MARVELLOUS KLONDIKE.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE COUNTRY AND ITS DISCOVERER.

It Is a Fascinating Story—Untold Wealth in the Far North—Hardships of the Miners—Many and Bitter Disappointments—Stampede From Circle City—Told By a Special Correspondent of Harper's Weekly.

II.

Another man than Henderson would have been discouraged. He was still entitled, according to the custom and usage prevailing on the Canadian side, to his discovery claim on Gold Bottom, and as discoverer he was entitled to still another. On the other fork just spoken of he was entitled to a discovery claim and one more. He staked all four of these. The ice was commencing to form. Having made his clean-up and divided the money, he started to record. On the way he met Andy Hunker, who told him he had made a discovery on the same creek where Henderson made his second discovery, and he thought Henderson would not be able to hold discovery there. The whole creek was now called Hunker Creek, and Gold Bottom was a fork of Hunker Creek. Hunker had found the splendid prospect of three dollars in the pan. Henderson, therefore, being uncertain, and seeing the latter was probably richer, staked No. 3 above Hunker's discovery, which was two miles below his own. A discovery had been made by Solomon Marpak on Bear Creek, which enters Klondike between Hunker and Bonanza. Being entitled to a location here also, Henderson staked another claim. When he reached Forty Mile and applied to record, he learned that the law had just been changed; that he could hold but one claim in the whole Klondike. So, as it seemed to be the best, he recorded No. 3 above on Hunker Creek. Henderson was sick all the following winter. In the spring, far from being disheartened by the ill luck that had befallen him, he went up the Klondike prospecting, finding some gold on Flat Creek, then known as "Too Much Gold," by mistake in description a smaller stream below it was recorded as "Too Much Gold," and now bears that name. Returning, he went up to Stewart, making a discovery on

HENDERSON CREEK,

which was named after him, and after going a long distance up Stewart River and staking a site at the mouth of the McQuesten, he returned. He applied to Ottawa for the grant of the town site, but his application was never answered.

From an injury he received on Indian River he was laid up, and started out of the country; but the steamer upon which he took passage was frozen in at Circle City, where he remained all winter under the doctor's care. He was in Dawson the summer of 1898, but was unable to work or to prospect as before. I met Henderson then, and was impressed by the earnestness of the man. I asked him if he was not discouraged by all that had happened. "No," replied he; "there are as rich mines yet to be discovered as any that have been found." I am not quite sure that he believed that, but it was characteristic of the man to say so. He was obliged to sell his Hunker claim for a fraction of its value.

Again, in Seattle, I saw Henderson. He had just come from Dawson. Unsuspicious and trusting, he had been robbed on the steamer of all the money he had—eleven hundred dollars. He had but one thing left. It was the golden square and myrtle leaves of the badge of the Yukon Order of Pioneers, of which he was a member. For some reason he insisted on pinning it himself to my vest, saying: "You keep this. I will lose it too. I am not fit to live among civilized men." He is now back at Aspen, Colorado, at the same mine he worked six years ago, before he went into the Yukon. The miners who knew have always given Henderson the credit that is due him. "Siwash George would be fishing yet at the mouth of the Klondike if it hadn't been for Bob Henderson," is what one may hear.

From the moment the discovery on Bonanza was known at Forty Mile, even the most trustworthy report of Mr. Ogilvie, who was making the survey of the boundary, left Henderson entirely out. Reason was obvious—nothing was told about Henderson. But in a recent speech in Victoria, Mr. Ogilvie used these words:

"The Klondike was prospected for forty miles up in 1887, without anything being found, and again in 1893, with a similar lack of result; but the difference is seen when the right course is taken, and this was led up to by Robert Henderson. This man is a born prospector, and you could not persuade him to stay on even the richest claim on Bonanza. He started up in a small boat to spend this summer and winter on Stewart River prospecting. This is the stuff the true prospector is made of, and I am proud to say he is a Canadian.

Henderson himself sums it up in a letter that is almost pathetic: "That is all I have got after two and a half years' prospecting, living on meat straight.

HOW EL DORADO CAME TO BE STAKED AND NAMED.

