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Reliable men in every locality to represent us, distributing our advertising matter, and to keep our show cards tacked up in towns and along all public roads. Commission or salary $65 a month and expenses. Write for particulars.

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TYPE WRITERS The "EMPIRE" Latest and Best

HALF THE PRICE OF OTHERS

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NUTRITIVE WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

A Dose of this Wine represents in Medicinal Virtue an equal quantity of Cod Liver Oil. It does not disturb the digestion.

Children Take it readily.

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Absolutely Marvellous Our Low Prices

But there are no tricks or illusions about our Shoes. For style, fit and comfort they are irreproachable. We We can't say they won't wear out, but they will wear longer than any shoe made; that's why we select them. And when you once try them the marvel will be how we can sell them at our prices. The Boston Shoe Store.

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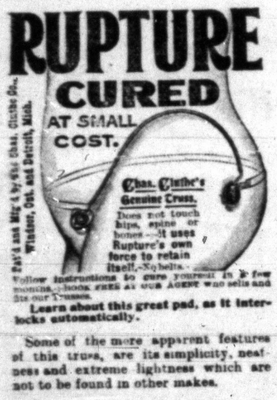

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Learn about this great pad, as it interlocks automatically.

Some of the more apparent features of this truss, are its simplicity, neatness and extreme lightness which are not to be found in other makes.

We are sole agents in Chatham for these celebrated trusses.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

Phone 105 A. E. Pilkey & Co.

THAMESVILLE.

Feb. 8.—The social under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, was a decided success. The spacious parlors of Mrs. Ripley's residence were crowded. There was a good program consisting of solos, duets, recitations, etc, Among those who took part were Miss Lavelle, of Chatham, Miss Raiser, Miss Jennie Lowrie, and W. J. Miller. Addresses were also given by Rev. Mr. Sherwood, Rev. Mr. Becket, John Davidson and A. E. Cameron. Refreshments were then served, after which a very happy hour was spent in social chat, charades and other games. "A very enjoyable evening," was the verdict of every one in attendance.

There was no skating on Saturday night owing to the mild weather.

The Ridgetown curlers are simply not in it when trying conclusions with our Scotchmen, as they were defeated by 39 shots when playing with them on Friday.

Miss Maggie McPherson is visiting friends in Bothwell.

John Purdom, of Detroit, is here for a few days.

Reeve Sayer has announced by posters that collectors have been appointed to canvass the town and vicinity in behalf of the India Relief Fund, and also that contributions might be enclosed in envelopes and put on the collection plates in the different churches on Sunday, 14th Feb.

On Saturday the oil company had just reached a very interesting depth and splendid indications of oil were being brought up when something went wrong with the machinery, and great will be the suspense until work is resumed.

Miss Belle Ferguson returned on Saturday from a few days visit to Blenheim.

FOR THE CRACK SHOTS

Military Rifle League Matches on Last Year's Lines.

Handsome Certificates for Marksmen Are to be Printed—British America Bank Note Co. Gets the Job—Is it a Palliation for Taking Away the Dominion Note Contract?—The Prizes Will Be Sterling Silver—Falling Off in Revenue—General News From Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—The executive of the Canadian Military Rifle League has decided that owing to the uncertainty as to what arm will be adopted at Bisley this year, and the delay in the general issue in Canada of the new Lee-Enfield rifle, the league will hold its matches on very much the same lines, as last year. If possible, however, the Snider will be dropped.

A certificate for marksmen has been approved of and adopted. It will be a very handsome thing, quite a work of art, in fact, and will be issued in two classes. That of first-class marksmanship will be of the greatest difficulty to obtain. The second class, while less difficult, will be by no means easy of capturing. It is a steel engraving, printed by the British America Bank Note Company, and will be given in addition to the issue of badges. Its issue will be authorized by the Department of Militia and Defence, and will probably be signed by the Minister and the Major-General commanding.

