THE MARKETS

Liverpool Wheat Futures Closed Low--Chicago Higher-Live Stock Markets-Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, March 12 Liverpool wheat futures closed to day d to %d lower than yesterday, and corn atures unchanged.
At Chicago: May wheat closed le higher han yesterday, May corn 1/2c higher and day outs 1/2c lower.

Leading Wheat Markets.

	May.	July.	Sepi
New York	86	8614	854
Detroit	811/4	8114	821
Triedo	801/8	81	811
St Louis		77%	1
Minzeapolis	79%	801/4	791
Duluth	81	81%	791
Toronto Gra	in Ma	rkets.	
			223

Barley, bush
Oats, bush
Brickwheat, bush
Rye, bush 0 44

Dicawheat, bush ... 0 56
Rye, bush ... 0 65
Liverpool Grain and Produce.
Liverpool, March 12.—Wheat, spot firm;
No. 2 red western winter, 6s 3d; No. 1 California, 6s 6d; futures, quiet; March, isomiral; May, 6s 3%d; July, 6s 2%d. Core, ispot, firm; American mixed new, se 6%d. American mixed, old, 4s 8½d; futures, esteady; March, 4s 4%d; May, 4s 5%d. Shoulders, square, dull, 42s. Lards, prime-western in tierces, easy, 47s 9d; American reduced in pails, dwil, 48s 3d. Peas, Cassadian, 6s 9d.

New York Dairy Market. New York, March 12.—Butter steady, the clanaged; receipts 10,676. Cheese farm unactually and the second to the sec

CATTLE MARKETS.

Unchanged—Cattle Stendy, Rasier in U. S. Markets, Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto, March 12.—Receipts of live istock at the city market since Tuesday, as reported by the railways, were 80 car loads composed of 925 cattle, 541 hogs, 346 sheep and 154 calves.

The quality of fat cattle was much the same as has been coming for some time, a few good ba, choice lots and many unitspicated.

Exporters, v. A few light exporters were offered and absught for butchers' purposes at \$5.25 per cwt. Bulls for export soid at \$5.25 fer cwt. Bulls for export soid at \$5.25 fer \$4.50 per cwt. Butchers was a sood demand for butchers

Mere was a sood demand for butchers cattle.

Laybue & McDonell sold 2 light experien, 1250 lise each, for butchers' perby \$1.50 lise each, for butchers' perby \$1.50 and Maybee, Wilson & Hall
\$1.50 lise such the top for eattle at the sold period butchers', 1140 lise sach, at the sold period list, \$4.70 to \$5. first in good cows and \$2.30 to \$3.00; cancers and common rough butchers' at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and common rough butchers' at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and common rough butchers' at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and common rough butchers' at \$1.50 to \$3.50; cancers and common rough such cancers and seventees at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and common rough such cancers at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and seventees at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and seventees at \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers and \$1.50 to \$3.00; cancers 1

Recelers and Stockers.

There were mone offered, at least there were none reported as being on sale as such, atthe there were many soid as fast that ought to have gone back to the farmers to finish.

Milich Cown.

About 40 milkers and springers soid at \$30 to \$55 each, and one was reported as being soid at \$50.

Yeal Calves. Veni culve Were plentiful, that is there was a large hamber of dairy bobe "statch caused the general price to be grated, howe, but a choice, well, finished the price is his beginning the price is his beginning the second price is his beginning the second price is his beginning to style the winder the second price is his beginning to style the second price is his beginning to style the second price is his beginning to see a second price is second price in the second price is second to second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the second price in the second price in the second price is second price in the second price in the

East Buffale Cattle Market Bast Buffalo, March 12. Cattle scive and firm; prices uncharged. Vesis recepts, 100 head; active and 25c lower; \$4.25 te \$9.25. Hogs, recepts, 1400 head; fairly active; plgs, steady; others 5c to 10c lower; heavy and mixed; \$7.35; yorkers, \$7.35 to \$7.40. Sheep and lambs, recepts, 1000 head; active; lambs, \$5 to \$8.20, a few \$8.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock, 48-12.
Chicago, March 12.—Cattle-Receipts, about 4000; market steady; plath to best steers, 44.25 to \$0.25; hefters, \$2.25 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.25 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.60; calves, \$2.50 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, about 21,000; market 5e tower; choice, heavy, abipping, \$6.95 to \$6.97½; light butchers, \$6.96 to \$6.97½; light, mixed, \$5.90 to \$6.95; choice, light, \$6.95 to \$7; packing, \$6.50 to \$6.95; plgs, \$6.50 to \$6.95; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.95, \$6.95; choice, light, \$6.95 to \$7; packing, \$6.50 to \$6.95; plgs, \$6.50 to \$6.95; bulk of sales, \$6.00 to \$6.95; sheep and Lambs—Receipts, about 15.000; market steady to strong; sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25; learning \$7 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75; lambs, \$7.85.

