached a total of 1,000,000 in any one year to 1895, but in 1896 the production amounted to a little over 1,500,000 barrels, advanced to 2,677,775 barrels in 1897, added more than another million barrels in 1898, and jumped to over 5,650,000 barrels in 1899.

GERMAN CENSUS QUESTIONS.

In the Berlin census papers the following are the blanks which have to be filled up: Christian and surname —; masculine or feminine —; married, single, widowed, divorced—; married people, year of (last) wedlock —; born on —, in the year—; birthplace —; in what neighborhood —; for those born out of the present Prussian Staatsgebiet, native land —; since when in Berlin —; occupation, profession, position —; religion; mother tongue —; under German, or what law —; any defects, blind in both eyes, deaf and dumb, etc., —; was the defect at birth or later?— With regath to children in the first year of life, with what is the child at present (Dec. 1) nourished, if with mother's or wet nurse's milk or animal's milk, or other food? Besides these questions, any one keeping a boarding house is requested to state: How many front windows in house? How many rooms? What is the rent of each? And how much is charged for board? Is there a bathroom? Also a pantry? What rent is paid by the boarding hourse keeper yearly? How much is made out of the boarding house? Those who are inclined to consider the British census papers a sufficient inquisition will after a perusal of these questions, surely be contented.

EVENTS OF HER REIGN.

How History Was Made During Victoria's Occupancy of the Throne.

Although Victoria's reign was essentially one of peace, it was in no sense an uneventful one. Here is a brief summary of the more important events directly affecting the British Government:—

1837-8—Rebellion in Canada.
1839-42—Afghan war.
1840—War with China.
1845—Repeal of the corn laws.
1847—Famine in Ireland.
1848—Chartist agitation. Small rebellion in Ireland.
1853-5—Crimean war.
1857-8—Great sepoy rebellion.
1859—Direct government of India taken.
1861—Expedition against Mexico.
1865—Fenian troubles.
1867—Reform bill passed.
1868—Expedition to Abyssinia.
1871—Disestablishment of the Irish church. Alabama claims settled.
1873—Growth of Home Rule League in Ireland.
1875—Suez canal purchased by England
1878—Russia checked in Russo-Turkish war. Cyprus acquired from Turkey.
1880—Beginning of the Irish agitation of the present.
1881-2—Trouble and fighting in Zululand.
1884—New Guinea annexed.
1887-8—Troubles in Africa.

During all these years Victoria's throne stood firm, thanks probably quite as much to her own good sense as to the constitutional form of the English Government. But during this period the governments of the world underwent more changes than perhaps was the case during the reign of any monarch of the modern era excepting that of George III, who was on England's throne during the French revolution, and the reign of Louis XIV a century and a half earlier. Here is a brief resume of the chief wars and political changes outside the British empire during Victoria's reign:—