Although not yet definitely decided upon, the prizes given by the league will be of sterling silver, not plates, but other pieces suitable for regimental messes. In connection with this year's matches some anxiety exists in regard to Martini ammunition. It is said that now there are something less than 1,000,000 rounds in the country, which includes some 350,000 rounds of imported cartridges which have been found by experience to be faulty.

SEVEN MONTHS' ACCOUNTS.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the seven months ending Jan. 31 was published in The Canada Gazette yesterday. The figures for the seven months in each year are as follows:

	1896.	1897.
Customs	$11,530,272	$10,843,513
Excise	4,724,604	4,712,682
Postoffice	1,723,857	1,798,844
Public works and railways	2,183,558	2,150,959
Miscellaneous	857,867	1,095,210
Total	$21,020,209	$20,499,210
Expenditure	$19,499,716	$20,502,226

Surplus for 1896 $1,521,493.
Deficit for 1897, $3016.

In round figures there is a decrease in the revenue of $500,000 below last year and an increase in the expenditure of $1,000,000, a difference of a million and a half. The net debt increased by $3,252,471.

Thomas Walter Horn, Thomas Pennycuick and John Greer of Toronto, John M. Ewen and Henry M. Bacon of Chicago are seeking incorporation as the Luxfer Prism Company, to manufacture and deal in prismatic glass and other devices in glass goods.

Claims are before the Customs Department for rebates of duty on the raw material used in the construction of iron bridges along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This was part of the Government's contract with the C.P.R., and it was agreed that the substitution of iron for woodenwork constituted original construction. The men who supplied the material ask a rebate of something like $20 per ton.

The Marine Department has been notified by the owners of the steamer Sir S. L. Tilley that she struck last fall, when drawing 14 feet of water, about half a mile from the outer light and on the alignment of the range lights at Port Colborne. Mr. Stewart, in charge of the hydrographic survey, reports that this shoal is situated 2650 feet s.s.w. 1-4 w. from the main light, and has on it at present only 12 feet of water. It lies only 100 feet to westward of the alignment of lights.

A new set of regulations has been established by Order-in-Council governing the ferrying across the Ottawa River at Pembroke. The limit extends five miles up and down stream, and a boat must be maintained 80 feet in length and two sureties of $1000 must be given the Inland Revenue Department for the contract covering five years.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was unable to go to Winnipeg to the tariff sittings on account of pressure of business in his department preparing for the session, will be unable to go to the agricultural meetings there from the 15th to the 19th for the same reason. He however, expects to go west next summer.

The Lighthouse Board of the United States has notified the Marine Department that on the opening of navigation a 10-inch steam whistle will be established at the light station on Tibbet's Point, south side of the head of the St. Lawrence River, to sound during thick or foggy weather blasts of three seconds duration, separated by silent intervals of 87 seconds.

Richard Pope, Deputy Commissioner of Patents, died this morning after a brief illness. He was formerly Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, but was transferred to the Patents branch in 1887 after the racket about gazetting of members. John A. Barron, ex-M.P., will succeed to the Deputy Commissionership if his campaign of solicitation, started about three weeks ago, is effective. The position is worth $3200 a year.

The proclamation summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on Thursday, March 11, was issued yesterday.

The Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors meets here tomorrow.

F. Colquhoun has been appointed Collector of Customs at Waterloo, succeeding R. Y. Fish, resigned.

Captain Spain, Commandant of the Fishery Protection Service, returned from the Maritime Provinces yesterday, where he arranged for the repairs needed to Canadian cruisers.

The Welland Power and Supply Canal Co., Ltd., will ask Parliament for an extension of time in which to commence construction.

Lack of snow is seriously hampering lumbering operations.

Another request was received at the Maritime Department yesterday from an American fishing schooner for permission to buy provisions to enable her to reach home. It was the schooner Harry H. of Gloucester, which put into Liverpool, N.S., in distress.

Full particulars concerning the Tennessee Continental Exposition are published in The Canada Gazette by Order-in-Council for the information of intending individual exhibitors. It opens May 1, and closes Oct. 30, of this year.