Ex-President Dead. Paris, March 13.—M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France, died suddenly st II o'clock Monday night of embolism of the heart, at his residence on the Rue Nitet here. The ex-President had not been well for two or three days, but it was supposed he was suffering from influenza.—At about 5 o'clock Monday, an abrapt prostration occurred, the ex-President was taken to bed, Dr. Landousey was called in and the patient was given morphine injections. He did not respond to treatment and his death followed.

The Cabinet yesterday decided on a national funeral, but the family of the dead statesman declined the honor, in deference to his expressed wishes.

General Worried Odessa. General Worried Odessa.

Odessa, March 13.—It developed yeatenday that the recent transfer of Gen.
Meplucal, commander of the fortress
at Sevastopol, was due to the inhabitants of that city, who sent a petition, as their nerves were becoming
shattered through the danger which
they incurred whenever the commandant failed, but many citizens were
killed and wounded. Whenever he appeared in public there was a public
scurry for shelter.

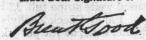
Elgin Claims to Be Canadian. London, March 13.—(C. A. P.)—
Lond Eigh, addressing the Liverpool
Chamber of Commerce, referring to
his visit to Liverpool in 1854, said he
came seemtially as a colonial product, for he was then a Canadian boy
coming home. He opened the Colonial
Produces Exhibition at Liverpool yesterday.

ABSOLUTE

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



See Pac-Simile Wrapper B

fory small and as oney to take as sugar, CARTER'S FOR HEABACHE, FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION FOR SALLOW SKIN! FOR THE COMPLEXION

Prior Purely Vogetable. QURE SICK HEADACHE.

SALT RIVER.

It is a Real Stream, Although Not a Navigable One.

Salt river, sacred to defeated candidates, is a real stream. While not navigable, it is used every winter as an ice harbor by the towboats which go out of Pittsburg for the south.

Salt river empties into the Ohio above twenty-five miles south of Louisville. It is a small stream, which flows from the Kentucky hills to the great water, and is as tortuous, as crooked water, and is as tortuous, as crooked and as unpleasant to navigate as the mind can imagine. Yet it is navigated for a short distance from its fnouth by steamers of light draft. Flatboats and rafts are foated down upon its bosom. Before the civil war it was an important stream in the matter of bringing Kentucky whisky down in the flatboats to a point where they could be unloaded to a river steamer. Refractory slaves were generally assigned to tory slaves were generally assigned to the task of bringing these boats down,

as the work was arduous.

Salt river became a bugaboo among the negroes, and it was from the unpleasant character of the work on this river that "a trip up Salt river" came to be used in politics to express the destination of a defeated candidate.

There is not a river captain or pilot in Pittsburg who does not know Salt river, and there are few who have not sought shelter within its mouth when the ice was running out of the Ohio.

The salt name is supposed to have come from the salt springs which flow into it at its source. It is also said the name green out of the fact that great quantities of salt produced in the Kentucky country are floated down this stream.—Fuel.

The Queer Little Ermine. The ermine is a queer animal. It is one thing in winter and another thing in summer. In winter its fur is as white as snow, and it is called the mine. In summer it turns a reddish brown on the upper part of the body and a light yellow on the lower part, and it is then called the stoat. This change is familiar to naturalists, but not to ordinary people, and the ermine and the stoat are therefore generally regarded as distinct animals. The fur of the ermine is much valued. At one time it was a mark of royalty, and the state robes of judges and magistrates were lined with it as an emblem of purity. The ermine is so cunning in its ways that it is almost as difficult to catch it as it is to "catch a weasel asleep." In fact, about the only way to capture it is to mark its course from to its home and then strew mud in its pathway. When the dainty, fastidious little animal reaches the point where the mud is strewn it will lie down and subject itself to risk of capture rather than smirch one of its snow white heirs,

SKIN DISEASES

Salt Rheum, Pimples, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Shingles, Scald Head, Itching Sores.