1848—Louis Philippe overthrown. Second French republic established, with Napoleon III at its head.
1852—Napoleon III, by treachery, overthrew second French republic and established the second empire.
1859—Unication of Italy begun. War of France and Sardinia against Austria.
1861-5—Civil war in America.
1866—War of Prussia against Austria.
1867—Union of Austria and Hungary.
1868—Isabella, Bourbon Queen, driven from the Spanish throne. Provisional government established.
1869—Spanish regency under Marshal Serrano established.
1870—Franco-Prussian war begun. Downfall of second empire of France and re-establishment of third republic. Temporal power of the pope abolished and unification of Italy completed. Amadeo, son of the King of Italy, made King of Spain.
1871—Close of the Franco-Prussia war. German empire established.
1873—Amadeo abdicated Spanish throne. Republic formed.
1875—House of Bourbon restored in Spain, Alphonso XII taking the throne.
1877—War against Turkey by Balkan states and Russia.
1886—Queen opened Colonial and Indian exhibition. Burmah annexed. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury, proposed home rule and was succeeded by Salisbury.
1887—Queen's Jubilee celebrated. Queen sent Duke of Norfolk to congratulate the Pope on his ecclesiastical jubilee.
1888—Queen present at celebration of Prince of Wales' silver wedding. Fisheries treaty with United States rejected by senate. Osman Digna defeated near Suakim.
1889—British collision with Portugal in Southeast Africa. Samoan conference with United States and Germany.
1890—Portugal yielded to British demands. Treaty with Germany defining spheres in Africa and ceding Hellgoland to Germany. Protectorate of Zanzibar assumed
1891—Queen reviewed French fleet. Osman Digna completely defeated.
1892—Duke of Clarence died. Agreement with United States to arbitrate Behring sea sea fisheries dispute. Gladstone succeeded Salisbury as Premier.
1893—Queen opened Imperial institute. Home rule bill introduced. Bering sea arbitration award against America. British East Africa Company defeated King of Matabeleland.
1894—Queen formally inaugurated Manchester ship canal. Prince Edward of York born June 23. Rosebery succeeded Gladstone as premier.
1895—Salisbury succeeded Rosebery. President Cleveland sent message to Britain regarding Venezuelan boundary dispute.
1896—Queen received Li Hung Chang. Queen on Sept. 23 had reigned longer than any former British sovereign. Britain granted American demand for Venezuela arbitration. Jameson raid. Kitchener occupied Dongola.
1897—Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrated. Senate rejected Anglo-American general arbitration treaty. Autonomy of Crete declared by powers. Grand Duchess Tatiana of Russia, Queen's thirtieth grandchild, born. Revolt of Indian hill tribes on Afghan frontier.
1898—Two cent postage went into effect between Britain and colonies.
1899—Dervish force surrendered. Venezuelan arbitration award a compromise. Transvaal declared war Oct. 11; colonies rallied to support Britain. Agreement with America and Germany for partition of Samoa.
1900—Queen welcomed in Ireland. International expeditions occupied Pekin. Punitive expedition against Ashantees. Australian colonies formed commonwealth of Australia. Transvaal and Orange Free State annexed.

AN ACTIVE ADMIRER.

Chicago Record.

"Joppo is a good friend of mine."

"How do you know?"

"Every time I sing in society he starts the spontaneous applause."

ROBBED BY HIS CREDITORS.

"I haven't half enough money to pay my debts."

"Well, I'm worse off than that; I paid mine, but it took every cent I had."

WATERED.

Philadelphia Press.

Markley—Yes, I'll dispose of my property in Swampsmere at a sacrifice. It cost me $3 a foot.

Starkley—What'll you sell for?

Markley—I guess I'll have to sell for about $1.50 a gallon.

EXPLAINED.

Washington Star.

"Did you say that 'business before pleasure' is your motto?" asked young Mr. Doolittle's father.

"Yes, sir."

"I'm. That explains why you work from 10 to 12 o'clock each morning and pass the remainder of the day playing golf."

RATS LIKE SWEET POTATOES.

A veteran provision dealer is authority for the statement that nothing will draw rats like sweet potatoes. They seem to be able to smell this toothsome vegetable from afar and will come in droves wherever sweet potatoes are stored. In proof of his assertion this dealer said that he never kept potatoes in his cellar with other vegetables, but placed them up in a dry loft. Having a large cold-storage chest in his cellar he had previously tried the experiment of placing a basket of sweet potatoes inside, and although the rats could not puncture the walls they did gnaw the woodwork of the chest, trying to get at the tubers.

To Japan Tea Drinkers

We will send a free sample package of pure uncolored Ceylon Green Tea on receipt of post card with name and address

"SALADA"

Tea Company, 32 Young St., Toronto; 368 St. Paul St., Montreal.

What Attracts Them.

"It is perfectly natural," said one whose own business takes him about more or less, "that a man should be interested wherever he may be in things pertaining to his own business. I know I am in mine. When I strike a strange place, I like to go through the quarter where they carry on the business that I am engaged in and see how they run things in it there. But I have lately met with two illustrations of this sort of thing that seemed to me to be rather curious as well as interesting.

