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ONTARIO'S STATISTICS

Issued From Provincial Government Departments.

POPULATION AND ASSESSMENT

ties-Statistical Tables, Compiled fron Returns Embracing Thirteen Years

Some Startling Facts and Figures. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has just is ued Part V of that useful publication, the annual report of the Bureau of Industries. for 1898, comprising the municipal statistics of the Province as gathered from the returns sent in by the local officials. From this document can be learned the condition as to population, assessed valuation and ndebtedness of every municipality. Statistical tables compiled from re turns embracing 13 years show the progress of the country in these recipalities in the Province in 1898 was 498 organized townships, 100 towns, 136 villages, 13 cities and 38 coun-

During the period 1886-98 the total population increased from 1,828, 495 to 2,001,350, while the aggregate assessment rose from \$694,380,659 to \$809,184,833, Taxation for all purposes increased from \$9,009,659 to \$12,222,966, or from \$4.93 to \$6.10 per head of the population. The most noteworthy conclusion to which an analysis of these figures points is that the growth in resources and population indicated has been wholly confined to the towns and cities, the purely rural districts having been stationary in these respects. The township population was 1,148,856 in 1886. It suffered considerable diminution from emigra-tion to the Northwest and the tendency to migrate to the large centres and the increase of late years has been very slight. It was 1,110,894 in 1898. The cities had an aggregate number of 319,634 inhabitants in 1886 and 440,889 in 1898. They added ten thousand to their numbers in the latter year, as compared with 1897, while the townships showed a small decrease. In the towns and villages the increase in the 13-year period was from 360,005 to 449,567. The assessed valuation of the townships amounted to \$452,097,645 in 1886 and the figures for 1898 were \$448.810,060, having been practically staitionary for some years. City as sessments have increased from \$154,-

204,921 in 1886 to \$236,077,376 in 1898, and towns and villages from \$88,078,093 to \$124,297,397. The statistics concerning municipal debts include the year 1897, later returns not being available. 12 years the total municipal deben ture debt has increased from \$29,-924,863 to \$53,577,475. This augmentation, however, is solely confined to urban municipalities. The aggre-gate of the township debt has been slightly decreased and county debts have been reduced one-half, or from \$3,505,744 to \$1,808,107 City debts on the contrary have doubled, the volume being \$37,-It is worthy of notice taking the aggregate in the earlier portion of the 12-year

period under consideration, as of late years the increase has been much less ing the financial conditions of the leading American cities which is instructive for purposes of comparison. It will surprise many, no doubt, to observe that the debts of cities like Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland are much smaller in proportion to their population than those of Toronto and some other Canadian cities. One factor in the case which should not be overlooked is that the waterworks, which are a valuable asset in Canadian cities, are often in private hands in the States or managed like the parks by commissions, so that any liabilities incurred in connection. with them would not appear in statement of the general debt. even after making ample deductions on this score it is a little startling

formidable as compared with those of much larger communities. PROVINCIAL IN-ANE ASYLUM.

to find Canadian civic liabilities so

Recommendation of Changes to Meet the

Increase in the Number of Applicants. The annual report of Mr. R Christie, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, dealing with the insane asylums of the Province, has just recommendations for changes in the system, rendered necessary by the increased number of applicants for whom accommodation cannot be found in existing institutions. average number of inmates for 1899 -the year being reckoned to the end of September-was 4,441, as compared with 4.368 in 1898, and statistics covering the last ten years show that the yearly average number has increased by 1.274 during that period. The Inspector does not regard this as evidence that insanity is becoming more common, pointing out that owing to the increased scope of medical science many cases of subtle brain disease now receive treatment which formerly were not considered to fall within the sphere of the alienist. As increased accom-modation must be obtained the Inspector strongly urges that a separ-ate building be provided for this class. Formerly none but the maniacal and violently excited were considered fit for asylum treatment, but as the result of investigations, both of a scientific and practical character, a knowledge of the subtler forms of brain diseases is being developed, and many of this afflicted class are

receiving treatment as insane. this enlarged scope in judging of

the increase must be attributed.