The large fork spoken of before, came into Bonanza at No. 7 above Discovery, but none of the side gulches—or "pups," as they were called—were favored by the stampeders until Bonanza had been staked as far below and as far above Discovery as was considered, in the light of past experience, to be worth while. The middle of the creek was considered the best part. Obviously, as there was small time to prospect, chance predominated. But as soon as the first holes to bed-rock began to show a richness greater than anything ever known in the Yukon, many of those who had staked blindly, as a mere speculation, without plan or knowledge, laughed, and all but cried, in their overflowing joy. Then, when the novelty of sudden wealth wore off, not a few began to think just as men do the world over. As the extent of the richness became more known, the more the wisdom they displayed in picking out such choice locations became evident to themselves. They looked wise when the chechahko arrived, and tapped their heads with their finger, so to speak, as if to say that any one might have had as good as they if they had known where to look. There is no end of stories of the curious luck that accompanied the filling up of Bonanza and El Dorado. The following account of how El Dorado came to be staked has more interest than ordinary in that it is told by one who was not only one of the first who staked there, but also who supplied the readers of Harper's Weekly with the first direct news and photographs from the new diggings—namely, William D. Johns. Mr. Johns was in the neighborhood of Forty Mile when word of Carmack's discovery arrived, and was one of those who did not believe in the truth of it. He was therefore not in the first stampede. Confirmation of the strike was daily being received.

the 80's and as far up as the 70's, but "Bonanza was staked as far down as I determined to go away and try some of the 'pups,' believing it is never too late in a camp as new as this.

"Fred Bruceth, the man with whom I planned to go, said it was no use. So when, on the morning of the day that we were to start from Forty Mile, we found that our boat had been stolen, he threw up his hands and refused to go. But upon inquiry I found that it was still possible for us to go. I found some men who owned a boat, and they told us that if certain parties to whom they had promised the use of it did not return in fifteen minutes

WE COULD TAKE THE BOAT.

"The men did not turn up, and in half an hour we were towing the boat up the Yukon. Only two weeks before we had passed the mouth of the Klondike, and camped on the site of the present Dawson; at the very time Siwash George was making his discovery on Bonanza— of course unknown to us. On the third day we reached the mouth of the Klondike, and camped in our old camping-place, and the next morning, after making a cache of our supplies and taking a pack, we crossed the mouth of the Klondike to the indian village, where Klondike City now is, and then took the trail which leads over the hills and along the ridge parallel with Bonanza—a trail that is used at times even now in preference to the more recent trail in the valley of the creek. After a hard tramp we reached Discovery in the afternoon. Siwash George and three Indians were working at the side of the bank, sluicing with two boxes in the crudest sort of way. I took a pan, and panned my first gold in Klondike, off the side of the bank, getting fifty cents. We went on to No. 5 above Discovery, and made camp under a brush shelter. That night two men Antone, his full name is Antone Standard, an Austrian, and Frank Keller, whom we had seen before on the Yukon, came to our camp, and sat for an hour and a half talking. Antone told us their camp was further up—on upper Bonanza, we inferred. They said they had found ten cents to the pan on upper Bonanza, and they advised us to try there.

"Next morning we took our packs, and with two others, Knut Halstead and John Ericson, two Norwegians, prospected along till we got into the 30's. There we left everything but picks, shoveis, and pans, and went up into the 70's, a distance of rather more than seven miles from Discovery. We prospected as we went, but found nothing. The boys agreed in declaring that if the ground had not been already staked they would not take the trouble to do so themselves. We returned to camp, and decided that we would prospect the large 'pup' that came in just above on No. 7. Our attention had been drawn to this 'pup' before we got to Discovery, on the day of our arrival, by meeting two men

GOING DOWN THE CREEK.

"They were of a party of four Miller Creek men. We had asked them, "How's the creek?"

"'No good,' 'Skim diggings,' 'Bar diggings,' 'Moose flat,' were the answers received.

"'Did you stake on the creek?' we asked.

"'No,' they replied.

"'Where are Demars and Louis Empkins?' we asked, referring to the two other members of their party.

"'Oh, they have gone up a pup to stake.'

"'Why didn't you stake?'

"'Oh, to h——l with the pups' was their answer as they went away down the creek.

"Pretty soon we met Demars and Empkins. 'Where have you been?' we asked.

"'On that pup,' they replied.

"'Any good?'