All diseases of the skin are more or less directly caused by a bad state of the blood, which produces aerid humors and corrupts

No one can expect to have a clear, bright skin when the bleed is in a disordered condition, and the stomach, liver and bowels acting feebly in consequence.

All the above skin diseases, in fact, any disease arising from a bad condition of the blood, are curable by

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS through its wonderful cleansing, purifying powers on the blood, and its renovating

Mr. A. Squire, Dominion, N.S., tells how he was cuced of Salt Rheum. He writes: "For years I suffered with Salt Rheum, and was unable to find a curable remedy out of all the medicines I took, and Physicians consulted. Finally I was urged by friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after a very short space of time I was completely oured. I shall always recommend B.B.B. for such cases, as I consider it as indispensable remedy."

Price 31.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.55. action on the system.

DROPS INSANITY PLEA.

New Witnesses For Prosecution Will Prove Thaw Was Sane. Prove Thaw Was Sane.

New York, March 13.—District Attorney Jerome has burned behind him all bridges leading to a lunacy commission, and has irresistably pointed his course towards proving that Harry K. Thaw was sane the night he shot and killed Stanford White, and that, being sane, his crime constituted murder in the first degree.

Within ten days or two weeks the case should be in the jury's hands.

Mr. Jerome yesterday played probably the strongest card he holds, evidence which came to his knowledge but a few days ago, and undoubtedly influenced him to abandon the idea of trying to send White's slayer to an asylum, and to seek a conviction under the criminal statutes.

The evidence came from Mrs. Stanford White's brother James Clinch Smith, who told a remarkably clear and succinct story of the events in Madison Square Garden the night White was killed, and of a long conversation he had with Thaw just prior to the shooting.

Acted as Though Sane.

versation he had with Thaw just prior to the shooting.

Acted as Though Sane.

It appears that Thaw sat for some time with Smith during the fateful first performance of "Mamselle Champagne," and discussed the play, Wall street common acquaintances, plans for the summer and many other things.

nings.

Thaw said he and his wife were go-Thaw sain he and his whe were going abroad later in the summer. There was no hint anywhere of Thaw's intent to inflict bodily harm upon any one. Mr. Smith did say, however, that Thaw, not having a reserved seat, roamed about the garden and continually looked in the direction of spot where he subsequently

and continually looked in the direction of spot where he subsequently killed White.

Mr. Delmas bitterly fought the introduction of this testimony for nearly two hours. He declared Mr. Smith was properly a witness-in-chief and should not be allowed to testify in rebuttal. Mr. Jerome replied that he had only known for a few days the real value of Mr. Smith's testimony and he appealed to the direction of the court to allow the testimony to go in.

New Evidence Admitted.

Justice Fitzgerald held that, in the interest of justice, the jury was entitled to all the facts. It was one of the most serious blows the judge has dealt the defence since the trial be-

dealt the detents said he would introduce as witnesses to-day Abraham Hummer and his stenographer. Then, if his plans carried, he would conclude the state's case with the testimony of three experts, Drs. Austin Flint, Carlos MacDonald and William

It was agreed that after the defence had presented its sur-rebuttal, each side shall have one clear day for the summing up. The charge of the court will follow, and the consideration of the evidence by the jury.

The experts' evidence will not be reached before Thursday, and figuring upon the disposal of one a day, the last of the tro will not be examined until Monday next.

The defence will probably occupy the remainder of next week with surrebuttal and the summing up will probably begin Monday, March 25.

That would bring the charge to the jury on Wednesday, March 27.

SLIPS FROM COUNTY JAIL.

Tilisonburg Man Changes His Clothes and Escapes in Woodstock.

Woodstock, March 13.—Frederick Forbes of Tilisonburg, under sentence to serve one year in the Central Prison for larceny, escaped from the county jail here yesterday.