"Talking with a New York paint manufacturer about paint of a certain kind, the paint man said incidentally that he had seen paint of that color on walls in Pompeii. Oddly enough, the other curious illustration arose out of the same ancient city. A New Yorker engaged in the manufacture of lead pipe said, incidentally to something that he was telling me about lead pipe, that he had found in Pompeii lead pipe in fair condition, this pipe, while covered with an incrustation that had gathered upon it in the long time it had been buried, yet cutting with as bright and perfect a cleavage as though it had been made yesterday instead of many centuries ago.

"These two things interested somewhat the paint man and the lead man respectively, and they certainly interested me."

He Believed the Sign.

It was a newly opened furnishing store, and one window was resplendent with neckties and cravats of glorious brilliancy. Confidently they announced in gilt letters, "Any article removed from the windows." So when Smithson walked in and requested to see that "bright pink and green shot with peacock blue in the front row" the polite salesman disarranged the front and after some considerable trouble brought out the desired object.

"Rather loud, isn't it?" remarked Smithson.

The affable salesman was in complete accord. "Certainly it is striking."

"I thought so. You needn't put it back."

"Very well, sir," and the man began to wrap up the thing of beauty in its bed of tissue paper. "Anything else today, sir?"

"Oh, I don't want it," said Smithson, "only you know you advertise, 'Any article taken from the window,' and as this hideous thing offends my æsthetic taste I thought I'd ask you to remove it, that's all. Good day."

Then that salesman philosophized audibly and with much fervor.

An Apt Answer.

The dangers associated with the fishing industry on the Newfoundland banks are many and grave. Foremost among them is that the dories may be upset while fishing, which involves the almost inevitable loss of their occupants. Callous captains, secure themselves from the necessity of going, frequently order their men out when the weather does not warrant it, and disastrous are the result. One of these brutal skippers was aptly answered last year by a bank man of whose courage or capacity there was no question.

"Out with you!" shouted the captain "Hurry up there! It's a fishing day."

"Oh, no, skipper," replied the dory man. "It's too stormy today for a boat to fish."

"Nonsense, man," rejoined the skipper. "If my old grandmother from Provincetown was here today, she'd get her dory out."

"Then, skipper," said the man, "if her grandson will come out with me now I'll haul my trawl."

It is needless to say no dories were launched from that schooner on that date.

A Grateful Poet.

"Twenty years ago I wrote a poem of considerable length," said a caller in a newspaper office.

"Yes," said the editor.

"I brought it to this office, and you refused to publish it."

"Very likely."

"I remember that I mentally put you down then as an idiot who didn't know enough to ache when burt."

"Naturally."

"Well, sir, I looked that poem over again the other day and made up my mind to come and see you about it."

"Yes."

"I have come to say that if I looked as green 20 years ago as that poem proves me to have been I want to thank you because you didn't cut me up and throw me as food to the crows. Good day."

The editor drew a long chalk mark under the table. It was the first case in all his experience in which even 20 years had begotten the knowledge that it is sometimes necessary to be cruel to be kind.—London Tit-Bits.

Insincerity.

"Our civilization demands a greater or less degree of mendacity," remarked the abstruse person. "We are constantly encountering some empty phrase, some conventional remark, which is absolutely devoid of sincerity."

"That's right," answered the book agent. "That's perfectly true. I am reminded of it every time I walk up to the front step where there is a doormat with the word 'welcome' on it."

An Expert.

"Blowhard is always boasting of his driving abilities."

"It comes natural to him. He has been handling the ribbons behind the counter at Gunnamaker's for six years or more."

Ebony was esteemed as an article of luxury by the ancients. In India it was employed by kings for scepters and images and as it was supposed to annul the power of poisons was often made into drinking cups.

TRAINING CANARY BIRDS.

In the canary-breeding establishments of Germany only the male birds are valued, for the females never sing. The method of training the birds to sing is to put them in a room where there is an automatic whistle, which they all strive to imitate. The breeder listens to the efforts of the birds and picks out the most apt pupils which are then placed in another room for further instruction.

GUELPH MARKETS

January 19, 1901.