"'Don't know anything about it; as long as we were up, we thought we might as well stake somewhere,' and they hurried on after their companions. They were rich men, but they did not know it.

"Next morning, before we were ready to start, Keller came down to our camp dressed in corduroys, and with a rifle on his shoulder, as if he were starting out on a hunt. He inquired how we had made out. We told him we had found nothing. He still favored upper Bonanza; he thought it was all right. We asked him where his camp was; we had not seen it the day before. 'Over on the other side,' he replied, indicating the way, and we thought no more of it then. 'Where are you going to-day?' he asked us."

"'To prospect that pup,' I replied. 'Do you know anything about it?'

"'Oh, I found a five-cent piece on rim-rock, a mile up.'

"He left us. We still thought he was off on a little hunt.

"We started toward the 'pup.' When we reached the mouth, we followed the tortuous course of the stream. Fred Bruceth stopped and pointed to the brook.

"'Some one is working; the water is muddy,' said he.

"Like hunters who have scented game, we lapsed into silence, and, with eyes and ears alert, kept on. We had gone only a little ways, when suddenly we came upon four men. Three of them were standing around the fourth, who was holding a gold-pan. All were intently looking into the pan. The man with the pan was Antone, and the other three were J. J. Clements, Frank Phisater, and old man Whipple. When they looked up and saw us, they acted like a cat caught in a cream-pitcher. Seeing that we had found them out, they loosened up and

TOLD US ALL THEY KNEW.

They showed us then what they had in the pan. There was not less than fifty cents. While we were talking, along came Keller. He had taken off his corduroys and was in his working-clothes, his attempt to steer us away having been a failure. The five men had staked off their claims Antone's was the highest up the creek. Above his were the two claims that Empkins and Demar had staked.

"Antone told Ericson that he might have his claim, as he was going to take Discovery claim. We all went up to stake. Pretty soon Antone came all a-sweating, and begged and pleaded with Ericson for his claim back, as the old man Whipple had declared that no one should have Discovery but himself. Ericson cut his name off the stakes, and Antone restaked the claim—the present No. 6 El Dorado. Ericson went above Empkins and Demars, 7 and 8, and staked 10. Bruceth and I went on far enough to be out of the way of a clash, and staked, he taking 11, and I 12.

"Regarding the discovery, it was the custom in the lower country — not only on the American side, but within Canadian territory—to allow a discovery, consequently a double claim, upon each gulch. But the edict had recently gone forth from Forty Mile that there could be but one discovery on a creek, and none on a 'pup' of a main creek. The discovery had been allowed to Siwash George, so that there could be no discovery claim on El Dorado.

"Another custom was that if a person, after having staked in one place, wished to locate in another, he must, before he could hold the second, cut his name off the other stakes. Antone, Keller, et al., had already staked on upper Bonanza, and so might have been sincere in recommending that part of the creek as good. While according to old custom they might have held a discovery on El Dorado, they could not legally do so now. Consequently Halstead promptly jumped the so-called 'Discovery' claim that Whipple was trying to reserve for himself, still leaving him, however, with one claim on El Dorado, besides his Bonanza claim. He was stoutly

TRYING TO HOLD ALL THREE.

"A party of Finns soon came along, headed by a man named Cobb. They did not stake, but went on and turned up Bonanza. They were the only other persons on the creek that day. That night in camp we discussed naming the new creek. Old man Whipple wanted it called 'Whipple Creek.' But we were rather hot at the Whipple crowd for having used us so ill in trying to steer us away from the creek; and, besides, old man Whipple had tried once to jump Halstead and Ericson's claim on American Creek. After several names were mentioned, Knut Halstead suggested 'El Dorado,' and that was the name determined upon. I make this point, as certain latecomers have claimed the honor of naming the creek.

"Next morning Fred Bruceth got up at five o'clock and went down after McKay, whom the miners had appointed as their recorder, letting out the news on the way. Among the first to arrive were Cobb and his crowd. Hearing of the prospect, and knowing that the Whipple crowd had staked Bonanza also, Cobb stated emphatically to Whipple that unless his crowd took their names off Bonanza, he would jump their claims here. Just then Antone, Clements, and Keller came up to where we were talking, and Bruceth and I, who felt that though they had tried to job us, yet they really had made the discovery, and were entitled to the ground, tried out best to persuade them to go up and cut off their names, or they would lose their El Dorado claims — they certainly could not hold both. Whipple kept insisting that they could. At this juncture Phisater came along.