Spring housecleaning has been in progress at the jail for the last few days. Yesterday morning, while Governor Cameron was opening the rear fron door to take a ladder out, he noticed Forbes coming downstairs, and instructed him to go to the kitchen to get some water and start scrubbing.

The governor's attention was called elsewhere for a few minutes and, up-on returning, he noticed a door lead-ing out into one of the smaller yards

ing out into one of the smaller yaccures was open.

Looking out he saw a pile of jail clothes in the corner. A search was immediately commenced and Forbes was found to be missing.

Apparently he had on a suit of civilian clothes under his prison clothes and, upon reaching the smaller yard, had pulled his prison clothes off and run out into the outer ward and through the gates, which also were open.

open.

He is young and has quite a police record. He is of medium height, fair complexion and weighs about 150 lbs.

AIDING YANKEE INDUSTRY.

Scotch Criticism of the Iron and Steel Bounties. London, March 13.—Commenting on the revision of the Canadian tariff The Glasgow Herald refers to the "highly tavored" iron and steel in-

"highly favored" iron and steel industry, and says:

"We see American capital and enterprise being applied to the production of commodities in Canada, and with the aid of bounties the Dominion Government pitting those commodities against the products of British capital and enterprise." Americans are not deterred, but stimulated to renewed efforts by the new directions of the anti-dumping clause of 1904, which The Herald hints is likely to be canceled.

Holds Up Canada As Warning. Holds Up Canada As warning.

London, March 13.—(C. A. P.)—Opposing the motion against Sunday
trading in the House of Lords, Lord.
Lanadowne objected to any haste, remarking they had object lessons in
attempts made by France and Canada
to deal with the question.

Beigians and Dutch in Pact.
Brussels, March 13.—The Beigian
and Dutch commissioners are drawing
the terms of a cordial understanding amounting practically to an abtice between the two comparies. iance, between the two cou

Two Members III At Ottawa.
Ottawa, March 13.—Dr. Stockton
M.P., St. John, and George Gran
M.P., Horth Ontario, are El.

The Mooney Way

There's nothing too good to go into MOONEY'S CRACKERS. The best flour that Canada mills the best butter and cream that Canada's famous dairies can produce, and the best equipped bakery in Canada. to convert them into the best crackers you ever ate-

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

They are good eating any time and all the time. Crisp, inviting, toothsome



BIRD AND BEE.

Chase Almost as Rapid as Flashes

Here is a story as told by a gentleman who spends the greater portion of his time studying the habits of birds: A humming bird with an angry dash expressed its disapproval of the pres-ence of a big bumblebee in the same tree. The usually pugnacious bee in-continently fied, but he did not leave the tree. He darted back and forth the tree. He darted back and forth among the branches and white blossoms, the humming bird in close pur-suit. Where will you find another pair that could dodge and dart equal to these? They are like flashes of light, yet the pursuer followed the track of the pursued, turning when the bee

turned. In short, the bird and the hee con trolled the movements of their bodies more quickly and more accurately than he could control the movements of his eyes. The chase was all over in half the time that it takes to tell it, but the excitement of a pack of hounds after a fox was no greater. The bee escaped, the bird giving up the chase and alighting on a twig. It couldn't have been chasing the bee for food, and there is no possible explanation of its attack except that it wanted all the honey itself.

0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+ HOW DO YOU

JUDGE A

naturally judge a piano by its tone—and that's why "Nordheimer" Pianos are found in the homes of so many musicians of note.

If you have an ear for tonequality the remarkable beauty, sweetness, purity and volume of the "Nordheimer" will appeal to you.

We could explain at length the various mechanical contrivances which are incorporated in the "Nordheimer" piano to produce its unrivaled tone. but they would be understood by a mechanic only.

We much prefer you to judge this piano from what your own ear tells you about its tone—then you are sure to be satisfied.

Pleased to have you call at your earliest convenience and examine the "Nordheimer." The One Price System assures you a fair and square deal.

MODEL CONSUL'SYSTEM

BRITISH SERVICE ENJOYS CON FIDENCE OF THE WORLD.

Energetic and Constant Protection o British Commercial Interests Everywhere Chiefly Due to Devotion to Duty and Ability of the Consular Corps-Admission Depends Upon Personal Examination.