Dr. Grenfell of the Deep Sea Mission lectured to a large audience here last evening.

Their Excellencies are leaving very shortly for Nashville, Tenn., to be present at the marriage of Lady Aberdeen's brother, Mr. A. Majoribanks, to Miss M. Brown of that city.

The Merchants' Credit Indemnity Association of Canada will seek incorporation from Parliament next session.

A FAINT HEART.

Faint heart never won fair lady. Palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating pain in the breast and a smothering, anxious feeling, are signs of a weak heart and deranged nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the best heart tonic, invigorator and restorative for all forms of heart disease.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY.

Mr. Provand and Other Shareholders Complain Against the Canadian Government

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—The Government has received a full report of the recent meeting in London of shareholders of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway. Evidently these gentlemen are not well pleased with the late Conservative Government. Mr. Provand, M.P. for Blackfriars, Glasgow, who has frequently visited Ottawa on the company's behalf, and was here last autumn, in the course of his remarks said he obtained in 1892 from the Government an Order-in-Council, promising that, if the company could satisfy them that they were in a position to go on with the work, a recommendation to pass the necessary legislation would be made to Parliament. Ever since then he had been engaged in a struggle to get the Canadian Government to carry out that promise. Towards the close of 1894 the Canadian Finance Minister (Mr. Foster) came to London. A deputation waited on him, and he promised that immediately on his return to Canada the matter would be settled, and added that the Government would not look on the question in a strictly legal sense but that they would consider the moral and equitable grounds on which the company based their claims for reinstatement.

Owing to various circumstances that promise was not fulfilled, and when the late Government went out of office no settlement had been arrived at. On bringing the question before the present Government soon after their accession to office, he was informed that no immediate reply could be given as to what they would do, but that before Parliament met a reply should be sent to his representations. It was with that understanding that he left the matter in the hands of the committee of the Cabinet. On obtaining an Order-in-Council as late as last May, promising the necessary legislation to reinstate the company, the board, feeling that, whatever change of Government might take place, it would not affect the position of the company, expended certain sums of money for the purpose of preserving the works. They believed that any Government going into office would respect an Order-in-Council granted by a previous Government, and so they undertook certain necessary engineering preparations, with the result that they had run short of funds for wages, etc., and required to raise a sum of £800 to meet all liabilities incurred up to the end of the month of January, 1897. When in Canada he visited the works, and found that, generally speaking, they were in an excellent state of preservation. The hydraulic machinery, which was in houses at each end of the line, was apparently in the same condition as when left there by the contractors some years ago. The only changes that had taken place were in the earth works, which were weather worn by exposure to four winters. Some cement was damaged, and a number of sleepers had become unsound, but these were trifling matters, and a few thousand pounds would replace everything.

Several stockholders spoke. A Mr. Van Raalte observed that many of them had been for a long time familiar with the way in which foreign enterprises were financed, but no one could recall any instance in which a body of investors had been treated as they had been by the Canadian Government. Various acts of Parliament were passed in order to obtain the money for the railway in London, and they had heard from Mr. Provand how the terms of the subsidy were altered in order to secure the necessary capital. There was no promotion of any kind in this country in reference to the Chignecto Ship Railway. It came to them entirely promoted by the Canadian Government and the Canadian people. The case was one of the most painful that investors in London had ever experienced. They had all heard statements from Canadians that the people of this country did not invest in Canada to anything like the extent that they did in other colonies. These statements had really been made in the form of a complaint, but how was it possible that English people could be expected to invest their money in a country when, in an enterprise promoted by the Canadian Government and people, and introduced here in the same way as a Government loan would be, they were subjected to such treatment as they had to complain of in connection with this company? It was quite certain no investor who heard of the way in which the bondholders and shareholders of the Chignecto Ship Railway had been treated would invest in any Canadian business in the future until they had beenfairly dealt with. Up to the present time very little had been said in this country regarding the conduct of the Canadian Government with the Chignecto Campany, but he hoped that until such time as the matter was settled it would be kept prominently before the public. From what he could hear of the present Canadian Prime Minister, he entertained the hope that before long the causes of their complaint would be removed.