To be Continued.

GOOD HUMOR NOW PREVAILS.

Governments of Europe Can Now Make Satisfactory Agreements.

A wonderful change seems to have taken place in the temper of European diplomacy. A year ago the great powers were suspicious and resentful, and were trying to overreach one another in China, Africa and Constantinople. The European cabinets were whispering-galleries of intrigue. The arsenals and dockyards were bustling with preparations for war. This irritable condition has subsided. Good humor now prevails. The governments find it easy to make satisfactory agreements with one another respecting their colonial frontiers and spheres of influence.

The concert in the near East, which was sadly out of tune a year ago, is now harmonious. Crete has been released from Turkish rule, and is pacified. Greece is recovering from the disastrous war with Turkey. The sultan is again under discipline. The Eastern Question, which menaced the peace of Europe a short time ago, is no longer a disturbing element in diplomacy.

Within a few months England has come to terms with three rivals. An arrangement has been made with Germany respecting the African dependencies of the two powers. The Niger and Lashodi agreements with France have marked out rival spheres of influence in West and Central Africa, and while British rule in Egypt still excites jealousy in Paris, the relations of the two countries have greatly improved. With Russia a railway convention has been concluded, and a way opened for a general adjustment of rival interests in China.

A year ago there were successive raids upon Chinese territory. One power after another seized strongholds on the coast, and all signs pointed to a great European war in the near future over that helpless empire. The maritime nations now seem to understand one another, and it is safe to forecast the ultimate partition of China into clearly defined spheres of European interest.

What has caused this change of temper in European diplomacy? It is due in large measure to the weakening of the bonds of the Russian-French alliance, which was the chief disturbing force in Europe.

The rescript in favor of disarmament and a peace conference shattered French illusions, and brought all the great powers into congenial relations.

It put an end to all talk about a war for the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and a coalition for the expulsion of the English garrison from Egypt. It left the powers at liberty to adjust the Cretan question, and to come to amicable agreements over their spheres of action in Africa and the far East.

European affairs have been well ordered for the Parliament of Peace at The Hague.

ORIGIN OF LACE-MAKING.

It was linen embroidery and cut work that led the way to the introduction of what we call lace. The nuns busied themselves with this industry. The pattern was hewn out of solid linen worked round with buttonhole stitch in colored silk and unbleached flax, and sometimes in gold and silver, the result being not unlike our guipure of the present day. Among the earliest specimens of it is an altar cloth, presented to Prague Cathedral by Good Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., but this to unaccustomed eyes differs but little from the ordinary English embroidery on jaconet or linen.

The English intend experimenting with an automobile gun carriage for army use. A tricycle, driven by electricity, forms the carriage and upon it is mounted a service pattern Maxim gun. The weight of the gun and carriage is only about 140 pounds, permitting quick movements and early readiness when in position. The Twenty-sixth Middlesex, cyclists' corps, will conduct the tests at the approaching volunteer manoeuvers, at Aldershot.

BRITONS WERE CANNIBALS

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES MADE AT BRAINTREE, ENGLAND.

Skilful Manipulators of Bones—Specimens Found Which Had Been Broken Open to Extract the Contents—Skulls Fractured to Obtain Brains.

It has been discovered during the past few days that the early Britons were in the habit of eating each other when food ran short, says a recent London letter.

The prehistoric Englishman had no objection to human flesh. On the contrary, there is evidence to show that he rather liked a cut from a human being now and then for a change.

These remarkable discoveries have been made at Braintree. Skulls that were cracked open so as to get at the brains, and human bones split from end to end by artificial means, have been found embedded in the soil. The nature of the treatment to which these skulls and bones were submitted in ancient times is such as to leave no doubt in the minds of specialists, that they are relics of a prehistoric feast indulged in by the residents of Braintree, possibly upon the remains of their enemies.

These ancient Britons were constantly warring upon each other; but it is by no means improbable that when food was scarce they did not trouble to go out and kill an enemy. Suspicion is entertained that the number of bones which have now been found, and which undoubtedly were scraped and split at some festival, were part of the anatomy of some peaceable resident in the locality who happened to have the ill-luck to be selected for the evening meal.