Premising must now be had for the augmented number of petients, the report strongly recommends an extended means of classification for the insane. There are 77 criminal lunatics in the Provincial asylums who have been and guilty of ochices, but released w the courts as insane. There are also over 400 patients who have pro-nounced homicial tendencies and need special attention, and some 500 epileptics who could be much better cared for if consciled in a separate, asylum. Provision has to some exent been made for the separation of the criminal insane by setting apart a building at Hamilton, known-tas East House, for the occupation of such as have been found guilty of serious crimes. The homicidal insane who have not been charged with crime are, however, equally dangerous, and should be placed under similar restrictions. It is urged that a separate institution for these classes would relieve the asylums from much of the rigid and exacting discipline and the arbitrary restraints which now have to be imposed and that special structural arrangements, conducive to security, are requisite n dealing with the criminal and violent class. Were the separation effected the cost of maintenance would be lessened. The removal of the epileptics would also tend to lighten considerably the pressure on asylum accommodation. As a class they require different treatment from the or-

for their accommodation were established with land attached. The number of inmates at the close of the year was distributed among the different institutions, as follows: Toronto 716; London 996, Kingston 580, Hamilton 1,021, Mimico 601 and Brockville 513. There were 657 in the Orillia Asylum for Idiots which, together with the insane prisoners in the penitentiary and alls and the inmates of the Homewood Retreat, Guelph, bring the total for insane and idiotic persons cared for in public institutions to 5,210. The asylum per capita rate of maintenance for each inmate was \$125.05 per annum and the total expenditure of the year was \$629,974, as against \$621,737 for the year previous.

dinary lunatics, as many of them are

not afflicted mentally to such a degree as to warrant their continued

residence among the insane, and are

fit for useful employment, such as could be supplied, if an institution

The revenue from the institutions impounted to \$74,364, as compared with \$72,042 for 1898.

It saves the Boys.

The argument I have found in Maine for prohibition was by an editor of a paper in Portland, that was for political reasons mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation ith him that ran something like

Where were you born? "In a little village about sixty illes from Bangor.

Do you remember the condition of hings in your village prior to pro-"Distinctly. There was a vast

mount of drunkenness and consequent disorder and poverty." What was the effect of prohibi-"It shut up all the rum shops, and

lage after prohibition?

Then I went to Bangor.

"I have never tasted a drop of li-

Up to the age of twenty-one and after that I did take on the habit. not care to That is all there is in it. If the boys of the country are not exposed to the infernalism, the men are very sure not to be. This man and his schoolmates, were saved from rum by the fact that they could not get it until they were old enough to know better. Few men are drunkards who know not the poison till after they are twenty-one. It is the youth the whiskey and beer men want.

Kaffir Charite Torough to Ladysmith. London Golden Penny prints a porway through the Boer lines to Lady-smith Says G. P.: Charlie, who is n the employ of a lady at Pietermaritzburg, who was most anxious about her son imprisoned at Ladysmith sfrom which no news had arrived for three weeks), volunteered to attempt the dangerous journey. A despatch was secreted in the hem at the botom of his trousers. He was stopped a number of times by the enemy, nd at one kraal was kept a prisoner for twelve hours. While the Boers were holding a prayer meeting he esaped, and succeeded in slipping brough to Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 26th.

Messrs. Kruger, Cronje & Co., South Gentlemen.-Our Mr. Roberts will have the honor of waiting upon you the 27th with the latest sample of lyddite, cordite, etc., in all our newest spring patterns. Our other traveler, Mr. Kitchener, will be with ou shortly with samples of our fall Thanking you for past favors and hoping for a continuance of we are gentlemen, yours very truly,

John Bull & Sons

Cordurar in Uphaistering. The popularity of corduroy as an upholstery fabric is well founded. It is durable in texture, and although its color fades it fades beautifully usually is thereby improved Still another good quality of the ma terial is its adaptability to its sur-roundings. Like a sealskin sacque which may be acceptably worn to market or for a round of visits, cor-duroy is most appropriate for library or sitting room, and not at all out of place with the finer furnish-

WORTH REPLATING.

Oriental physicians have pract sei vaccination for over 1.000 years. The largest focomotive works in the world are in Philadelphia.

Over 60 different lenguages are epoken in the Philippine archipelago. Queen Victoria has not worn her crown more than 20 times during her

whole reign. Vienna policemen are required to understand telegraphy and to be able to swim and row a boat.