After some further discussion, the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That, having heard from Mr. Provand an account of the present position of the claims of the company which are now before a committee of the Privy Council of Canada for report, it is resolved that this meeting of bondholders and shareholders of the Chignecto Marine Transport Company is unanimously of opinion that the claims of the company on the Government of Canada for the re-enactment of the subsidy cannot, consistently with good faith on the part of the Government and Legislature of Canada, be any longer refused or delayed, and that Mr. Provand be requested to use his exertions to press upon the present administration the strong feelings of the meeting in regard to the present position of this question."

Anent Mr. Van Raalte's remarks there is this to be said: The Canadian Parliament passed the subsidy on the express understanding that the works were to be completed within a given time. The company failed to carry out its part of the bargain, and, therefore, it is difficult to see what obligation rests on Canada to grant an extension of time.

The Fireman Was Killed

Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 6.—A passenger train on the Fall Brook Railroad jumped from the rails this afternoon near Cedar Run Station about five miles northwest of Williamsport. Three cars rolled over a 12-foot embankment into the bed of Pine Creek. Andrew Husted, the fireman, jumped from the engine and was killed. No other person was seriously injured. There were only five passengers on the train at the time.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A RAILWAY MANAGER SAYS:

"In reply to your question, do my children object to taking Scott's Emulsion I say No! On the contrary they are fond of it and it keeps them pictures of health."

WILL THERE BE WAR?

All Europe Agitated Over the Egyptian Affair.

French Papers Speak Out Angrily—German Newspapers Indicate That the Fatherland is in Sympathy With Great Britain in the Matter—A General Warming Up in Political Circles in England—Comments of New York Correspondents.

London, Feb. 6.—(Special Cable Letter.)—"The mischievous and dangerous language of menace and defiance towards France and Russian"; that is how Sir William Harcourt, the responsible leader of the Opposition, characterized Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's remarkable outburst in the House of Commons last night in the Egyptian debate. The outburst throws a fresh firebrand upon the flames of European jealousies, and makes a concentrated effort to coerce the Sultan ten times more difficult. France, supported by Russia, he suggested in so many words, had influenced the mixed Court of Appeal to deny Egypt the power to repay the cost of the Dongola expedition out of the reserve fund, but "England was not to be worried out of her policy by such hindrances and difficulties." Next year, when the revision of the mixed tribunals falls due, it will be a grave question whether the tribunals shall be allowed thus to usurp authority.

"We are," he added, amid great Tory cheering, "in occupation of Egypt. Our payment for the expedition is rather calculated to prolong than shorten our occupation. This season our troops will move forward from Dongola to Abu-Hamud, afterwards possibly beyond; how far I do no think it right to say. Meanwhile, a railroad will be run from Waddy Halfa to Abu-Hamed." He ended by moving a resolution granting the sum of £798,000 to meet the total cost of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, including the maintenance of the garrisons at Suakim and elsewhere in the Soudan, and the Indian troops in Egypt, which Great Britain would pay. This was adopted by a vote of 169 to 57.

Mr. George Curzon, speaking later, added the startling assertion that Italy first proposed the Dongola expedition. Much must be allowed for a Chancellor of the Exchequer who is forced to pay half a million sterling in the face of his own pledge that the expedition would not cost the British taxpayer one farthing. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, moreover, is suffering from bronchial catarrah, which may explain the aggressive manner of a Minister who always has been regarded as a strong element of moderation and common sense in the Cabinet.