The soil around Braintree is specially adapted to the making of bricks. Excavations are now in progress there for the purpose of extracting brick earth. These operations have been

CAREFULLY WATCHED

by the Rev. J. W. Kenworthy, who is interested in antiquarian research. Much to his astonishment he came upon a find of the first magnitude.

This went to show that a prehistoric settlement existed on an island in the middle of a lake at Braintree. The reverend gentleman has laid the facts before the Field Club of his county.

Mr. Kenworthy has been able to show that the lake at Braintree silted up with washings from the hills, and that for some purpose the prehistoric residents of Braintree constructed an artificial island in the middle of the lake. This was probably for the purpose of defence. Mr. Kenworthy has discovered this island, on which were huts inhabited by people of the stone age.

The huts had well made floors and were protected by painted piles. In the material of the floors Mr. Kenworthy searched for evidence of the manners and customs of these Braintree lake dwellers.

Before coming to the bed of London clay which underlies the artificial lake, Mr. Kenworthy encountered relics of the pre-Roman period, and beneath that a stratum 3ft. 6in. thick going back to the neolithic or stone age. Beneath this was a stratum of the post-glacial age, resting on top of the bed of London clay. The remains of the lake-dwellers were found in the stratum of the stone age.

Here were found numerous flint javelin-heads and wooden spear-shafts. The most remarkable discoveries, however, were made on what was formerly the bottom of the lake. These included a large number of bones of the ox and of other animals, which bones had been carefully split to get at the marrow. The skulls had been cracked so as to permit of the brains being extracted.

Scattered among these were several human bones and skulls, which had been treated in a precisely similar manner.

One of the human skulls found at this spot has had the back entirely broken away, evidently for the purpose of getting at the brains. After the

BONES HAD BEEN SCRAPED

clean they were thrown into the lake by the dwellers on the artificial island.

The only argument that has been brought forward to prove that these bones were not split by cannibals is easily disposed of. That the men threw their dead into the lake is not likely, as people of that period buried or burned their deceased comrades according to superstitious rites. Had the dead been simply thrown into the lake the bones would have been found in a perfect condition, just as if the individuals had been accidentally drowned.

Several scientific men who have examined these remarkable relics of English cannibalism say they prove conclusively that a large cannibalistic community existed at Braintree, and that human beings were eaten there in the ordinary course of domestic cooking.

Mr. Kenworthy will shortly publish an interesting treatise on these strange discoveries.

THE STALEST BREAD IN THE WORLD

It Is 4,500 Years Old and Was Found in an Egyptian Tomb.

A loaf of bread 4,500 years old was found in the tomb of Mentuhotep, who died in Egypt 2,500 B.C. It is now in the Museum of Berlin.

This loaf of cake or bread is dark brown in color. Inside are many large holes. Probably this part of the bread long since fell into dust, but much of the bread still remains in the shape of whole kernels and pieces of grain. Examination proves that the bread was made of barley, and the grains were only rudely crushed and not sifted. This proves that barley bread was one of the earliest kinds made, and it was baked and covered with twigs and leaves of the sycamore tree.

The process of preparing the grain for bread is to be gathered from a wall inscription which has been discovered at Thebes. It is a graphic picture of the entire process. This picture shows that at that early period even the hand mill was not yet invented. The flour was, of course, far from fine, and the bread resulting was of the kind found in the tombs. It was not baked in ovens, but after being kneaded into dough, by the addition of water was placed between two heated stones, or was put on a plate and laid upon the redhot coals.

TO PREVENT BAGGING.

Customer—Will those pants bag at the knees?

Dealer—Mein frient, no pants will bag at de knees if you treat dem right. I tell you how before you go. It ees my own invention.

Customer, delighted.—Then I'll take them. Here is the money. What is your plan?

Dealer—Never sit down.

PRUSSIA'S PECULIARITY.

The Emperor William has one peculiarity, which is that he will have several kinds of bread on the table at every meal, of all of which he partakes in turn.

The market town of Linse, near Ottensheim, has been totally burned. Four women perished.

MIGHT GET TIRED.