Rain has never been known to fall in that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile. A pair of herrings, if left undisturb-

ed 20 years would yield an amount of fish as large as the globe. A sign of politeness in Thibet . on meeting a person is to hold up the

clasped hands and st ck out the tongue. The wool on the back of a sheep is the shepherd's barometer. The curiler the wool the finer will be the weather A schoolgirl in Wabash, Ind., is suf fering from paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, caused by too persistent ly chewing gum.

Russia is a country extremely rich in horses, the number of which has been estimated at 20,000,000, of which at least 1,000,000 are saddle-horses fit for the purposes of war.

A Lynn, Mass., man, in answer to the question of the registrars of voters as to what his business was, said he was a "wealth producer," but would not explain how he produced it.

The Duke of Devonshire possesses a book for which his father refused an offer of \$100,000. It is Claude Lorrain's "Book of Truths." the rarest book in Europe, and an hetrloom in the family In Bavaria each family on Easter Sunday brings to the church ward-fire a walnut branch, which, after being partially burned, "is carried home to be laid on the hearth during tempests,

as a protection against lightning. The richest milk is that which come near the close of milking. A test disclosed that the first half pint of milk at a milking contained only 1.07 per cent, of cream, while the last half pint contained 10.36 per cent.

Wood tar is still made as it was 400 years B. C. A bark is chosen and a hole dug, into which the wood is blace covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath, and the tar slowly drips into the barrels to receive it.

A firm of fish dealers in Mobile Ala. is erperimenting with a railroad tank car, in wnich it successful, they will transport Spanish mackerel, pompano, gulf bluefish and other Southern fishes alive to Northern cities.

When a burglar wants to break into a Peruvian house he takes a sponge and bucket of water and moistens the walls, which are covered with only a thin coating of mud, and easily dissolved upon the application of moist-

In the ambulance and patrol department of a Chicago park police station, two barrages with one chick have esions of the officers. Their favorite perches are on the wheels of the ambulance or patrol wagon.

One of the oldest cannon in existence has just been fished out of the bottom "It shut up all the rum shops, and practically banished liquor from the village. It becomes one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the distribution of the river Thames near Twickenham. This archaic caunon is 28 inches in definition of the river Thames near Twickenham. This archaic caunon is 28 inches in definition of the river Thames near Twickenham. metal welded together.

Among the numerous things considered sacred in India is the banyan-tree one of the fig genus, remarkable for its vast rooting branches. The horizontal branches send down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and onlarge into tranks, which in their turn send out branches.

Five hundred L'Cuanian girls have petitioned to be allowed to form the sole guard of honor of the German emperor during the hunting season this year. These girls are all skilled horsewomen, and are of a race that became famous under the Jagellons. Their offer was provisionally accepted. The leasing of Covent Garden in

London by the opera syndicate until 1948 includes everything except one box and two stalls. These the Duke of Bedford, owner of the property, reserved for his own use at any performance in the next forty-nine years with. out the payment of an entrance fee.

One of the latest German inventions is beer lozenges. These are made of the powder obtained by evaporating lager beer, and contain all the ingredients of this popular beverage. The only needful thing to turn them into a sparkling ale is to dissolve them in water in which some carbonic acid gas has been added.

It is probable that time was first divided into the year by the observa-tion of the movements of the sun among the other heavenly bodies; that the revolution of the moon about the earth decided the length of the month, and the rising and setting of the sun marked the duration of the day.

It is said on good authority that when the mills in Manchester, N. H. shut down the last time they had on hand about 64,000,000 yards of cloth or enough to stretch a band a yard wide around the world, with sufficient left over to form a magnificent drive way wide enough for three spans to drive abreast from New York to Tokio The smallest coin now current in Europe, and the one having the least value is the Greek lepton. The lepton is, according to the decimal mone ar system current in all countries belong-ing to the Latin union. Some idea of this valueless little disc of copper may be gathered from the fact that the lepton is the one-hundredth part of a drachma. The Greek drachma us-ually passes for the value of 20 cents A curious incident of the bee world

is reported from Hampsaire, Eng. A sottager took two large bars of honey cottager took two large bars of honey and a square section from one of the hives. This honey he put into a large pan and covered 1 w th a cloth, placing it in an up stairs room of his cottage. During the day the bees got seent of the honey through the ppen window, crept under the cloth cover, and took away all the honey in an inand took away all the honey in an ipcredibly short time, and stored it in their hive again. The quantity was about 10 pounds in weight



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