Apart from the Egyptian debate this has been a stormy week in English politics. The Ministry secured the first reading of the new Church Schools' Relief Bill by closure, and the party majority which the Irish Roman Catholics helped to swell, but many Government supporters, while answering the party whip, have not hidden their resentment at the whole method and policy of the measure. The church party say that the state grant of five shillings per child is quite inadequate to enable the church schools to keep pace with the rate-aided board schools. Especially they resent the fact that the $3,300,000 which the bill grants will not be received during the current financial year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having, as Sir Charles Dilke said, sunk in the sands of the Soudan, the money pledged to the church at the last session. They accuse the Government of breach of faith, inasmuch as Parliament was summoned early expressly to secure immediate relief for the church schools.

London is to be fortified against a possible invasion by forces landing on the southern coast. The plan of fort works dates as far back as the time of the Duke of Wellington, but has been revived by Lord Wolseley and other military authorities, and adapted to the changes of modern warfare. The military works bill provides for the construction of a chain of fort works from the Southern Downs to the heights on the south of London, on which Crystal Palace is a conspicuous object. The scheme includes barracks and other military work. The cost, which will be something formidable for the Treasury to face, will be met by advances from the consolidated fund, to be repaid by instalments extending over 20 years.

FRANCE IS WRATH Y.

Over Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's Rash Words—Challenge Must Be Accepted

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Paris press are greatly excited over the speech delivered in the British House of Commons yesterday by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding Egypt. The Journal says:

"The insolent challenge thrown to France and Russia ought to be taken up."

The Autorite says: "England disdains and defies France, and Russia will continue to do so until both of these powers resort to the sword."

La Libre Parole says: "The reply to England's challenge must be action, not mere words."

OPINION IN GERMANY.

Britain Believed to Have the Support of the Fatherland.

Berlin, Feb. 6.—Official and newspaper opinions in Germany regarding the renewed strain between France and England with complete equanimity and the declarations concerning Egypt made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons in London yesterday, are attributed to that gentleman's knowledge that England has the support of Germany, Austria and Italy in regard to her occupation of Egypt.

The Hamburg correspondent in an article on the subject gives expression to the opinion generally entertained in Berlin, when it says that France has no legal right to force England to evacuate Egypt, even if all the great powers should back her up. But, the papers adds, the powers will do nothing of the kind, for the reason that they have no interest in England's welfare, and even Russia, though for reasons of policy, she has joined France in an entente, will go no further than she has already gone. Concerning the attitude of Russia toward Egypt, The St. Petersburg Novoe Vreunya says that Russia intends to confine herself to placing the Suez Canal under International control; otherwise she has no interest in Egypt.

Speaking of the attitude of the Austro-Hungarian government, The Pesther Lloyd in an inspired communication from Vienna, expresses regret that the line of the Franco-Russian entente menaces the concord of the powers at the very time when a perfect harmony is most urgently needed.

"The effect will likely be," the paper adds, "to defeat a solution of the difficulties in Turkey and we must now exert every effort to restore the harmony between France and Great Britain."

The adhesion of Germany and England to a common policy in regard to Egypt, it had been hoped, would lead to an abatement of aggression in the Transvaal, but advices received here announce the occurrence of a serious split between Dr. Leyds, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, and President Krüger, which advices furnish an explanation for the reported intention of Dr. Leyds to resign his office. Dr. Leyds has a large number of followers, and according to the despatches the prediction is freely made that he will obtain a Boer majority in favor of the Anglo-Boer convention, which will give the Transvaal Government absolute control over itself.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a despatch from its correspondent in Pretoria which says that the fort works which have been in course of construction around the Boer capital are now being pushed forward to completion with feverish haste.

The despatch also says that distrust of England is increasing everywhere in the Transvaal, and a rapidly increasing war feeling has set in.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS

Have No Lengthy Comments, But Write Briefly for U. S. Readers.

New York, Feb. 7.—Correspondents of the leading papers pay especial attention to the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons on Friday.