Grandmama had been explaining to the little girl how our earth is kept from flying off into infinite space by the attraction of the sun, which is constantly trying to draw the earth toward itself, while the latter always keeps its distance.

Grandmamma, said the little girl, I should think the sun would get discouraged after awhile and let go.

PAUPERISM IN OLD AGE.

England is keenly exercised about the prevention of pauperism among the working classes in old age. It is stated that 344,000 men over sixty-five years old are in receipt of poor relief in England to-day, and that two out of every five of the wage-earning classes over sixty-five become paupers.

SAND INJURIOUS TO HORSES.

In some countries attempts have been made to prevent sandy soil from blowing about by growing upon it plants which tend to form a sod and hold the sand in place. In New South Wales horses grazed on this kind of crop were so seriously injured by eating large quantities of sand that they died.

An Operation Evaded.

MR. R. A. SIZE, OF INGERSOLL, ONT., TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

From the Chronicle, Ingersoll, Ont.

In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Size, was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed, but the operation never took place, and as he has started to work again and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Size is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided here for over thirty years, and has been a faithful employee at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a Chronicle reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Size gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

"In February I caught a heavy cold which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to my right side, in the region of the appendix. We applied everything, and had fly-blisters on for 48 hours. They never even caused a blister and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was reconciled to it. About a week before I was to go to the hospital my wife was reading the Chronicle. She read an account of a man who had been cured by the use of Dr. William' Pink Pills. The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctors that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills, I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time that I started the use of the pills, until I was able to walk again and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be of benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RECORDS OF TWO OLD FAMILIES.

Your grandfather used to saw wood for my grandfather.

Yes; I've heard him tell how your grandfather beat him down on his price and half the time didn't pay him.

MONTREAL
The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan $1.50 & up.

FADS OF EMBROIDERY.

Hand decorations will play a dainty part in the wardrobe this year. A pretty fad in handkerchiefs is to buy them with colored borders, then trace the name in pencil, and etch it in linen or silk to match the edge. A more striking whim of fashion, though, is the embroidering of monograms on gloves. The best way is to have the gloves made to order, with the black stitching left off; the monogram is then placed in the center at the back of the hand.

"Pharaoh 10c." Payne, Groulx, Co. Cigar Manufacturers.

STOPPING A FLY WHEEL.

According to a foreign exchange recent experiments carried out at the machine works of Offenbach, show that with the proper appliances it is possible to stop even a fly wheel within a fraction of a second. By means of two brakes affixed to the fly wheel of 150 horse power, making 80 revolutions per minute, the "whole of the machinery was brought to a standstill in less than a second after the fly wheel had accomplished one quarter of a revolution."

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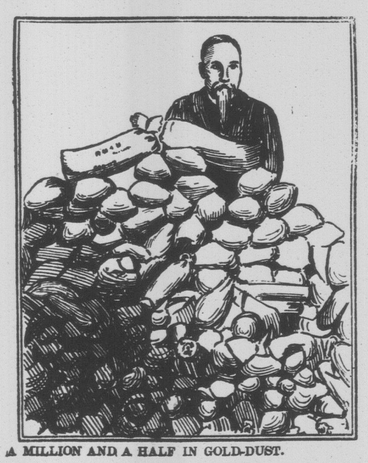

A MILLION AND A HALF IN GOLD-DUST.

MRS. HELEN S. GRENFELL, State superintendent of public instruction for Colorado, has jurisdiction over 1,500 school districts in 56 different counties, which she is expected to visit at least once a year. Her journeys to different schools are not always made by rail, but often on horseback, by stage coach or by ranch waggon.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal

SERVED A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

Widow Farrelly—Do ye moind the beautiful bookay Mr. Googan presinted me this mawnin'? Ah, the poor mon! his woife died jist tin days ago.

Widow Murphy—Begorra, they kipt well, didn't they?

FORESEEING DISEASE.

In a recent lecture on electricity Prof. Elihu Thomson related how Boston physicians had been able, with an X-ray tube, to detect the presence of the microbes of pneumonia in the lungs before any symptoms of that disease were felt by the patient, or were even perceptible by ordinary pathological examination.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

WHAT THE MINISTER SAID.

Jingso—What did the minister say when the plate came up?

Hingso—He said he wouldn't mind so much if the buttons were all alike.