The career of Sir Ernest Mason Sa-The career of Sir Ernest Mason Satow is illustrative of the British consular service as well as of the diplomatic abilities of the man. When 18 years old he was student interpreter in the Japan service; when 21 years old he was promoted to interpreter, and at 24 years he was secretary of the British legation in Tokio, in which capacity he served nineteen years. In 1884 he was made agent and consul generel at Bangkok, and in the following year he was promoted to the effice of Minister resident. After three years' service, at this station he was transservice at this station he was trans service at this station he was trans-terred in the same capacity to Monte-video, where he remained until 1893, when he was appointed envoy extra-ordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to Morocco. In the same year he was given the post of British Minister in Tokio, and shortly before the trouble broke out in China he was ordered to exchange places with the Minister to China, Sir Claude Maodonald, at Pe-kin.

It goes without gainsaying that the British consular system enjpys respec and confidence not only in the British Empire, but all over the world. The energetic and constant protection of British interests in the most remote parts of the world as well as the tremendous extent of British comm are chiefly due to the ability and de votion to duty of the British consular corps, Reports of British gonsuls, which are not hidden in obsolete collections of official publications, but are immediately after receipt published at mediately after receipt published at a nominal charge—unless diplomatic neasons intervene—enjoy in business circles as well as among national economists the world over a large degree of popular favor.

The admission to the paid British consular service is not dependent upon octificates of higher schools or universities, but depends upon personal ex-

sities, but depends upon personal ex-amination. Hence the members of the consular corps are recruited from various callings. Some were originally pursulans. merchants, journalists. Former army officers are numerous. Former army officers are numerous, and still more numerous are file who started in life as clerks in some consulate or mission and subsequently passed the consular examination.

Conditions for admission vary conditions for admission vary according to the preference of the applicant for the East Asia or Oriental service or for service in other countries. To the examination for the consular service in the Orient and East Asia on ly Englishmen of the age of 18 to 29 years are admitted. They must be phyyears are admitted. They must be physically sound and unmarried. Conditions for the Oriental service (Turkey, Persia, Greece and Morocco) are: Penmanship, orthography, arithmetic, English diction, Latin, French and French correspondence, besides which the ap-plicant is examined at his option in plicant is examined at its opening the either Greek, Italian, German or Spanish. For the examination for service in China, Japan and Siam the following is required: Penmanship, orthography arithmetic, English diction. The applierithmetic, English diction. The appli-cant must also pass in geography, Lat-in, French and German, and in the prin-ciples of criminal, commercial and ad-miralty law. To the examination for consular service in other countries men from 25 to 50 years are admitted. They are required to be fluent in English and Trench speaking and writing, and are required to be little in English and French, speaking and writing, and must besides be perfect in a third Eu-ropean language, either German, Span-ish, Pontuguese or Italian. The appli-cant must also pass in admiralty and

commercial law and in mathematics.

The German Colonial Society, which has been agitating a reform in the German consular service, publishes as an example of British consular exam-inations the following task for applicants for the general consular service

made in 1894: made in 1894:
English diction (time, two hours)—
"The Portuguese and Their Position in
Modern Europe," or as alternative, "In
Politics the Unexpected Is the Rule."

Dictate in English. French (time, three hours)-Transladictation.

Italian or Portuguese, or Spanish, Russian, Turkish, same as in French. Arthmetic (two hours and thirty minutes)—Twenty-six examples. Commercial law (three hours)—Then

Commercial law (three hours)—Then propositions, among them duties and authorities of the commander of a vessel, responsibilities of a chip owner in case of loss or damage to freight or passengers, what is to be done in the case of a protracted voyage when the claims against a vessel exceed her

After the examination is success passed the applicant for the East Asia service is at once sent to China, Japan or Slam to gain first of all knowledge of or slam to gain first of all knowledge of the language of the country and of the details of the service. He is given the title of student interpreter, and re-

The One Price System assures you a fair and square deal.

Our Mr. R. V. Carter will visit Chatham frequently in our interest and will be pleased to furuish you with any information you may desire, Correspondence addressed to him in care of the Garner House will receive careful attention.

NORDHEIMER

Limited,

LONDON**

Read The G. H. J.

Minard's Liniment sures Distemper All men are born ignorant and some never outgrow it.