In his special cable to The Sun Mr. Chamberlain says: "The Egyptian situation was at last put before the world in plain language by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his speech announcing the intentions of the British Government. He spoke with unconcealed contempt of the decision of the mixed tribunal ordering return to the Treasury of the money advanced for the Nile expedition, and forthwith declared that Great Britain was fully determined to take Khartoum. Moreover, he gave notice to the world, with significant emphasis, that when England made up her mind what was the right policy in regard to Egypt, she would not be 'worried out of it' by such difficulties as a refusal of money." Harold Frederic, in his special cable to The Times, says: "Sir William Harcourt is not alone in the belief that it will be estimated as a downright defiance of France and will prove displeasing to Russia. This untimely utterance, which practically says 'Hands off' to France, however cleverly it may subsequently be softened and explained away, may prove to have an upsetting effect on the conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople."

Mr. Isaac N. Ford says of the speech, in his special cable to The Tribune: "It was sober and terse, but courageous and firm. Altogether it was a bold and resolute speech, with a sterling English ring and with a defiant note, which could hardly fail to cause intense irritation in France. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and Sir Charles Dilke condemned it as dangerous and imprudent and provocative of evil results; but when the subject had been debated with great heat the financial vote was carried by a rousing majority. The Government, with their great majority and petty policies, need courageous leadership like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's, with its lucid common sense and direct appeal to English pride."

MORE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

Great Excitement in the Chamber at Athens—British Warships and Greek Troops Ordered Forward.

Athens, Feb. 6.—The galleries of the Chamber of Deputies were filled with members and spectators when that body was called to order to-day, and intense excitement prevailed. Several deputies at once offered resolutions calling upon the Government to actively intervene in Crete in order that further massacres of Christians in that island might be prevented.

Premier Delyannis replied that the Foreign Office had received despatches confirming the reports that the city of Canea was in flames, and that many Christians there had been killed, and assured the chamber that the Government would do their duty in the matter.

British Warships for Crete

London, Feb. 6.—Several British warships of the Mediterranean squadron have been ordered to proceed to Crete at once in view of the renewal of disturbances.

More Fighting.

Athens, Feb. 7.—A despatch from Canea to The Asty states that incessant rifle and cannon firing was heard outside Canea yesterday and today, and that the Turkish troops took part in the fighting, using artillery. Many Christians were killed. It is reported that the Christians have captured the arsenal at Suda. The Asty's correspondent adds that he saw Moslems pillaging the bankers' quarter in Canea and killing and mutilating Epirot bankers.

Later Reports

London, Feb. 7.—Advices from Canea, Crete, the scene of the disturbances between the Christians and Mussulmans, say that the city is quiet today, though the situation is still serious. The latest reports declare that there has been no massacre of Christians and that the fighting was less fatal than was supposed. The British Consul at Canea reports that thirty Christians were killed.

A despatch from Athens to the Central News says that the Greek Government has asked the Chamber to grant a credit of 100,000 drachmas to be devoted to the support of the Cretans who are fleeing to Greece owing to the disturbances in Crete.

Prince George, second son of the King of Greece, will command the Grecian torpedo fleet, which is in readiness to start for Crete.

The Standard's Athens correspondent telegraphs that sailors were landed from the foreign vessels in the harbor of Canea to prevent the entire destruction of that city by the incendiary fires that were started on Friday. The flames were not subdued until they had burned for 36 hours. The despatch adds that a number of Turks, aided by the troops, have marched to Halepa, which place is defended by Christians. With the exception of Canea, Retimo and Heraklion, nearly the whole island is reported to be in possession of armed Christians, who were only awaiting a signal from Greece to proclaim the union of Crete with Greece.

DEAD IN HIS OFFICE.

Dr. Lamminan of Bowmanville Found Dead on His Couch—Evidently an Overdose of Chloral.