LUBY'S Gives new life to the Hair. It makes it grow and restores the color. Sold by all druggists. 50c. a bottle.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Husband—after the performance—I didn't enjoy the show very much. I forgot my glasses.

Wife—Perhaps you did, dear, but your breath doesn't indicate it.

Hotel Carslake, European Plan. Rooms from $1 a day up. Opp. G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carslake & Co., Prop's.

WHAT HE DID.

Johnson—What do you do when you have any stomach trouble?

Thompson—I just keep still about it. In that way I escape advice from everybody I meet.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID EXT. OF MALT
Invigorates and Strengthens.
W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

HEARD THE BETROTHAL KISS.

First Boarder—Did you hear the report of the engagement of our landlady's daughter?

Second Boarder—I should say I did. I was sitting in the next room at the time, and it was a pretty loud report, let me tell you.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

REPARTEE.

I come to steel, said the humorous rat

Pleased to welcome you, replied the matter-of-fact steel trap, as it sprang to embrace the newcomer.

The Excellence is Uniform and the High Standard Always Maintained.

LUDELLA
Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

A BOON FOR THE LAME!
THE IVEY PATENT EXTENSION SHOE CO.,
Are anxious to secure the address of every lame man and woman in Canada whose lameness consists in one limb being shorter than the other, and are offering good paying employment to every intelligent person who will take the trouble to write for circulars and care to act as agents. Get one of the Extensions for yourself and you will, after wearing it a week, have no trouble to convince others of its value.
This Extension is by far the best of its nature ever placed on the market, and enables the wearer to walk upright, to walk with ease and comfort, to wear any ordinary store shoe, and gives them the same appearance as their more fortunate friends. Descriptive circulars free to all. Ask for terms to agents. Address
OPERATED AFFECTED. 170 BAY STREET, - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

BRASS BAND
Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, etc.
Every town can have a band.
Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue, 500 illustrations, mailed free. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.
WHALEY ROYCE & CO., - Toronto, Can.

Ideal Leather Polish
Will keep your shoes soft as velvet
MADE IN ALL COLORS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

WHITE'S PHOSPHO SODA
An Effervescing Phosphate, excellent cleanser for liver, kidney and stomach, takes the place of coal tar preparations in case of headache, its effect is immediate. Sold by all druggists, in 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00 packages.
Queen City Drug Co., 27½ Wellington-st. E., Toronto.

EVERY WISE MOTHER KNOWS THE VALUE OF INDIAN WOMANS BALM AS A PARTURIENT MEDICINE.

Hobbs Hardware Co.
LONDON.
BINDER TWINE.
HIGHEST GRADES.
LOWEST PRICES.
Dealers, Ask For Quotations.

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine or expense to the most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breath by
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food,
which Saves Invalids and Children, and also Rears successfully Infants whose Ailments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.
50 Years' Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhœa, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Despondency.
DuBarry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglion, and of all Grocers, Chemists, and Druggists everywhere, in tins, 2s., 3, 6d., 6s., 5lb., 14s. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Revalenta Biscuits, in tins, 3s. 6d. and 6s.
Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto

"The greatest good to the greatest number" is one reason why everybody should drink Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

Rambler BICYCLES PIONEER WHEELS
1899 MODELS
are the best RAMBLERS ever built, at any price, and the 1899
PRICE IS $50.00.
RAMBLER builders are confident, after 20 years' experience, that they can build and are building the
"BEST BICYCLES IN THE WORLD"
and no wheel at a lower price can be of RAMBLER quality, none at a higher price worth more.
Catalogue is free.
BERTRAM, WILSON & CO.,
CANADIAN AGENTS.
RAMBLER BICYCLES $50.00.
Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., Chicago.
IDEAL BICYCLES, $25 TO $40.00.
Shelby Cycle Mfg. Co., Shelby, Ohio.
If there is no Agent in your town for the above Wheels, write us for prices.
53 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