Fall Wheat	64 to	66
Red Clawson Wheat	62 to	62
Goose Wheat	60 to	60
Flour	2 15 to	2 30
Maple Leaf Flour	1 65 to	1 90
Peoples Flour	1 55 to	2 10
Bran (per ton)	15 00 to	16 00
Shorts "	15 00 to	15 00
Middlings (per ton)	16 00 to	18 00
Chopped Screenings (per ton)	16 00 to	16 00
Barley	38 to	42
Rye	44 to	46
Peas	60 to	62
Oats	26 to	27
Corn	48 to	50
Turnips	10 to	10
Eggs (per doz)	20 to	21
Butter (dairy)	18 to	18
Butter (rolls)	22 to	24
Cheese	11 to	11
Apples (per bbl)	70 to	75
Potatoes (per bag)	30 to	40
Dressed Pork	7 00 to	7 50
Quarter Beef	6 50 to	7 50
Live Hogs	5 50 to	6 00
Chickens (per pair)	40 to	70
Ducks (per pair)	60 to	80
Turkeys per pound	10 to	12
Geese	50 to	60
Lambskins	75 to	1 00
Sheepskins	75 to	1 00
Tallow	35 to	40
Hides	6 00 to	6 50
Washed Wool	15 to	15
Fine Wool	10 to	10
Unwashed Wool	8 to	10
Hay	8 50 to	9 00
Straw per load	5 00 to	5 00
Wood (per cord)	4 00 to	6 00

Markets by Telegraph

FERGUS.

January 16		
Flour, No. 1 super	2 00 to	2 25
Fall Wheat	60 to	62
Spring Wheat	60 to	62
Barley	36 to	42
Peas	55 to	60
Oats	25 to	25
Cattle (live weight)	4 00 to	5 00
Beef	6 50 to	7 00
Mutton	6 00 to	7 00
Dressed Hogs	7 75 to	8 00
Hides	5 00 to	6 00
Sheepskins	6 00 to	6 00
Wool	15 to	17
Butter	17 to	18
Eggs	18 to	20
Cheese	10 to	11
Hay	7 50 to	8 00
Potatoes	25 to	35
Corn	56 to	60

ARTHUR

Flour, No. 1 super	1 80	2 00
Fall Wheat	63 to	65
Spring Wheat	63 to	00
Barley	35 to	00
Peas	54 to	55
Oats	23 to	00
Cattle (live weight)	3 00 to	3 00
Beef	00 to	00
Mutton	00 to	000
Dressed Hogs	5 50 to	6 00
Hides	6 00 to	6 00
Sheepskins	00 to	00
Wool	15 to	00
Butter	16 to	00
Eggs	11 to	00
Cheese	00 to	00
Hay	5 00 to	6 00
Potatoes	30 to	00

DRAYTON.

Flour, No. 1 super	1 75 to	2 00
Fall Wheat	60 to	62
Spring Wheat	58 to	00
Barley	30 to	40
Peas	55 to	58
Oats	21 to	21
Cattle (live weight)	3 00 to	4 00
Beef	5 00 to	6 00
Mutton	6 00 to	7 00
Dressed Hogs	7 10 to	7 50
Hides	7 00 to	7 50
Sheepskins	75 to	1 00
Wool	15 to	17
Butter	15 to	16
Eggs	16 to	17
Cheese	10 to	00
Hay	5 00 to	6 00
Potatoes	25 to	00

GALT.

Flour, No. 1 super	4 00 to	4 50
Fall Wheat	63 to	64
Spring Wheat	63 to	63
Barley	40 to	42
Peas	60 to	65
Oats	24 to	26
Cattle (live weight)	3 50 to	4 50
Beef	6 00 to	7 00
Mutton	6 00 to	7 00
Dressed Hogs	6 50 to	7 50
Hides	6 00 to	6 00
Sheepskins	35 to	40
Wool	15 to	15
Butter	22 to	00
Eggs	22 to	24
Cheese	09 to	11
Hay	10 00 to	12 00
Potatoes	40 to	50
Corn	40 to	00

MOUNT FOREST

Flour, No. 1, super	1 50 to	2 50
Fall Wheat	61 to	61
Spring Wheat	61 to	62
Barley	34 to	00
Peas	57 to