Bowmanville, Ont., Feb. 7.—Dr. Lamminan, one of our most prominent physicians, was found dead in his office this morning. He was last seen alive on Friday. This morning his brother-in-law, Mr. Ellis of Solina, came in to see him, and, being unable to get any trace of him around town or get into his office, the front door being locked, got access through Mr. McLean's house and found the doctor lying dead on his couch. Dr. Hillier was at once summoned, and said he must have been dead since Friday night, evidently from an overdose of chloral, as some was found on his table, not wholly dissolved, also a bottle of the same medicine close at hand.

The coroner, Dr. Mitchell of Enniskillen, was notified, but decided from evidence given that an inquest was not necessary. The deceased was about 38 years old, and has been practising in Bowmanville for about ten years, formerly in partnership with Dr. Hillier. He was a prominent Mason, and his death will be sincerely regretted all through this district, as the doctor was universally esteemed.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The Date of Their Bringing on Not Yet Announced—Candidates Being Put in the Field.

Quebec, Feb. 6.—It is expected that the date for the Provincial elections will be decided upon by the Government next week.

Hon. H. R. A. Turcotte has been offered the Liberal candidature for Three Rivers County. He has also been offered the direction of the party in that district, but has not yet signified his acceptance.

Mr. Duhamel, notary, of L'Assomption, has been chosen as the Liberal standard-bearer in that constituency.

"What do you suppose caused the natives to think that little Billy had a wife up in the city?"

"Oh, from his happy, careless manner, they naturally judged that he was freed for the time being from some weight on his mind."

In trying to stand on their dignity, a great many people fall off.

WITH INVALIDS.

Yes! with invalids the appetite is capricious and needs coaxing; that is just the reason they improve so rapidly under Scott's Emulsion, which is as palatable as cream.

The impurities in the blood which cause scrofulous eruptions are thoroughly eradicated by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

A Montreal Banker Says the Old Land is Prosperous—Canadian Credit Good.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—(Special.)—Mr. Edwin Hanson of the banking firm of Hanson Bros., St. James'-street, arrived home by the Majestic.

"In England trade is very fair," said the Montreal banker, "and the railway companies, bankers and shopkeepers have had a very good year.

"I should judge," he continued, "that the emigration agent would have a more arduous task now in Britain than for many years past, owing to the fact that the people over there are doing fairly well."

Continuing, Mr. Hanson states that general satisfaction is expressed at the recent signing of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty, and business people especially express the hope that it will be ratified by the American Congress.

"What about Canadian affairs?" Mr. Hanson was asked.

"There is a good deal of interest," he replied, "in financial circles over the probable fiscal and general policy of the Laurier Government. So far the new Government had done very little that would put them in bad odor with the Imperial authorities or with the public mind of Great Britain. On the contrary, I find that a very good opinion prevails as regards Hon. Mr. Laurier, and when the Canadian Premier makes his visit to the Old Land, as the guest of the British nation he will be accorded a very hearty reception both from the Government and from the people of England.

"The mines of British Columbia are also the subject of very great interest on all sides, while the Crow's Nest road has become a live question amongst British capitalists and those who look for the speedy development of the Pacific Province."

Mr. Hanson also referred to another question which had been much discussed in London since Mr. Provand's return, and that is the Chignecto Ship Railway. There is a pretty general feeling, he says, that the Canadian Government, after pledging itself to the scheme, should see that it is carried out. "You will understand," he said, "that anything smacking of repudiation finds little encouragement in Great Britain."

Mr. Hanson's chief mission to England was in connection with the conversion of the Quebec city debt, which has had the very greatest success. So good, in fact, did the credit of the Ancient Capital appear in the eyes of the English bondholders that not one out of twenty-five wanted their money, but preferred instead to invest in the new issue.

"England," he concluded, "has the strongest faith in Canada and I believe she has also a greater faith in Canadian than American honor."

MASKED ROBBERS

In a Most Daring Way Held Up Two Walkerville Merchants—Got Nearly $200.