FREE CAMERA.
For selling two dozen packages of Toledo Pens at ten cents a package, we give this Camera. It is made by the Yale Camera Co., was a Bausch & Lomb lens, and a shutter that can be used for snap-shot or time exposures. With it we send full instructions, so that a child of ten years can make, after a little experience, pictures almost as good as those taken by high-priced cameras. Many cameras are sold separately, and the purchaser has to buy the outfit afterward. We give the complete outfit, as shown, with every camera. The outfit consists of:
1 "Yale" Camera, 1 Package Developer.
1 Box Dry Plates, 1 Set Directions.
1 Package Hypo. 1 Toning Tray.
1 Printing Frame. 1 Package Fixing Powder.
1 Developing Tray. 1 Pack. Silver Paper.
1 Package Ruby Paper.
We require no money in advance. Send us your name and address, and we will forward the Pens, which you sell for us. Then return the money to us, and your Camera will be forwarded, all charges paid.
Toledo Pen Co. Dept. Z., Toronto, Can.

29TH ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co.

THE BEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY, STILL UPWARD AND ONWARD

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of this popular Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday May 25th, 1899, at 1 o'clock p.m. The attendance was both large and representative, and the greatest harmony prevailed.

The President, Mr. Robert Melvin, Guelph, occupied the chair, and on the platform with the Manager, Mr. George Wegenast, the following Directors were seated:—Messrs. Hoskin, Bruce, Britton, Fisken, Clement, Kidd, Sommerville and Garrow.

At the request of the President, Mr. W. H. Riddell, Secretary of the Company, read the Directors' report:

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the report for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1898.

In the early part of the year, in consequence of ill health and advancing age, Mr. Hendry, who had so ably filled the position of Manager of the Company since its organization, placed his resignation in the hands of the Directors, which we accepted, and appointed him Consulting Actuary, a position much less onerous than that of Manager.

Mr. George Wegenast was appointed Manager, and has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Board. Mr. Wegenast has been in the service of the Company for eighteen years as Assistant Actuary and Actuary, and is therefore thoroughly conversant with the business and policy of the Company.

During the year an Agency was opened, in St. John's, Newfoundland, and we are pleased to say that so far we have received a fair amount of business from that Colony, and hope to increase it in the future.

We are glad to be able to inform you that the business of the year has been eminently satisfactory, and that notwithstanding the greatly lessened earning power of money, we have been enabled to continue a very liberal distribution of surplus to our Policyholders.

Our Superintendent of Agencies, Mr. Earl, since his appointment, has inspected our Agencies in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, the Maritime Provinces, and the Territories. A number of New Agents has been appointed to our Staff, which is now thoroughly organized and effective. This we believe will result in a still larger and better class of business. The amount of new insurance taken during the year was largely in excess of former years, and of a very satisfactory character.

The death rate was much below the expectation, and the losses by lapses and cash surrenders were considerably less in proportion to assurance taken and in force, than in any preceding year.

The number of policies issued during the year was 2354, amounting to $3,750,354, the number of applications declined 101, amounting to $113,200; the number of policies in force 16,982, amounting to $23,703,979.38, the Reserve, Actuaries' 4 per cent., on the amount of policies in force is $3,838,814.94; the net Premium Income $735,174.85; Interest on Investments $188,766.28; the Total Income $923,941.13; Total Assets $4,136,129.48

The amount paid to Policy holders for death claims was $152,893.00; for Endowments $71,663.00; Purchased Policies, $58,479.74; Surplus $75,030.70; Annuities, $1,909.42; Total, $359,975.86; Surplus earned $114,810.00; Surplus over all liabilities on Company's Standard Actuaries' 4 per cent. $271,146.88; Surplus on Government Standard $440,000.00.

During the year we lost by death a much valued and respected member of the Board, Mr. James Fair, who, although only a short time a Director, had endeared himself to all by his kind, gentle, unassuming manner, his honesty of purpose and sound judgment. Hon. F. W. Borden was appointed in his stead.

Owing to Mr. Hendry's retirement from the Managership, and his appointment as Consulting Actuary, he resigned his position as a member of the Board of Directors, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow was appointed in his place.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in the place of Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., E. P. Clement, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Hon. J. T. Garrow, whose terms of office have expired, but all of whom are eligible for re-election.

On behalf of the Board,

R. Melvin, President.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the Report the President said that the business for 1898 was in all respects of the most gratifying character, both in the volume of new business transacted and the mortality experienced. The amount of surplus earned and the amount paid to policy holders were in excess of any former year, while with a much larger amount of insurance in force, the lap