Coughs

Ask your doctor about these throat coughs. He will tell you how deceptive they are. A tickling in the throat often means serious trouble ahead. Better explain your case carefully to your doctor, and ask him about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Then do as he says. Get the best medicine, always.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our preparations.

Lowell, Mass.

he is attached as well as of the Turkish Empire in general.
Successful applicants for consular

Successful applicants for consular service in other countries are, as far as possible, first employed for some time in the foreign office in London to learn the details of diplomatic service. Subsequently they are given a trial as vice-consul, and after a service of at least two years in this position they may be promoted to consul, consul-general and even higher. Officials in this service are frequently transferred from one country to another, unlike the officials in the consular service of the Orient and East Asia. The practice shows that transfers are usually made to countries with the same language or approximately the same language or approximately the same conomic conditions. To equalize the difference between unhealthy or othsame economic conditions. To equalize the difference between unhealthy or otherwise disagreeable and the better positions, the officials of the former are not only promoted more quickly than the latter, but in the case of a number of countries two years' service are counted as three in regard to the right to a pension.

A law of May 6, 1896, provides that promotions must be strictly made ac-cording to merit. The age limit for actual consular service is now 65, formerly 70. If the age limit is reached merly 70. If the age limit is reached the retirement with pension is ordered unless the Secretary of State demands the retention in service. The consul is entitled, ay a rule, to one menth's vacation in each year; if he desires a longer vacation he receives half pay for the time lost. Only in very unhealthy posts two months' vacation in a year are sllowed.

whoever enters the British consular with £4,548,775 in 1892. It is estimated with £4,548,775 in 1892. It is estimated with his whole soul to the task chosen. In circulation amounted to £24,000,000. He must be determined to place his life which is it. Ep. per head, compared at the disposal of the service, and homest the disposal of the service, and homest expect to live unit old age for the service and homest expect to live unit old age for the service are the service and homest expect to live unit old age for the service are the service and homest expect to live unit old age for the service are the service and homest expect to live unit old age for the service are the service and the service are the service are the service and the service are the service are the service and the service are the service are the service and the service are the service are the service and the service are the service and the service are the service are the service and the service are the service a must expect to live until old age far away from the mother country. After twenty years of service he is entitled to retire on half pay, and if he has served forty-five years he receives eleven-twelfths of his salary as pen-

A Woman's Back

Has many aches and pains caused by weaknesses and falling, or other displacement, of the pelvic organs. Other sympment, of the pelvic organs. Other symptoms of female weakness are frequent headache, dizziness, imaginary specks or dark spots floating before the eyes, gnawing sensation in stomach, dragging or bearing down in lower abdominal or pelvic region, disagreeable drains from pelvic organs, faint spells with general weakness.

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy

If any considerable number of the above symptoms are present there is no remedy that which we quicker relief or a more permajent case than Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescribes to the sa record of over forty years of cured. It is the most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nervine known to medical science. It is made of the glyceric extracts of native medicinal roots found in our forests and contains not a dron of alcohol or harmful. or tains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or

tains not a drop of alcohol or harmful, or habit-forming drugs. Its ingredients are all printed on the bottle-wrapper and at-tested under oath as correct. Every ingredient entering into "Fa-vorite-Prescription" has the written en-dorsement of the most eminent medical writers of all the several schools of prac-tice—more valuable than any amount of non-professional testimonials—though the non-professional testimonials-though the latter are not lacking, having been con-tributed voluntarily by grateful patients in numbers to exceed the endorsements given to any other medicine extant for the cure of woman's ills.

You cannot afford to accept any medicine

of unknown composition as a substitute of unknown composition as a substitute for this well proven remedy of known composition, even though the dealer may make a little more profit thereby. Your interest in regaining health is paramount to any selfish interest of his and it is an insult to your intelligence for him to try to palm off upon you a substitute. You know what you want and it is his business to supply the article called for. ness to supply the article called for.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original "Little Liver Pills" first put up by old Dr. Pierce over forty years ago, much imitated but never equaled. Little sugar-coated granules—easy to take candy. SECRETS OF MINT.

Profits on English Pennies, But There Are None on Pounds.

No wonder people are complaining that there is less money about; last year, according to the report of the Mint just issued, the amount of money coined in 1904. The figures for the two years are: 1904, £11,725,696; 1905, £7,-110,816.