Detroit, Feb. 7.—Two of the most daring robberies that ever occurred in Western Ontario took place in Walkerville last night. A few minutes before 9 o'clock a man, wearing a mask, entered the general store of J. H. Luxford, on Wyandotte-street, and, pulling a revolver from his pocket, presented it at the heads of the astonished proprietor and his clerk, at the same time demanding in a low voice that they hand over all the money in their possession. About $75 was poured into the fellow's hands.

While this was transpiring, a scene precisely similar was being enacted in the meat shop of Whiteside Bros., next door. The two stores are practically under the same roof. John Whiteside, the senior partner, was alone in his store, and the robber had no difficulty in securing what cash there was in the till, amounting to about $120. As though by preconcerted arrangement, both men left the stores at exactly the same time and met just outside. They jumped into a waiting buggy and drove rapidly out the Walker-road. As soon as the men had left Mr. Luxford started out to give the alarm and was met by Mr. Whiteside, also bound on the same errand. Chief Constable Griffith of Walkerville and Chief Wills of Windsor were notified by telephone, and men were put on duty at the ferry docks to see that no suspicious characters crossed the river. Detective Campau also started out to look for the robbers, but up to a late hour nothing had been seen or heard of them. But little description of the men can be obtained. They are said to have been about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and were dressed in dark clothes. Both wore heavy overcoats. The whole affair occupied but a very few minutes, and from the time the robbers entered the stores until they took their departure could not have been over a couple of minutes.

Died in Australia.

Guelph, Feb. 7.—Word was received by Mr. Samuel Terrell by letter this morning from Melbourne, Australia, of the death from inflammation of the lungs of Mr. Thomas Graham, which occurred about a month ago. It will be remembered that the deceased went to Australia many years ago as a book agent for Mr. Lyon with Mr. Beney and several others. He was quite successful in his enterprise. Deceased was 41 years of age. His mother is still living in the city, his father, the late William Graham, having died about a year ago.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Flour—Trade is quiet and prices are unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at $3.75 to $3.80.

Bran—Trade quiet, with bran quoted outside west at $7 to $7.50, and shorts at $8.

Wheat—The wheat market is quiet and prices are rather firmer. Red winter wheat is quoted at 70c and white at 77c west. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 90c, Toronto freight, but it generally held higher. At Midland it is quoted at 88c.

Buckwheat—Trade is dull, with car lots quoted at 25c to 26c outside.

Barley—The market is quiet. No. 1 quoted at 32c, No. 2 at 27c to 28c, No. 3 extra at 24c, and No. 3 at 22c.

Oats—Market is unchanged, with sales of white at 17½c to 18c west, and mixed is quoted at 16½c.

Peas—Trade quiet and prices unchanged, there being sales north and west at 39c, and at 40c, middle freights.

Corn—The market is steady, with new mixed selling at 20c to 21c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with fair offering. Cars are quoted at 34c.

Oatmeal—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. Car lots, $2.85 to $3.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.—Spring wheat, 6s 6d to 6s 8d; red, no stock; No. 1 Cal., 6s 7½d to 6s 8½d; corn, 2s 7¾; peas, 4s 5½d; pork, 46s 3d; lard, 20s 0d; bacon, l.c., heavy, 25s 6d; do, light, 24s 6d; do., s.c., heavy, 22s 6d; tallow, 18s 6d; cheese, white and colored, 50s.

Liverpool—Close—Spot wheat quiet; futures steady at 6s 4d for March, 6s 4¼d for April and 6s 3¾d for July. Maize quiet at 2s 7½d for Feb. and March, 2s 8¼d for April, 2s 8½d for May, and 2s 9½d for July. Flour 23s 6d.

London—Close—Wheat off coast buyers and sellers apart, on passage steadier. Maize quiet and steady.

Paris—Wheat quiet at 22f 80c for March. Flour 47f 60c for March.

Messrs. Atkinson & Rispin, 115 King St., have a large amount of money on hand to loan on mortgages, at the very lowest possible rate of interest now current, and will be pleased to answer all question from intending borrowers, and we are sure it will be advantageous those desiring to borrow or to renew mortgages to give them a call. tf

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