The biggest falling off was in gold coin, the quantity minted last ye ing of the value of £6,500,000, con with £11,042,000 in 1904. Nevertheless

with £11,042,000 in 1904. Nevertheless, the total number of pieces struck last year was greater than in 1904, the figures being 95,787,730, compared with 55,137,437.

The gold coin issued during the year was of the value of £6,500,000, of which £5,000,000 was in sovereigns Against this, light coin of the value of £2,700,000 was withdrawn from circulation. The loss of £1,20d, per sovereign on this money was the lowest yet reached. Te money was the lowest yet reached. To make good the loss on these light coins there was an adjustment in March, and sufficient consols standing to the ore-dit of the colnage fund to realize £32,-677 9s. 1d., which was the amount of the deficiency, were sold.

The demand for silver, it is pleasing to the deficiency of the demand for silver, it is pleasing to the desired likely.

An interesting experiment was made to see how the summer holidays affected the transfer of silver coin from one locality to another. It was discovered that English banks loss £660,000, Welsh banks £21,000, while 2660,000, Welsh banks £21,000, while Scotland gained £26,000, and poor Ireland neither gained nor lost. Of the £680,000 or so withdrawn from the banks in England and Wales, nearly £300,000 was taken from the London district. The eleven coast counties from Bristol to Lancashire gained £45.000.

from Br £45,000. £45,000,

The profit of the Mint in the year was £8,192, compared with a loss of £19,580 in 1904. This was partly brought about by an increased profit on the bronze coinage. Curious that it should pay better to make pennies

Story of a Lion.

That the lion is not always the roarng, tearing beast of legendary descrip-tion may be seen in the following extrant from the diary of a young Eng-lishman who is at present, says The Field, serving his country in Northern Nigerla: "I had just topped a long in-cline, and was walking my pony, when, on coming round a corner of the road, hidden hy some trees. I saw I hidden by some trees, I saw, 70 yards in front of me, basking in the sun on an open patch of burnt grass, a mag-nificent full-grown lion. The sun was not strong, and he was very, very lez-ily flicking his tall from side to side. He had a short mane, and his eyes were a lovely amber red in the weak sun-light. My first sensation was one of astonishment, profound smazement and delight at seeing such a fine beast. He was a beauty, and it seemed impossible to realize that he was really wild as he lay on his side, looking at me with to realize that ne was the lay on his side, looking at me with his head raised as a dog does when he hears his master's footstep. He was he hears his master's footstep. as fat as butter, sleek-coated and glos-sy. It was not until I was actually passing him, which I did within 20 yards, that I realized that if the lion ook it into his head to fancy a bit of white man I should be unable to dispute him right. After I had proceeded so

150 yards the lion got up leisurely and followed along the road behind me, but after going about 100 yards he turned into the bush at the side of the road.

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. E. B. OSI,ER, M. P., W. D. MATTHEWS, C. A. BOGERT GENERAL MANAGER GENERAL MANAGER

A general banking business transacted. Special facilities offered to Farmers Mer-chants, Cattle Dealers, Market Gardeners, Municipalities, Corporations, Traders and In-dividuals. Sale notes collected at lowest rates and advances made thereon. Savings Department-Interest allowed at highest current rates on reposit of ONE DOLLAR and upwards, payable quarterly.

W. C. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

THE RELIANCE LOAN

AND SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO

Chatham Branch Temporary Office Scane Block.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

BRANCHES: AYR AND CHATHAM The funds of the Reliance ARE LOANED ON FIRST MORT-GAGES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, AND ON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES AND BONDS, BUT NOT ON STOCKS OF ANY DESCRIPTION, EXCEPT THAT OF THIS COMPANY.

DEPOSITS

PER CENT. interest allowed from date of deposit to date of withdrawal. Money can be withdrawn by cheque. DEPOSIT RECEIPTS

4 PER CENT. per annum allowed on deposit receipts issued for twelve months or longer. Interest paid by cheque half-yearly.

THE A DEBENTURES

4½ PER CENT. per annum interest allowed on Debentures issued for five years. Interest coupons paid half yearly.

THERE IS NO BETTER SECURITY

J. BLACKLOCK, J. A. WALKER K. C.,

General Manager. Manager Chatham Branch